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I.

THE CANADIAN

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

AND

PORTRAIT GALLERY

OF

EMINENT AND SELF-MADE MEN.

ONTARIO VOLUME.

Toronto, Chicago and New York:
AMERICAN BIOGRAPHICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY.
1880.

PREFACE.

IN undertaking the publication of this ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF EMINENT CANADIAN MEN, the Publishers are guided by two business principles: First, the belief that they are supplying a public need; and second, the conviction that they will be able to supply the best work on the subject.

The belief that the work is needed is founded on the fact that the world worships success, and is glad to learn how it has been brought about. The truth of this is shown in the fact that if a man be poor, though he have the learning of a Blackstone, the genius of a Watt, or the patient perseverance of a Goodyear, yet, until he has achieved success, mankind has no interest in his history. His aspirations, his anxieties, and his heart struggles, may have an interest for beings of higher intelligence, but for the mass of mankind, these have no charms. But if by some cunning device, by some daring enterprise, or after long struggles and perseverance, he acquire a fortune, then the reluctant world is lavish in its admiration, his history is full of interest, and every one is anxious to know how he achieved success.

The Publishers found the second business principle on the fact that they are determined to spare neither labor nor expense in giving to the world the most authentic information how these men have won fortune, how the world has been benefited by their labors, and what has been the turning-point of their success. These examples are of great interest, may spread good seed, encourage the weary, give new life to the desponding, and energy to the aspiring. In the hearts of the young there are ever hopes and yearnings; and although seldom expressed, and often not even acknowledged to themselves, they want only the inspiration of example to point the way, to accomplish a full fruition of their hopes.

The Publishers believe they are engaged in a laudable enterprise, and trust to a discerning public for a liberal response. It is but just to mention that not one cent has been asked or received from the parties whose biographies have been given in this work; nor is it intended to pander to the vanity of the weak. Eulogy belongs to the dead, not to the living. A record of a man's life and works constitutes his biography; the praise of his virtues is more appropriate in an obituary. It is our object to seek out merit, and by a simple narration of the origin, career, and achievements of individuals, show how the country has become great, and

who are the men that have helped to do the work. To know how to achieve success is a laudable craving of the human heart, and to teach by example is the best mode of satisfying that craving.

The publication of this work will contribute to the supply of materials for the future historian. The day has arrived when something more than the memories of the ancestry of the titled few shall usurp the admiration of mankind. A new era, a new civilization, has sprung up, which furnishes a different material for history. There has been enough written of kings, feudal barons, and the turbulence of unbridled power. It is the social condition of the people that makes the history of Canada, which is by far more interesting, by far more useful, and by far more exemplary, than all the feuds and cabals which crowd the pages of European history.

The interests of Canada demand that her history should be modeled after her institutions, and viewed from that standpoint, honor should be given to those who made the country great. A man is a constituent of a community; so is the history of an individual a constituent of the history of a country; and that history which best represents the lives of prominent individuals, will best represent the social condition of a country.

In making a selection of names for the BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY, the Publishers have aimed to give a view of the representatives of the various interests of this Province: the Statesmen, the Preachers, the Lawyers, the Merchants, the Manufacturers, the Engineers, Educational and Medical Men, and indeed all who take part in the intellectual, social, and material progress of the people. If all are not represented, it is because our efforts have failed to reach them, or because the parties themselves were not familiar with the importance of the work, and have failed to furnish the necessary information. There are some who, from vain pride, have refused information; they feared that their names might be associated with names which did not come up to their standard; others again, who are worthy citizens, have from a false modesty refused to give particulars, as they said their lives were not of sufficient importance, thereby accepting the position of being supernumeraries in society, who have no share in the common interest—forgetting that in a few years their names, without a record, will be lost in oblivion, and their posterity deprived of the gratification and advantage of reference to an honorable ancestry.

The BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY will present a galaxy of men whose career will do honor to any country, exhibiting a variety of enterprise and the best illustration of social life ever published. The portraits have the accuracy of photographic art transferred to steel by the ablest engravers of England and America.

THE CANADIAN
BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

ONTARIO VOLUME.

MARQUIS OF LORNE,

OTTAWA.

THE successor of so popular a Governor-General as Lord Dufferin had before him a difficult task, if he would occupy as high a place in the estimation of Canadians as did that distinguished Irish Peer. Under the circumstances, therefore, the appointment of one so closely allied to the Throne as the Marquis of Lorne, was one of the wisest selections that Her Majesty could have made, especially in view of the fact that he would be accompanied by Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise. Endowed with excellent qualities of mind and heart, of varied and extensive knowledge, he will doubtless exercise a potent influence on the affairs of the Dominion; and, judging from the sentiment that already prevails, will be as much beloved as was his eminent predecessor. The present Governor-General is descended from one of the most illustrious and ancient families in Scottish history, the annals of whose ancestors are traced back until they become dim in the twilight of tradition. But since Gillespie Campbell, in the eleventh century, acquired by marriage the Lordship of Lochow, in Argyleshire, the records of the family may be plainly followed. From him descended Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow, who became distinguished both in war and in peace, and who received the surname of "Mohr," or "Great." From him the chief of the house is to this day styled, in Gaelic, "MacCailean Mohr," or "The Great Colin." In 1280, he was knighted by Alexander III., and eleven years later he was slain in a contest with his powerful neighbor, the Lord of Lorne. This event occasioned bitter feud between the two families, which existed for many years, but was finally terminated romantically by the marriage of the first Earl of Argyle to the heiress of Lorne. For hundreds of years after this time, the history of the family is inseparably inwoven with the history of Scotland. The first and also the last Marquis of Argyle was Gillespie Grumach, or Archibald the Grim, who was beheaded during the reign of Charles II. His son, taking part against the reigning Power, escaped to the Continent, but subsequently returned to Scotland to invade that Kingdom simultaneously with the Duke of Monmouth's unlucky rising in the South. His small force was defeated while marching on Glasgow, and he was captured and suffered the same fate as his father. The estates were confiscated, and the family seemed

doomed to extinction; but the Revolution of 1688 brought it once more into prominence, and its representative was created the Duke of Argyle and Marquis of Lorne. The next successor to the titles played a very conspicuous part in the history of his time, and has been immortalized in verse by Pope, and in prose by Sir Walter Scott. The head of the family at the present time is the eighth Duke of Argyle, a celebrated statesman who has filled several important offices under different administrations, and who has achieved considerable reputation as a man of science and of letters. Upon the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet in December, 1868 he became Secretary of State for India, and conducted its affairs with marked ability until the Liberal Government was deposed in February, 1874. General Grant has said that the Duke of Argyle inspired in him a higher respect than any other man in Europe. This, from the ex-President of the United States, whose discriminating sense and judgment in observing men is unsurpassed, and who has met nearly all the distinguished men in the world, is a rare compliment, but doubtless as deserving as true. In 1844, the Duke married Lady Elizabeth Georgina Sutherland Leveson-Gower, eldest daughter of the second Duke of Sutherland, and late Mistress of the Royal Robes. By this union he has twelve children, the eldest of whom, the Right Hon. Sir John George Edward Henry Douglas Sutherland Campbell, K. T., G. C. M. G., Marquis of Lorne, and Governor-General of Canada, is the subject of this sketch. He was born at the Stafford House, St. James' Park, London, on the 6th day of August, 1845. He was early educated at Eton, and afterwards passed successively to the University of St. Andrew's, and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1866 he became connected with the military by appointment as Captain of the London Scottish Volunteers, and in 1868 was commissioned Lieut.-Colonel of the Argyle and Bute Volunteer Artillery Brigade. For literary and artistic pursuits the Marquis possesses much natural ability as well as a cultivated taste, the result of study, observation, and experience. His first published work was, "A Tour in the Tropics," the result of his observations during a trip through the West Indies, and the eastern part of North America, in 1866. Although the author was very young at this time, the appearance of this work displayed to the public the keen sense of observation and discriminating judgment which he inherits from his father. During this trip he made his first visit to Canada and conceived a very favorable impression of this country. His next publication was, "Guida and Lita, a Tale of the Rivieta," a meritorious poem which attracted much interest, not so much on account of its titled author, as because of the genuine worth and beauty of its composition. In 1877 appeared from his pen "The Book of Psalms, Literally Rendered in Verse," which is doubtless the best of his literary productions. It called forth considerable praise, and is really a work of great merit.

In 1868 he became a Member of the House of Commons, representing the constituency of Argyleshire, and was re-elected by acclamation in two subsequent General Elections, and continued in Parliament until his appointment to Canada. During part of the Duke of Argyle's term of office in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, the Marquis acted as his private secretary, displaying much aptitude for affairs of State.

On the 21st of March, 1871, he was united in marriage to Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise Caroline Alberta, Duchess of Saxony, the sixth child and fourth daughter of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, who was born on the 18th of March, 1848. Since her marriage brought her prominently before the public, she has been regarded with much affectionate interest by the people, and her personal qualities, independently of her high rank, are such as to have earned for her love and respect. She is very accomplished in art and music, and has gladly taken her part in the duties of hospitality devolving on the Governor-General, since her advent to Canada.

Her marriage with the Marquis took place at Windsor, in St. George's Chapel, and was solemnized with imposing ceremonies. Soon after this event the Marquis of Lorne was mentioned in connection with the Governor-Generalship of Canada, and it was generally believed that he would be the successor of Sir John Young, but the appointment was finally given to Lord Dufferin. Upon the expiration of the latter's term of office, however, it was deemed expedient to offer the appointment to the Marquis for various reasons, and he and his Royal wife were received in the Dominion with great popular demonstrations of welcome. On the occasion of their visits to all the principal cities in Canada, during the Summer of 1879, they were accorded a welcome which could scarcely be more enthusiastic, and all classes seemed to vie in doing honor to their Queen's representatives; and if their reception be any criterion of the success of the Marquis' administration, it will be unsurpassed in brilliancy by any preceding one.

GOLDWIN SMITH, M.A.,

TORONTO.

CANADA has had a rich heritage in both her native and adopted sons; many of them would add lustre to a much older country, and some have made for themselves a lasting name on both sides of the Atlantic. Her jurists and statesmen, her scholars and divines, have been the jewels of her crown, and have gained for her, as well as for themselves, an enduring fame; and with pardonable pride she can point to her sons whose names, not she only, but the world itself, "will not willingly let die." And no name that illustrates her annals is more worthy of special mention than that of the gentleman whose name heads this memoir—a man distinguished for profound and varied learning, and for his ability as a journalist, writer, and lecturer. His reputation is not confined to this Province or country, but is well known in the proud Universities of England, and also in like institutions of learning in the United States.

Goldwin Smith was born on the 13th of August, 1823, at Reading, England, where his father was at that time practising as a physician. He came of a family which originally resided at Wybunbury, in Cheshire. He received his early training at Eton, and did much

more than his share in earning honors for that celebrated school during his university course at Oxford, where his career was remarkably successful. He first entered as an undergraduate of Christ Church, but being elected to a Demyship in Magdalen, he completed his course in that College. His assiduity won for him the Hertford and Ireland scholarships, and he ranked first-class in classics when he graduated B.A. in 1845, obtaining the Chancellor's prizes for Latin verse, and for the Latin and English essays, thus early giving evidence of that great ability to use the English language which has since earned for him so distinguished a place among the writers of modern times. Two years after graduating he received a Fellowship in University College, of which he became Tutor. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1847, but never practised law. In University College he earned for himself a position, and became recognised as an independent and practical thinker, capable of grappling with great problems beyond those which lay immediately in his path. The Government early appreciated and rewarded his ability by appointing him, in 1850, Assistant Secretary of the Royal Commission to enquire into the general condition of the University of Oxford, especially in relation to its revenues, discipline, and studies. Of the second Commission appointed to report in regard to the same institution, he acted as Secretary. He was also honored with a place on the Royal Commission to examine into the state of Popular Education in England. In this position he did good service, at the same time availing himself of the opportunity of acquiring a thorough practical acquaintance with the condition and needs of the English Schools. The knowledge then gained has since enabled him to deal intelligently with the educational problems of both his native and adopted lands. In 1858 he became Professor of Modern History at Oxford, which position he filled until 1866, fulfilling its duties in such a manner as to attract the attention of the highest authorities in England. During this time his reputation crossed the Atlantic, and his decided stand in favor of liberal reforms in educational and religious matters gained for him many admirers in America. He first visited this country in 1864, and received from Brown University the honorary degree of LL.D. He was a warm supporter of the North during the American civil war, and wrote and spoke strongly in favor of the abolition of slavery. Early in 1868 he was appointed Lecturer in English and Constitutional History in Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, an office which he still holds, although since 1872 he has been a resident of Toronto. After coming to Canada, Mr. Smith at once took a prominent position in educational circles. He was appointed a member of the Senate of Toronto University, and was elected by the Public School Teachers of Ontario their first representative on the Council of Public Instruction. He was for two years President of the Provincial Teachers' Association, in which capacity he gave very general satisfaction. In addition to the many public lectures which he has delivered on educational subjects, he has identified himself with public education in his adopted country by his course of Lectures on History, given to the ladies of Toronto and

Montreal. During his residence in Canada, Mr. Smith has been prominently connected with the press. He was a frequent contributor to the *Canadian Monthly* during the early part of its career, and was a leading writer on the staff of the *Nation*. During the past twenty-five years he has been an assiduous writer, and has published the following works:—"Irish History and Irish Character;" "Rational Religion and the Rationalistic Objections of the Bampton Lectures of 1858;" "Lectures on the Study of History," 1861; "The Empire: A Series of Letters to the *Daily News*;" and "Does the Bible Sanction Slavery?" 1863; "Letter to the Southern Independence Association," and "Plea for Abolition of Tests in Oxford," 1864; "England and America: A Lecture," 1865; "The Civil War in America: An Address delivered in Manchester," 1866; "Three English Statesmen—Pym, Cromwell, and Pitt," 1867; "The Reorganization of the University of Oxford," 1868; "The Relations between America and England," being a reply to a speech by Charles Sumner, 1869; and "The Political Destiny of Canada," 1878. Mr. Smith's style is pure, clear, and very vigorous, and his language remarkably select.

In politics, he was originally an adherent of Sir Robert Peel, and an admirer and supporter of that statesman in his attempt to rise above the trammels of party, and to govern in the interest of the whole nation. After the rupture between Peel and the Tory aristocracy, he took his place in the ranks of the Liberals, and has ever since been, as a political writer, an opponent of class government and legislation. In Canada, he has never connected himself with a party, but has remained an independent member of the press.

Goldwin Smith was married in 1875 to Harriet, daughter of Thomas Dixon, Esq., of Boston, and widow of William Boulton, Esq., of Toronto.

It has been justly said of him that "He is undoubtedly stamping his impress upon the literature and the history of his time, and Canada has reason to be proud of her adopted son."

HON. SIR WILLIAM BUELL RICHARDS, KT.,

OTTAWA.

THE late Chief Justice of the Dominion of Canada is descended from a family that left Staffordshire, England, in the early part of the 18th century, and settled at Norwich, Conn. Our subject was the eldest son of Stephen Richards, of Brockville, Ontario, the mother being Phœbe, daughter of William Buell, a United Empire Loyalist and an officer in the "King's Rangers," who represented Leeds in the Upper Canada Assembly, from 1801 to 1804, and was born in Brockville, May 2, 1815. He was educated at the Johnstown Grammar School, and at Potsdam Academy, N.Y.; read law with Andrew Norton Buell, who afterwards became Master in Chancery at Toronto, and with Judge George Malloch, of Brock-

ville, and was called to the bar of Upper Canada in 1837. He practised many years at Brockville, and rose to distinction in the legal profession.

Mr. Richards was elected a Bencher of the Law Society in 1849; was created a Queen's Counsel the next year; was a member of the Executive Council of Canada, and Attorney-General for Upper Canada—succeeding Robert Baldwin—from October 28, 1851, to June 22, 1853, when he was appointed to succeed the Hon. R. B. Sullivan as a Puisne Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; held that position until July 22, 1863, when he was promoted to Chief Justice of that Court, *vice* Hon. W. H. Draper, transferred to the Court of Queen's Bench. On the 12th of November, 1868, Judge Richards succeeded Mr. Draper as Chief Justice of Ontario, the latter becoming President of the Court of Error and Appeal. He was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Dominion, October 8, 1875, and retired January 10, 1879.

"During his prolonged judicial career," said the *Canadian Monthly*, "while he was still en the Supreme Bench, he has established an enviable reputation for ability and erudition. His suavity of temper, his good humor, and singular clearness and perspicuity of mind, have made him universally popular with the bar and the people, and he has never, so far as our memory serves us, impaired the confidence reposed in his integrity and acumen."

In addition to his labors on the Bench, Judge Richards has often been called upon to discharge other important duties. In 1874 he was appointed Arbitrator on behalf of Ontario, for the settlement of the north-west boundary of that Province, resigning the position two years later. He was Deputy-Governor of Canada during the absence of the Earl of Dufferin in British Columbia, from July 29 to October 23, 1876. He sat for Leeds in the Canadian Assembly from January, 1848, till he was placed on the Bench in June, 1853. He was knighted by Her Majesty the Queen, in 1877, as we learn from the "Parliamentary Companion," from which we gather most of the data for this sketch.

In October, 1846, Deborah Catharine, daughter of John Muirhead, Barrister-at-law, Niagara, Ontario, and a great granddaughter of Col. John Butler, of "Butler's Rangers," became the wife of Judge Richards, and they have five children, three sons and two daughters.

EARL OF DUFFERIN, K.P., K.C.B.

AMONG the men of high distinction whose names are associated with the Dominion, and who have added impulse to its progress, the RIGHT HONORABLE SIR FREDERICK TEMPLE holds an eminent place.

Before the appointment of Lord Dufferin to the administration of Canadian affairs, there

Dufferin.

had been at different times confided to him many important trusts, all of which were honored with a large measure of success. He had also rendered valuable service to his Sovereign in foreign countries; but his labors were so quietly performed, and all his movements in the execution of his work were so free from ostentation, that he had gained but little publicity abroad; and surprise even was manifested in many quarters at his appointment. We see in this unassuming character no mean indication of his superior worth; for the man of true merit never seeks publicity as an end, nor works for notoriety. He rather aims in all his endeavors, to promote human good as the object of his chief pursuit. Lord Dufferin was known for his literary ability and works: the productions of his pen were highly esteemed among cultivated readers. The blood of the Sheridans flows in his veins, and Mrs. Caroline Norton, a distinguished literary genius, was his aunt. From the time of his appointment to the close of his administration, his Lordship always manifested a deep interest in Canadian affairs. He left nothing unnoticed that might tend to the advantage of the Dominion. He visited every part, and applied himself thoroughly to the attainment of that knowledge of the country so necessary to the just and prosperous management of its government. He made himself acquainted with its geography, its history, its resources, and its adaptation to mining, grazing and agriculture. As in his travels he came in contact with the people, he addressed them with so much ability, eloquence and sense, that the knowledge of their country, its interests, and the means of advancing those interests, was greatly increased; and as his speeches were published, and extensively read, they have served to make Canada better known abroad. Thus have they aided in the advancement of the country by promoting the various enterprises of emigration from other lands to this part of the world. Everywhere the words of his Lordship have been uttered to a purpose, for they have been succeeded by good results. His character and his deeds among us have elicited honor from all, regardless of political distinction.

The Earl of Dufferin was born June 21, 1826. He was educated at Eton and Christ-Church College, Oxford. On the death of his father, July 21, 1841, he succeeded as the 5th Baron Dufferin and Viscount Clandeboye in the Peerage of Ireland. He was created Baron Clandeboye of the United Kingdom, in 1850; and Earl of Dufferin and Viscount Clandeboye (both of the United Kingdom), in 1870. After taking his degree in 1846-47, he devoted himself to the amelioration of Ireland, for at that time this unfortunate country was suffering the horrors of famine from the prevalence of the potato rot. From 1849 to 1852 he was a Lord in waiting on the Queen, and again from 1854 to 1858. He was attached to Earl Russell's special mission to Vienna in February, 1855. Afterwards he served in the capacity of Under Secretary of State for War, and in the same capacity at the India Office. These services were rendered from 1864 to 1867. In 1860, as Commissioner of the Crown, he accomplished with success the important and delicate mission of settling the difficulties between the natives and Christians in Syria. This work earned for him much renown, and he received for it the order of Knight

Commander of the Bath. Till this time those difficulties had been of a most serious nature, often resulting in bloodshed. He was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Paymaster-General from 1868 to 1872. He was appointed Lord Lieutenant of County Down, Ireland, in 1864, and Governor-General of Canada, May 22, 1872. In addition to the satisfactory arrangement of the Turkish troubles, mentioned above, he also compromised certain differences between the French and the warlike Druses. In proof of his ability as a statesman and a diplomatist, he gave a Constitution to Lebanon. Soon after this he was offered the Governorship of Bombay, which, on account of the failing health of his mother, he felt himself obliged to decline.

In the year 1862 he married Harriet Georgiana Hamilton, eldest daughter of Archibald Rowan Hamilton, Esq., of Killyleagh Castle, County Down, Ireland. Lord Dufferin is a Liberal in politics, and is decided in his convictions, though free from the rancor which often accompanies party spirit. The ascendancy of the Liberal party in 1872 gave him, under the ministry of Mr. Gladstone, the appointment of Governor-General of the Dominion. His success in Syria and the fitness he there manifested for dealing with Oriental peoples, have caused his name to be frequently mentioned in connection with the Vice Royalty of the Indian Empire.

As an instance of the high regard in which he is held at home, when he received his appointment as Governor-General, the people of Belfast, as soon as they learned the fact, determined to tender him a public banquet, which was held at Ulster Hall, attended by representatives of every creed and class. At the close of his term of office in the Dominion he had the satisfaction of seeing a marked advancement in the condition of the country, and a healthy growth in its development, as having been gained during the six years of his administration. An equal satisfaction is the high regard which he continues to hold in the hearts of the Canadian people. In 1879 Lord Dufferin received further proof of the confidence of the Home Government in his judgment, skill and ability, by being gazetted to succeed Lord Loftus as British Ambassador at St. Petersburg. The mission is one of the highest importance, especially in the light of recent events; but, with his ripened political tact, ready wit, and extensive knowledge of men and affairs, he is sure to earn for both England and himself, additional fame and new honors.

HON. DONALD A. MACDONALD,

GLENGARRY.

ASIDE from being for many years a prominent public character, and one who has filled many offices of trust and emolument, with honor and credit to himself and his native province, the subject of this sketch is deserving of a conspicuous place in this volume, as an eminent example of a man who has successfully fought his way from a comparatively small

beginning, to his present high position, by the employment of his own resources, and almost wholly relying upon integrity of purpose and the indomitable energy bequeathed him from his Highland forefathers.

The Hon. Donald Alexander Macdonald, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, as intimated above, is a native Canadian, and son of Alexander Macdonald, a Scottish Highlander and Roman Catholic, who settled at St. Raphael's, in the County of Glengarry, Ontario, as early as 1786. Here our subject was born on the 17th of February, 1817. He is a younger brother of the late Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Macdonald received his education partly at St. Raphael's College, under the late Hon. and Right Reverend Alexander Macdonell, D.D., afterwards Bishop of Kingston. After completing his studies at Williamstown Grammar School, he turned his attention first to mercantile pursuits, and subsequently to the construction of canals and railways, in all of which branches of business he was successful.

Mr. Macdonald was possessed of good executive abilities and an irreproachable character, and soon had imposed upon him duties of a public nature: for many years he filled acceptably the office of Warden of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry Counties, and in 1859 acted as Vice-President of the Constitutional Reform Convention at Toronto. His labors have not been confined to any one thing, but his usefulness has been as varied as his ability to serve the many interests which received his attention: is Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding the Glengarry Reserve Militia; President of the Montreal and City of Ottawa Junction Railway, and Director of the Ontario Bank of Toronto.

In 1857, Mr. Macdonald began an active political career, contesting the constituency of Glengarry successfully for the old Canadian Parliament, a seat which he retained until the Confederation of the North American Provinces, when he was returned to the House of Commons, where he continued to sit until his elevation to the Lieutenant-Governorship in 1875. In December, 1871, he was tendered the Treasurership of Ontario, an honor which he respectfully declined; November, 1873, was sworn of the Privy Council, and became Postmaster-General, a position which he continued to hold until May 18, 1875, when he was appointed to his present office. During his long Parliamentary career Mr. Macdonald was diligent in the discharge of his duties, and guarded the interests of his constituents with zeal and faithfulness; and, we might add, with eminent satisfaction, if repeated election to the same seat be any criterion. While a member of the Government, Mr. Macdonald succeeded in establishing free delivery of mails in cities and towns; prepayment of postage on all mailable matter in the Dominion, and a Postal Convention with the United States, whereby a reciprocal reduction in postal rates between that country and Canada, as well as a system of money orders between the two countries was established; by securing these important changes in postal facilities affecting the whole Dominion, he brought about a reform which reflects great credit on his

short ministerial service. The surviving Militia Veterans of 1812 owe him a debt of gratitude for taking the initiative in securing, with others, a grant of $50,000 from the Government, as a slight acknowledgement for their services.

In politics Mr. Macdonald has always been a Liberal, and in religious belief, adheres to the faith of his fathers.

He has been twice married; first in 1843, to Margaret Josephine (eldest daughter of the late Duncan Macdonell, Esq., of "St. Andrews," Cornwall), who died in 1844. Second, to Catharine, second daughter of the late Hon. Colonel Alexander Fraser, of Fraserfield, Glengarry; she died in 1869. He has five surviving children.

Mr. Macdonald has made an excellent Lieutenant-Governor, performing the onerous duties of his office in an able and satisfactory manner. And when the term of his office shall expire, he can retire therefrom with a consciousness of having acquitted himself to the best of his ability, and discharged the trusts imposed upon him with equal satisfaction to the public and himself.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D.,

OTTAWA.

JOHN ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Prime Minister of Canada, was born in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, January 11, 1815. He is the eldest son of Hugh Macdonald, of Kingston, Ont., and formerly of Sutherlandshire, Scotland. He was educated at the Royal Grammer School, Kingston, under Dr. Wilson, a fellow of the Oxford University; read law with the late George Mackenzie, and was called to the Bar, U.C., at Hilary term, in 1836. He was created Queen's Counsel in 1846; is a Bencher, *ex-officio*, of the Law Society of Ontario. He early distinguished himself in civil law, and, in 1839, in a very important criminal case,—we refer to his services in behalf of "General" Von Schultz, a noted American sympathiser in the rebellion. Mr. Macdonald was then but twenty-four years old, and his defence of a man who had forfeited his life in trying to revolutionize Canada, was a masterly effort for so young a man, and led observers to prognosticate a brilliant career for him.

Since 1844, as we gather from the "Canadian Parliamentary Companion," whence we obtained portions of the data for this sketch, its subject has been almost constantly in office. He was a member of the executive council of Canada from May 11, 1847, to March 10, 1848; from September 11, 1854, to July 29, 1858; from August 6, same year, to May 23, 1862; from March 30, 1864, until the union, in the Taché-Macdonald and the Belleau-Macdonald Administrations; and was, during these several years, Receiver-General from May 21 to December 7, 1847; Commissioner of Crown Lands from the latter date to March 10, 1848; Attorney-Gen-

eral for Upper Canada from September 11, 1854, to July 29, 1858, when, as Prime Minister, he and his Cabinet resigned, being defeated on the seat of government question. On the 6th of August, same year, he returned to office as Postmaster-General, but resigned that office the following day, he being re-appointed Attorney-General of Upper Canada, a position which he continued to hold until the defeat of the Administration on the Militia Bill, in May, 1862, at which time he and his colleagues once more retired from office. He and Sir George E. Cartier led the opposition in the Assembly till the defeat of the Sandfield Macdonald-Dorion Government, when the Taché-Macdonald Government was formed on the 30th of March, 1864, and he returned to the office of Attorney-General, and was Government leader in the Assembly from that date until the union of the British American Provinces, in 1867. While Attorney-General, he also held the office of Minister of Militia affairs from January to May, 1862, and from August 1865 until the union two years later. He was offered the position of Prime Minister in 1865, on the death of Sir E. P. Taché, then holding that office, but generously waived his claim in favor of Sir N. F. Belleau.

The present Prime Minister has performed many important duties as delegate to England and other countries. In 1864 he was a member of the conference held at Charlottetown, for the purpose of effecting a union of the Maritime Provinces; to that which succeeded it in Quebec in the same year, to arrange a basis of union of the British American colonies, and was chairman of the London Colonial Conference in 1866-7, when the Act of union, known as the "British North America Act," was passed by the Imperial Parliament. When the new constitution took effect—July 1, 1867—he was invited to form the first government for the New Dominion, and was sworn of the Privy Council and was appointed Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Canada, holding that office until he and his ministry resigned on the Pacific Railway charges, November 6, 1873. Two years prior to this date he was appointed one of Her Majesty's five joint High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries, to act in connection with five Commissioners named by the President of the United States, for the settlement of the Alabama claims, and of matters in dispute between the two countries; the labors of this Commission resulting in the treaty of Washington, D. C., where it was signed on the 8th of May, 1871.

The present Prime Minister was appointed a member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, in July, 1872; was unanimously elected leader of the Canadian Liberal Conservative Opposition, on the 6th of November, 1873; sat for Kingston, in the Canadian Assembly, from November, 1844, until the union; was returned for the same seat in the House of Commons at the general elections in 1867, 1872 and 1877; was unseated on petition, November 21, 1874, and re-elected December 29, same year. He became Prime Minister, the position he now holds, on the defeat of the Reform party at the general elections held in September, 1878. During the many years that Sir John has been a member of Parliament, he has carried through a large number of important measures besides the confederation of British North America and the

ratification of the Washington Treaty, already indicated. Among the other measures, are the secularization of the clergy reserves; the improvement of the criminal laws; the promotion of public instruction; consolidation of the statutes; the extension of the municipal system; the reorganization of the militia; the settlement of the seat of Government question; the establishment of direct steam mail communication with Europe; the establishment of additional penitentiaries, lunatic asylums and reformatory prisons; the providing for the internal economy of the House of Commons; the reorganization of the Civil Service on a permanent basis; the construction of the Inter-Colonial Railway; the enlargement of the canals; the enactment of a stringent election law; and the extension and consolidation of the Dominion.

Sir John is the Grand Canadian representative of the Grand Lodge of Ancient and Accepted Masons of England, and holds the rank of Past Grand Senior Warden of the order in Canada. He received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from Oxford University, in 1865, and holds the titles of LL.D., from Queen's University, Kingston, and D.C.L. from the University of Trinity College, Toronto. He was created Knight Commander of the Grand Cross of the Bath by Her Majesty, in 1867, and was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Order of *Isabella Catolica* of Spain, in January, 1872.

Sir John was first married in 1840, to Isabella, daughter of the late Alexander Clark, Esq., of Dalnavert, Scotland, she dying in 1856, and the second time in 1867, to Susan Agnes, daughter of the Hon. T. J. Bernard, a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council of the Island of Jamaica.

LIEUT-GENERAL SIR E. S. SMYTH, K.C.M.G.,

OTTAWA.

THE General Officer Commanding the Militia of Canada, SIR EDWARD SELBY SMYTH, was born at Castleton, near Belfast, Ireland, March 31, 1820, being the only son of the late Colonel John Selby Smyth, then of the Royal Scots, and of Surrey, England. His mother was Isabella Thomson, of Irish birth, and Scotch descent. He was educated at Chiswick, Middlesex, and Putney College, Surrey. He entered the army in January, 1841, in the 2nd Queen's Royal Regiment, then stationed in Central India, and was there employed, both regimentally and on the staff, for four years, including the campaign in the Southern Maharatta Country, and in the Concan. In 1846 he returned with his regiment to England. He was Adjutant of the battalion between four and five years, and afterwards Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir Guy Campbell, Bart., C. B., in 1848. On the breaking out of the war in South Africa, in 1850, he accompanied his regiment to the Cape of Good Hope, reaching there early in 1851, having command of a company, and being in every engagement with his regiment, during the war,

which closed in 1853. On one occasion, as we learn from the "Canadian Military Review," of August, 1877, "being attacked in the intricate fastnesses of Great Fish River, his party lost one-third of its number in a desperate encounter with some thousand Kaffirs and Hottentots, and upon the senior officer being killed during the action, the command devolved upon Sir Edward, who subsequently formed a junction with the column under Lieutenant-Colonel, now General, Sir John Michel, G.C.B." For his "coolness and intrepidity" on this occasion, Sir Edward was complimented in the Commander-in-Chief's general order, and he was promoted a Brevet-Major.

As soon as peace was declared in the Orange River Country, Sir Edward was appointed Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General of the 2nd Division, and a little later Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at the Head Quarters of the Army in South Africa, under General the Hon. Sir George Cathcart, K.C.B., an office which he filled nearly seven years, with a force at one time of about 12,000 men. During this period, the powerful Kaffir chiefs made desperate efforts to drive out the whole white population; but by prompt and energetic efforts were checkmated, and thwarted in their efforts, their tribal system being, meantime, completely broken up.

In 1858, Sir Edward became a full Colonel in the army, still holding, however, his Captain's commission in his regiment, performing, for a time, in addition to his staff duties, those of Secretary to the Government in the Eastern Provinces On the expiration of the term of his office, in 1860, he was promoted and returned to England, his regiment, meantime, having gone to China. In 1861, he was appointed Inspector-General of Militia in Ireland, which post he held for six years. In 1867, while the flying columns were employed in crushing the Fenians in the South, Sir Edward was selected to act under General Lord Strathnairn, as Adjutant-General of the Army in Ireland, being made also, at the same time, a Special Magistrate for the County and City of Dublin, to use the troops independently, in case of outbreak. He was thanked by the Irish Government at the termination of this service.

On the 6th of March, 1868, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General; in 1870, was sent as General Officer in Command of the Forces in Mauritius, and while there acted twice as Governor, altogether for nearly a year. The Franco-German war occurred during this period, and, for some months he detained a British frigate to carry out the neutrality laws between French and German seamen.

On returning once more to England, Sir Edward gave some time to travels on the Continent of Europe, visiting France, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, and Algeria. On the 1st of October, 1874, he was appointed to the command of the Militia of Canada, which position he has held for six years, discharging his duties with eminent satisfaction. In July, 1878, the Lieutenant-General received the thanks of the Governor-General in Council, for the discretion

displayed in holding the City of Montreal in military occupation upon the occasion of anticipated alarming riots, which, by his judicious disposition of the troops, and firm action were happily prevented.

In 1875, he made a journey of inspection across the entire continent to British Columbia and Vancouver Island, a distance of about 2,500 miles, on horseback—the first British General Officer who has done so.

He is President of the Dominion of Canada Artillery Association. Upon the Queen's birthday, May 24, 1877, Her Majesty appointed him Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, and in October of the same year promoted him to Lieutenant-General, as a reward for meritorious and distinguished services; he received, in the February following, a reward of one hundred pounds annually, in addition to his military emoluments.

Lady Selby Smyth, his wife, is Lucy Sophia Julia, daughter of Major-General Sir Guy Campbell, Bart., and granddaughter of Lord Edward Fitzgerald—married November 20, 1848. They have one son and one daughter. The son, Edward Guy Selby Smyth, is Aide-de-Camp to his father, and Lieutenant of the 86th Royal Regiment. The daughter and mother remain at the family residence, Manor House, Thames Ditton, Surrey, England.

The Lieutenant-General has been round the Cape of Good Hope eleven times; has visited Algeria, and Northern as well as Southern Africa and much of Europe, Asia and America; and is a very communicative and rich entertainer in the private circle. He ought to write a book of travels and exploits. He has the ability, and must have the material for preparing a very entertaining work.

JAMES A. GRANT, M.D.,

OTTAWA.

JAMES ALEXANDER GRANT, one of the most eminent physicians and surgeons in the Dominion, was born in Inverness-shire Scotland, August 8th, 1830. He is son of Dr. James Grant, of Edinburgh, many years a prominent surgeon in Glengarry, Ontario, and a grandson of James Grant, Esq., author of "Essays on the Origin of Society" and "Thoughts on the Origin and Descent of the Gael." Soon after the publication of the latter work, the author was presented with a large silver vase, with the following inscription: "Voted by the Highland Society of Scotland to James Grant, Esq., of Corrimony, Advocate, as a testimony of his treatise on the Origin and Descent of the Gael, 1819." This work was a prize essay, with all Scotland to compete with, and the vase, which is in the possession of the grandson, is no doubt very

highly prized. When the grandfather died in 1835, he was called "the father of the Scottish Bar."

The mother of our subject was Jane Ord, a Highlander, who brought him to this country in her arms, when he was about a year old, the family settling at Martintown, in the county of Glengarry, Ont.

Dr. Grant was educated in the arts at Queen's College, Kingston, and in medicine at McGill College, Montreal, there also receiving his degree of M.D. in 1854. He settled in Ottawa, and in a short time built up a liberal practice, rising in a few years to eminence in his profession. He has been physician to Lord Monck, Lord Lisgar and Lord Dufferin, and is now physician to the Marquis of Lorne and his Royal bride, the Princess Louise.

Few men in his profession in the Dominion have been so honored as Dr. Grant. He has been President of the Mechanics' Institute of Ottawa, a Literary and Scientific Society, and of the St. Andrew's Society, same city; has held the position of President of the College of Surgeons of Ontario; was a member of the International Medical Congress, held at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1876, and made one of its two Vice-Presidents in the department of surgery; is a corresponding member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, and of the Botanical Society of Canada; is a member of the Royal College of Physicians and of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and of the Geological Society of England; also Consulting Surgeon to the General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa, and to General Catholic Hospital, as well.

Dr. Grant has published in Canadian and British periodicals, a large number of essays on medical and scientific subjects; some of which have attracted much attention, and been liberally quoted from by distinguished writers in Germany and other countries.

Politically, Dr. Grant is a well-known Conservative, and for eight years he was a member of the Dominion Parliament for the County of Russell. He early saw the need of a railway across the entire continent, through British territory, and took an active part in the grand enterprise, by introducing into Parliament the original Pacific Railway Bill. He also favored, warmly, the question of the admission of the North-West Territory and British Columbia into the Confederation, and advocated that movement by his speeches in Parliament.

The wife of Dr. Grant was Maria, daughter of Edward Malloch, Esq., who sat for Carleton, in the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, and in the Legislative Assembly of Canada, after the Union. They were married, January 22, 1856, and have lost four children, and have seven living. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Since entering upon the active duties of his profession twenty-five years ago, the doctor has led an unusually busy life; and considering how onerous have been his medical and surgical labours, it is surprising that he should have accomplished so much and so praiseworthy work

with his pen. Some of his papers on the geology of Canada, exhibit thorough research, and patient digging in that line of study, and are valuable contributions to the "Stony Science."

SANDFORD FLEMING, C.E., C.M.G.,

OTTAWA.

SANDFORD FLEMING, Engineer-in-Chief of the Pacific Railway, is a son of Andrew Greig Fleming, and Elizabeth *née* Arnot, and was born in Kirkaldy, Scotland, January 7, 1827. He was educated in the grammar school of his native town; paid special attention to the mathematics, and at an early age was articled to an engineer and surveyor, John Sang, a gentleman well known in North Britain, more especially in connection with water-works and other works of various kinds. In 1845 Mr. Fleming came to Canada, finding but little employment for several years, and engaging, meanwhile, in various congenial pursuits of a scientific or professional character. In 1852 he was appointed 2nd Assistant Engineer under Messrs. Cumberland, Chief, and Mr. Brunel, 1st Assistant on the engineering staff on the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron (now the Northern) Railway of Canada. He remained for eleven years in the employment of that Railway Company, and for about two-thirds of the time was Chief Engineer of the road. About the same period he was also Chief Engineer of the Northwest Railway, the Toronto Esplanade, and other important works. In 1863 he was sent to England as a delegate, bearing a memorial from the people of the Red River settlement, praying for the opening of such a line of road as would afford that settlement free access without dependence on a foreign power; and in the same year was appointed by the Governments of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and also by the Imperial Government, to conduct the preliminary survey of the Intercolonial Railway. That important task he accomplished, completing all the location surveys, and, as Chief Engineer, superintending the construction of the great enterprise to its completion and opening for public traffic on July 1, 1876.

On the 5th of May, 1871, while the Intercolonial Railway was in process of construction, Mr. Fleming was appointed Engineer-in-Chief to prosecute the surveys of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the next year conducted an expedition from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, through Canadian territory, passing from Halifax over the line of the Intercolonial Railway, then in process of construction, thence over the general route of the Pacific line. The expedition performed the long journey in a shorter space of time than it had ever been accomplished before or has been since, viz.: within three months—from Halifax to New Westminster at the mouth of the River Fraser. For an account of this journey see "Ocean to Ocean," by the Rev. Principal Grant, of Queen's College.

Mr. Fleming still retains the office of Engineer-in-Chief of the Pacific Railway. He has

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made a large number of able reports on railways and public works, which reports have been printed and widely circulated. On the completion of the railway connecting Nova Scotia and New Brunswick with Quebec, he issued a volume entitled "The Intercolonial: an historical sketch of the inception and construction of the line of railways uniting the inland and Atlantic Provinces of the Dominion,"—published in August, 1876. Mr. Fleming has given most of his days, and the best of his energies and thoughts, to Civil Engineering, and the subject of railways in connection with the opening up of Canada, and the development of the vast natural resources of his adopted country. In his own particular province he has no peer in the Dominion. For his imperial and colonial services, Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to raise him to the dignity of a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

In August, 1876, immediately after the publication of his history of the Intercolonial mentioned above, Mr. Fleming started for the Old World, visiting his native land, and making a somewhat extended tour through Europe. He returned in January of the following year, with his mind greatly enriched by the fruits of a careful observation.

Mr. Fleming married Anne Jean, daughter of James Hall, Esq., Sheriff of Peterboro', January 3, 1855. They have had nine children, of whom six are living.

HON. JOHN CRAWFORD,

TORONTO.

AMONG the honored names of eminent Canadians, there are none more worthy of honorable mention than that of the late Hon. John Crawford, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

He was the second son of the Honorable George Crawford, of Brockville, a member of the Legislative Council, who, upon the Confederation of the Provinces, was appointed to the Senate of Canada. His elder brother, the late James Crawford, sat in the House of Commons for Brockville, from 1867 to 1877, and was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 41st Brockville Rifles.

Mr. Crawford was born at Manor Hamilton, County Cavan, Ireland, in the year 1817, but while yet a child came with his father to Canada, and was educated in Toronto.

Entering the legal profession, he studied in the office of his brother-in-law, the Hon. Henry Sherwood, Attorney-General of the Province, in this city, and in 1839 was called to the Bar of Upper Canada, and, after a long and eminently successful professional career, was created a Queen's Counsel in 1867. He was for many years a Bencher of the Law Society of Upper Canada, and was regarded as being one of the soundest advisory counsels in the Province. By his diligence, ability, and close attention to the interests of his clients, he built up an extensive and highly lucrative practice, having entrusted to his care the interests of many private clients, and the largest commercial and monetary institutions.

While devoting the greatest attention to the business affairs of others, and though largely occupied with the management of his own property, he found time to give considerable attention to various enterprises calculated to benefit the commercial interests of Toronto and its vicinity. He was first President of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway, and did much towards its organization. He was also President of the Royal Canadian Bank, of the Imperial Building Society, and the Canada Car Company, and a Director of many institutions. He held a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 5th Battalion, Toronto Militia.

In politics Mr. Crawford was strongly and consistently identified with the Conservative party, and in 1861 contested East Toronto with the Hon. George Brown, the leader of the Reform party, and after one of the most warmly-fought contests which ever took place in Canada, obtained a seat in the Legislative Assembly of Canada, which he retained until the General Election of 1863, when he was defeated. At the first general election after Confederation, in 1867, he stood for South Leeds, and being successful, sat in the House of Commons until the dissolution in 1872. At the ensuing general election he was returned for West Toronto by a large majority, but resigned his seat, November 5, 1873, to accept the appointment from Sir John Macdonald's Government, of Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, to succeed the Hon. (now Sir) W. P. Howland. Mr. Crawford, though taking a keen interest in political affairs, could never be said to have entered political life. He was induced to enter Parliament by those with whose principles he was in accord, and because he was probably the only man who, under the then existing circumstances, could have carried East Toronto in the Conservative interest; but, though an unwavering member of his party, and true at all times to its principles and Parliamentary leaders, he left to others the management of the party interests, contenting himself with attending to the commercial and legal legislation, which from time to time came before Parliament. Mr. Crawford was Chairman of many of the Committees during the time he was in Parliament, and was in every respect a most useful member. It is safe to say that there have been few of its members who have gained more of the respect and affectionate regard of both sides of the House than he.

His appointment to the chief civil office of the Province was a most popular one with his party and the public generally. His high social position, his connection with many of the oldest and best families of the Province, together with his well-known administrative abilities, were all elements in his favor. He fully justified the high expectations of all, and, had his life been spared, would doubtless ere this have had new honors conferred upon him; but it was otherwise ordained by a Divine Providence, and while yet in the height of his usefulness and in the enjoyment of the honors so justly conferred upon him, he was stricken down, and on the 13th of May, 1875, he died after about a fortnight's illness. *The Mail* of the day following thus spoke of the loss sustained, not only by his family and friends, but by the whole community:—

"Toronto has had few better citizens than the deceased Lieutenant-Governor. In every walk of life he bore himself as a worthy man. His legal career was without a blemish. In politics he was a pronounced Conservative, and a true loyalist. His connections with public institutions were of a kind entirely in keeping with his good name as a lawyer, and as a private citizen. He filled the office of Lieutenant-Governor, the highest official position in the Province, with infinite credit; though in his time a politician, whose views were well-known and settled, he forgot party in the Parliament Buildings and Government House, and aided his Ministers to the utmost of his ability in conducting public affairs.

"Aptitude for the profession he followed, the establishment of good connections, large family influences, and a long devotion to business, combined to make Mr. Crawford what is known as a successful man. He amassed a considerable fortune, and, though far from being obtrusive in any respect, he was not wanting in social qualities, which often shone out to an unexpected degree. In every way he was a man of excellent parts; a good husband, a kind father, a most excellent citizen, and a Lieutenant-Governor who well understood and never exceeded the lines of his duty."

Mr. Crawford's funeral was the largest and most imposing that ever took place in Toronto, and fully testified the high respect in which he was held by all classes of the community. The arrangements were made by the Government of Ontario, it very properly being decided that a public funeral should be accorded to one who died holding the highest official position in the Province. In accordance with a proclamation of the Mayor, the principal places of business and public offices were closed at noon, and long before that hour the fronts of many of the shops, hotels, and other buildings were draped in black, while at every point, flags at half-mast met the eye. The streets were thronged with spectators, and between eleven and one o'clock a large number of citizens were admitted to the drawing-room of the Government House, where the body lay in state. The pall-bearers were the Attorney-General and Treasurer of Ontario; the President of the Senate of Canada; the Hon. (now Sir) W. P. Howland, C. B., formerly Lieutenant-Governor; the Hon. Chief Justice Hagarty, the Hon. Frank Smith, the Hon. Matthew Crooks Cameron, and Mr. E. Crombie. The procession composed the Volunteer Force of the city, including the Governor-General's Body Guard, Garrison Artillery, Tenth Royals, Queen's Own Rifles, the officers of the 12th Battalion; the Ontario Prohibitory League, and other Temperance organizations; the pupils of the Collegiate Institute, with the Rector and Masters; the pupils of Upper Canada College, with the Principal and Masters; the Council of Public Instruction; Professors of Knox College; the Professors of University College and Graduates; the Professors of the University of Toronto and Graduates; the Senate of the University; the Clergy of the City; the County Council of York; the Board of Trade; the various National and Benevolent Associations; the Medical Profession; the Members of the Bar of Ontario; the Chief Mourners; the Members of the Executive Council of Ontario; the

Members of the Legislative Assembly; the officers of the Government and Assembly of Ontario; Members of the Privy Council of Canada; Officers and Members of the Dominion Parliament, and the Civil Service of the Dominion; the Chief Justices, the Chancellor and the Judges of Ontario; the Sheriff and officers of the Courts; the Mayor and Council of Toronto; the Mayor and Council of Hamilton; the Mayor and Council of Guelph; the Literary and Scientific Societies, and a vast concourse of citizens. On the arrival of the procession at St. James' Cathedral, the coffin was received by the Very Rev. Dean Grasett, and the Rev. Canon Baldwin, the former performing the funeral service in the Cathedral, and at the cemetery, where the coffin was placed in the vault.

In 1845, he married Helen M., youngest daughter of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Sherwood, who, with one son and five daughters, survive him.

JAMES R. GOWAN,

BARRIE.

JAMES ROBERT GOWAN, Judge of the Judicial district of Simcoe, was born in the County of Wexford, Ireland, December 22nd, 1817; his parents being Henry Hatton and Elizabeth (Burkitt) Gowan. In 1832 the family emigrated to Upper Canada, and for years the father of our subject was Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas for the County of Simcoe. He died in 1863. The son was educated chiefly in Canada; studied law with Hon. James E. Small, of Toronto, Solicitor-General for Upper Canada; was called to the bar in 1839, and practised in partnership with Mr. Small until January, 1843, when he was appointed Judge of the Judicial District of Simcoe, now embracing the Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound—this appointment coming from "the Reform Government of Baldwin and Lafontaine." When Mr. Gowan went on the bench, he was just twenty-five years of age, the youngest man, we believe, in the Province ever called to such a position. His subsequent history has verified the wisdom of this appointment. He has probably been on the bench longer than any other man now living in the Dominion of Canada, and has made a very honorable record.

Judge Gowan aided very much in organizing the District over whose Courts he was called to preside, and in 1844 the magistrates of the District presented him with an elegant and valuable snuff-box of wrought gold, with the following inscription on it:—

"Presented to His Honor Judge James R. Gowan, by the Magistrates of the District of Simcoe, who gratefully acknowledge his invaluable services in the Judicial organization of this new District, and his uniform kindness to them personally.

"Barrie, Upper Canada, July, 1844."

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Jas. Pitt Rowan

A writer in the Orillia *Packet*, of October 27, 1876, thus speaks of the Judge's District and his hardships and dangers at an early day:

"His district was then, as now, the largest in Upper Canada, and his position one of unusual difficulty. The officials under him were inexperienced, and he had to train them to their duties. A feeling of opposition to the appointments in the new country was rife, and added somewhat to the Judge's difficulties, but it also led to some friendships of a firm and unbroken nature. Among these early supporters was the late Mr. James Dallas, who was then Warden. The Judge applied himself assiduously to his duties, and had to contend with hardships and dangers incidental to a new country. Many a time a ride of more than seventy miles in the day was necessary to meet Court engagements, and this through unbroken forests or over wretched roads; and it was no unusual circumstance to find from 200 to 600 cases to be disposed of at a single court. On one occasion he was obliged to journey through the Pine Plains between Barrie and Collingwood, when the woods were on fire. The whole forest was ablaze; the burning trees were falling in all directions, some on the road over which he had just passed, and others in front of him, while the smoke was stifling, and the heat almost unbearable. On another occasion, while crossing in his cutter, a river that was flooded, the harness gave way, and he was being carried away to certain death, when he seized his horse by the tail, twisted the long hair around his arm, and urging on his faithful horse, succeeded, by the exercise of almost superhuman strength, in being dragged out of the stream in his cutter. Added to such dangers from fire and flood, he suffered much from inhaling the vitiated air of the small, close and badly ventilated rooms in which he was obliged, in those early days, to hold his Courts. Yet with such diligence and exactness did he perform his duties, that, after the lapse of nearly twenty-six years he was able to say, 'I have never been absent from the 'Superior Courts over which I preside, and, as to the Division Courts (except when on other 'duties at the instance of the Government), fifty days would cover all the occasions when a deputy acted for me.'"

The District Judges being *ex officio* Judges of the Division Courts in their Judicial Districts, in 1853 an Act was passed giving the Governor power to appoint five Judges to frame rules regulating procedure in such Courts, and for settling doubtful points, &c., under the Division Court law. The five appointed were Judges Harrison, O'Reilly, Campbell, Gowan and Malloch.

In October, 1857, the Judges of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, being empowered to associate a District Judge with them in making certain provisions regarding fees, under the Common Law Procedure Act, selected Judge Gowan for that duty. "The Act assimilating the Canadian Law of Probate and Administration to that of England, and providing for Courts in every Judicial District, required the appointment, by the Governor, of three

Judges: a Judge of one of the Superior Courts of Common Law, a Judge of the Court of Chancery, and a County Judge, to make rules and orders regulating procedure in these Courts, and for carrying the provisions of the law into full effect; and Mr. Justice Burns, Vice-Chancellor Spragge and Judge Gowan, were the three Judges appointed for the purpose in August, 1858, and who subsequently framed and settled the orders which now regulate the Courts."

We also learn from the "Legal Directory," just quoted, that the difficult task of consolidating the Public Statutes of the country, involving the classification and the recasting of the whole body of the Statute Law from 1792, being committed to Sir James Macaulay, at his suggestion, Judge Gowan was requested by the Governor-General to co-operate and assist in this important work, which he did, and in the published report, Sir James Macaulay speaks very strongly of the assistance rendered by Judge Gowan. This Consolidation became law, and the Statute provided that the public Acts of the same Session should be incorporated therewith, and the body of the Statutes thus Consolidated to the day, proclaimed as law: Judge Gowan assisted in this delicate task. Sir James Macaulay thus wrote in regard to the services rendered by our subject in the work of Consolidation: "I feel every confidence that a good work has been achieved, and a desirable basis laid for future legislation; and for the able services rendered by Judge Gowan, the Government, the Legislature, and the public, as well as myself, are indebted to him."

We learn further from the "Legal Directory," that in 1862 special commissions were issued to Messrs Macaulay and Gowan to hold certain Courts, they taking the place temporarily of Chief Justice Draper, then absent in Europe. In the same year he was selected, with the Government Engineer and one other engineer, to settle disputed claims between the Government of Canada and the Contractors, for the erection of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. Of that tribunal he was chairman, and by a unanimous finding, in a very short time, they settled the perplexing and long pending dispute. In 1869 Judge Gowan was appointed Chairman of The Board of County Judges, a body which regulates the procedure of the Division Courts and settles conflicting decisions, their orders having the force of law throughout the Province.

After the Confederation of the Provinces, it became necessary to assimilate and consolidate the Criminal Laws of the several Provinces. This, under the auspices of Sir John A. Macdonald, was accomplished in 1869, in a series of enactments, by the Parliament of Canada, which are now law. In the preparation of this important consolidation, Judge Gowan cooperated throughout.

In 1871, Judge Gowan was appointed, with four other gentlemen, Messrs Adam Wilson, now Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, J. M. Gwynne, now a Justice of the Supreme Court, S. H. Strong, also of the Supreme Court, and C. S. Patterson, now a Judge of the Court

of Appeals, a Commission to inquire into the constitution and jurisdiction of the several Courts of Law and Equity, Superior and Inferior, Appellate and Original, and into the operation and effect of the present separation and division of jurisdiction among the Courts, &c., similar to the English Judicature Commission.

In August, 1873, Judge Gowan, the Hon. C. D. Day, and Judge Antoine Polette, were appointed Royal Commissioners to investigate certain charges against the Ministry in connection with the Canada Pacific Railway contract. In 1874 he was appointed one of the Commissioners to revise, consolidate, and classify the public general Statutes applying to Ontario; and in 1877 he was one of the Commissioners engaged in completing this consolidation of the same down to November of that year.

Judge Gowan's ability as a legal draughtsman led the Honorable Robert Baldwin in 1843 to obtain his aid, and ever since, with scarcely an exception, "the several Attorneys-General succeeding him have largely availed themselves of the suggestions and assistance of Judge Gowan in the preparation of many important measures of law reform now on the Statute book."

Energetic and earnest, and fearless and firm as a Judge, yet his relations have always been pleasant with those having business before him, and he has secured the regard and respect of the legal profession. On the completion of a quarter of a century's service on the Bench, he was presented by the Bar of the Courts, wherein he had presided so long, with a life-sized portrait of himself in his official robes, accompanied by an address, from which we extract a couple of paragraphs:—

"We feel that to your wise counsels and examples are mainly due the existence of a Bar in this County, which will compare favorably with any in the Dominion, and that this result has been obtained without, in the smallest degree, fostering it at the expense of the public interests. * * * *

"We believe that to your firm and dignified administration of the Laws is mainly to be attributed the comparative freedom from crime, which, we rejoice to know, distinguishes the County of Simcoe, and the respect for law and order which pervades all classes of our community.

"The Profession have long felt that some public recognition of your extended and valuable services on the Bench, and your kindly spirit towards themselves, was due to you, and we now beg your acceptance, at our hands, of this life-sized painting of yourself, in your official chair and robes, as a mark of the respect and esteem in which you are held by us; and while making it as we do, your own private property, we ask the favor that it may for a time be permitted to hang in the Court Room, so that all may have an opportunity of seeing it, and learning that the profession have paid tribute to your worth."

This was followed shortly after by an address from the Simcoe County Council expressive of their "lively appreciation of Judge Gowan's long judicial services," and assuring him that the same sentiments "of esteem and high respect that animated the Council towards his person were equally shared by the people at large," &c.

The Judges throughout Ontario have the appointment of all the officers of the Division Courts, whose incomes from fees are, in some cases, double that of the Judge who appoints them. Of the way in which Judge Gowan exercised this very important patronage, an Ex M. P. thus speaks in the Barrie *Examiner*, November, 1876, in connection with Judge Gowan's career, as "a matter which has deservedly long since obtained the approbation of thinking men of all parties in this community, namely, the wise and just manner in which, for over a third of a century the Judge has exercised the large patronage vested in his office; and, with a staff of some twenty-eight or more, clerks and bailiffs of courts, this is a matter of great importance to the public interest.

"In proof of this, I may mention a fact to show how well officers of his appointing stood with the public. No less than eight were elected reeves, and some of them were elected again and again; and three served in the honorable office of warden in the county; with several others chosen to fill the office of councillor in the local municipalities.

"I may say that I speak from actual knowledge of the matter, having resided in the county longer than the Judge himself, and am somewhat intimately acquainted with public feeling."

In 1872, after the Judge had been on the Bench for twenty-nine years, to relieve him in part from judicial labors, John A. Ardagh, B. A., of Barrie, was appointed Junior Judge. Judge Gowan being the Senior Judge of the four judicial officers in the district—which is the largest and most populous in Canada—exceeding in population the Provinces of British Columbia and Manitoba together.

The author of "The Irishman in Canada" thus speaks of Judge Gowan: "A pioneer Judge, he is yet an erudite lawyer, and he has been a leading mind in all the great legal reforms. He has more than once been tempted in vain with offers of a seat on the Bench of the Superior Courts."

Judge Gowan has always taken great interest in the cause of education, being intimately connected with the Provincial School system for over thirty-six years, as chairman of the Board of Public Instruction from its formation; and for many years past as chairman of the Senior High School Board of the County of Simcoe, finding time amidst his other engagements to perform, satisfactorily and acceptably, the duties of these honorary and honorable positions.

In early life, and up to a short time before his appointment, the Judge was a frequent

writer for the lay press in Toronto; and *The Law Journal*, the only legal periodical in Ontario, was undertaken in 1855 at his instance, and for many years he largely contributed to its pages, and afterwards to its material support. Many of the law reforms enacted by the Legislature, were first advocated in *The Law Journal*.

He is a member of the Episcopal Church, Reformed.

"Judge Gowan," in the words of a leading county paper, the *Examiner*, of December, 1872, "is a gentleman possessing the esteem and confidence of all classes of the community in which he resides, whether social, religious or political. As an impartial Judge, we think we but speak the sentiment of the entire county when we say that no Judge in the Dominion of Canada can show as long and as clean a record. The justness of his decisions, and the clearness of his opinions, which stand second to none, have on several occasions been utilized in the framing of the laws of the country. As a citizen, he is ever foremost in every project that has for its object the welfare of the people and the general good of the country. In matters of business he is scrupulously exact, his word being as good as his bond. To acts of charity and benevolence few men have devoted the same amount of time and attention."

He is a very old Mason, high up in the Order, but of late years has rarely attended a Lodge meeting, letting nothing interfere with his duties.

He was married in July, 1853, to Anna, daughter of the late Rev. S. B. Ardagh, Rector of Barrie, and incumbent of Shanty Bay. "Ardraven," their home, on the outskirts of Barrie, is a beautiful spot, the house surrounded by extensive ornamental grounds and gardens; Kempenfeldt Bay, an arm of Lake Simcoe, spreading out in front of the house, is one of the loveliest sheets of water in Ontario.

SIR WILLIAM P. HOWLAND, C.B., K.C.M.G.,

TORONTO.

AMONG those who have achieved eminence solely by excellence of character, without any of the modern appliances by which unworthy persons seek an undeserved and transient popularity, the subject of this sketch occupies a prominent place. Modest and unassuming in disposition, courteous and *suave* in manner, self-poised and dignified in demeanor, thoughtful of the feelings of others, and respectful toward their opinions, honorable in the highest and best sense, possessing those delicate instincts which characterize the true gentleman, he affords a fine example of a successful career, as deserved as it is conspicuous.

The Howlands are of English descent, their progenitor in America being one John Howland, a Quaker, who emigrated to the Colonies in the celebrated company of Pilgrim Fathers, in 1620. His descendants are numerous, and include many prominent families scattered throughout the

United States and Canada. Sir William Pearce Howland is a native of Duchess County, New York State, and was born in the Town of Paulings, 29th of May, 1811. His parents, who were also natives of New York (Duchess County), were Jonathan Howland, and Lydia *née* Pearce. The former was in early life a farmer, but later he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Greenbush, N. Y. He died at Cape Vincent, N. Y., in 1842, but his widow still survives at the remarkable age of ninety-four years, living in Toronto. Our subject was educated at the Kinderhook Academy, and came to Canada in 1830, settling in the Township of Toronto, and engaging in mercantile business, in partnership with his brother. They soon opened another branch of their business at Standley's Mills. Their business brought them in connection with the early settlers of what now comprises the Counties of Peel, York, Cardwell, and Simcoe. In 1840 he purchased the Lambton Mills property, and soon after engaged in the wholesale grocery trade in Toronto. He is now, in connection with his brothers, extensively engaged in the milling business at several points in the Province, and, in connection with his son, conducts one of the largest importing produce establishments in the country.

The public were not long in perceiving Mr. Howland's adaptability to render them efficient service, and the many important positions which he has been called upon to fill, and the able and acceptable manner in which he has discharged his multifarious duties, evidence the possession of executive abilities of a high order. He is an influential member of the Toronto Board of Trade, and was its President for several years; Director of the Ontario Bank; President of the Anchor Marine Insurance Co.; of the London and Canadian Loan and Agency Co.; of the Ontario Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and of the Confederation Life Association of Canada. To do justice to Mr. Howland's long and useful political career, would require space far in excess of that at our disposal, and we can therefore but briefly mention the official positions in which he has served. He was a member of the Executive Council, Can., from May 24, 1862, until March 29, 1864; and again from Nov. 24, 1864, until the Union; July 1, 1867, was sworn of the Privy Council, and became Minister of Inland Revenue, holding that position until July, 1868, when he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. From 1857 until the date just mentioned, he represented the constituency of West York, first in the Canada Assembly until the Union, and from that event in the House of Commons. During the time Mr. Howland was in the Executive Council he was Minister of Finance during the first year, and Receiver-General during the second; Postmaster-General from Nov. 24, 1864, until Aug. 30, 1866, when he was again appointed Minister of Finance, and held that office until he entered the Privy Council. He was peculiarly fitted for the duties of the last-mentioned position, owing to his long and successful commercial experience, and conducted its affairs with signal ability. In 1865 the Government appointed him a Commissioner, with Mr. (now Sir) Alex. Galt, to visit Washington in the interests of Reciprocal Trade between the United States

and Canada; was re-appointed to the same mission in connection with Sir A. T. Galt, the present Justice Henry, and Sir A. J. Smith, 1866; and to the London Conference, 1866-7, to complete terms for the union of the British American Provinces. Again, in 1875, his services were required as a Commissioner to report on the route of the proposed Baie Verte Canal.

From July, 1868, until Nov., 1873, Mr. Howland filled the position of Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and upon his retirement therefrom left behind him an enviable record of official probity and administrative ability. His appointment to the chief civil office of the Province was one which met with much favor from the public generally as well as from his party, and the highest expectations of his friends were not disappointed. As a partial recognition of his distinguished public services, Her Majesty created him C.B. (civil) in July, 1867, and in May, 1879, conferred upon him the order of Knighthood.

Sir William has been twice married, first in 1843, to Mrs. Webb, who died in 1859; again in 1866, to the widow of the late Capt. Hunt. He has three surviving children, two sons and one daughter. Of the former, W. H. Howland, Esq., is associated with him in his commercial business.

HERMON H. COOK,

TORONTO.

AMONG the prominent and successful business men of Ontario, none presents an example of greater energy, enterprise and propriety, than the subject of this brief memoir, Hermon Henry Cook. As a representative of the lumbering interests of the Province, being one of the most extensive dealers in that important branch of Canadian industry, he is fairly entitled to rank among the leading citizens of Ontario. His name is also well and favorably known as an ex-Member of Parliament, and at present a Member of the Provincial House.

He is descended on both sides from U. E. Loyalists, his grandfather George Cook, coming to Canada from the Mohawk Valley, N.Y., and settling in Dundas County about the time of the Revolutionary War. Here his two sons, John and George, were born and brought up, both living to be prominent and influential citizens. John took an active part in political affairs, and from 1829 till 1841 represented the County of Dundas in the old Canadian Parliament. He was prominently identified with the movement for responsible government, and lived to see his most ardent wishes, in this respect, become fixed facts. He died a few years since in Dundas.

George Cook, father of our subject, was truly a self-made man, and owed his success in life wholly to his own energy and industrious integrity. He began life with nothing to rely upon but his own enterprising spirit, owing to the death of his father without making a will.

The law of primogeniture being then in force, his whole estate went to the elder son, leaving the younger with nothing. Nothing daunted, however, he set about making something for himself, and his success was such as may well encourage others to do the same. Among other business enterprises he engaged in the lumber trade, and was one of the first to manufacture and export lumber to Europe. He was also interested in the pearl-ash trade, and the mercantile business; was Postmaster for some time, and probably held other minor local offices; he was a Captain of Militia, and took part in both the War of 1812 and the Rebellion of 1837, receiving from the Queen a gold medal for his services in the former. His life was a very active one, and his death, which occurred in 1869 in the County of Dundas, was widely mourned. The wife of Captain Cook was Sarah Castleman, of German descent. Her father was the late Tinus Castleman, of Dundas County, a well-known and prominent man in his day.

Hermon H. Cook was the youngest of five sons, and was born in the County of Dundas, on the 26th of April, 1837. His brothers, all of whom are living but one, have all been more or less prominent, and deserve mention here. James William, the eldest, who died in 1875, was a Member of Parliament for Dundas County, from 1857 to 1861. He was also the senior member of the firm of Cook Brothers, who carry on the largest square timber business probably in Canada. The other members of the firm are George J. and John L., who still continue the business under the same name. Their business interests are very extensive, their different establishments being located at Morrisburg in Dundas County, Quebec, Toronto and Barrie. The other brother, Simon S., was returned to the Provincial Parliament at the first general election after Confederation, representing the County of Dundas for eight years. He is at present engaged in the lumber trade, and resides in Morrisburg, Ont., the principal town in the county.

Our subject was educated at the Iroquois Grammar School, in his native county, and in 1858 began business for himself in the square timber trade, on the Northern Railway, in the County of Simcoe. This business he prosecuted successfully, shipping extensively from Quebec to European markets, chiefly London and Glasgow, until 1872, when he decided to widen his field of operations.

The Midland Railway was then being built to open up the country to Georgian Bay, and Mr. Cook, with characteristic sagacity, foresaw that the proposed terminus, would be, if anything, an advantageous lumbering point. He therefore invested largely in timber lands situated in the Georgian Bay Territory, and erected the most extensive saw-mill in the Dominion. It was a bold and enterprising investment, but the result has fulfilled his expectations, and attested his sound judgment. The unbroken wilderness of 1872 is now a thriving village of about 1,500 souls, and being the terminal point of the railway mentioned, has been

named in honor thereof, Midland City. It is within the bounds of truth to say that this town owes its prosperous existence, almost wholly to the subject of this sketch. His business there gives employment to a large number of hands, probably about two hundred and fifty men, whose families alone would make quite a respectable village. Although of late years his business has been curtailed somewhat; he also employed at that time about the same number in the various other branches of his extensive business. And to show how completely the whole is controlled and operated by Mr. Cook, it is only necessary to say that the timber, the saw-mills, the vessels that carry the manufactured lumber to foreign ports, and even the tugboats that tow the vessels in and out of the harbor, are all his own property, and under his direct management. To manage these widespread interests successfully, and yet find time to devote to public life, evinces executive ability of a high order. His shipments are made to Goderich, where Messrs. Secord, Cozzens and Co., who have a working interest in part of his business, are situated.

In 1877, the immense mill at Midland, which had a capacity of twenty-five million feet yearly, was totally destroyed by fire, but was immediately replaced by another, built upon a smaller scale, in consequence of the existing commercial depression. The new one is a model mill, fitted with all the modern improvements, and having an annual capacity of about fifteen million feet.

Mr. Cook is a man of active temperament, and though his business has had sufficient energetic attention to make his commercial career successful, yet he has found time to fill with credit, ability and zeal, the political offices to which the suffrages of his fellow-citizens have elected him, and as a legislator, has given his earnest support to all measures which in his judgment were calculated to benefit the Dominion. He has always been a consistent Reformer from principle, believing that the welfare of Canada demands progression.

In 1871, he was induced by the supporters of the Reform party in North Simcoe, one of the largest and most important constituencies in Canada, to contest the local election. His opponents were W. D. Ardagh, Esq., and Mr. Lount, and owing, doubtless to its being a three-cornered fight, he was defeated. In 1872, he was again nominated by the same constituency, for the Commons, and was opposed by Mr. McCarthy, the Conservative candidate. This time, Mr. Cook was returned, and upon the downfall of the existing government and consequent appeal to the country in January, 1874, he was again elected. But being unseated by petition, he was again nominated in the following December, when there was another appeal to the people, and was again returned to his seat by 72 majority. In the general election in 1878, he was unsuccessful, and Mr. McCarthy, who had bitterly opposed him in the three preceding contests, was elected by a majority of 49 votes. The campaign of 1872, in which Mr. Cook received only 56 majority, has been characterized as the hardest-

fought political contest ever known in Canada. The constituency of North Simcoe is about equally divided between the two parties, and it was only by constant, indefatigable work, and good generalship, that the Reform party was successful.

In the Commons, Mr. Cook was an earnest working member. He was an active member of various committees, and his thorough knowledge and experience of commercial interests was of great value in shaping legislation. Want of space forbids a detailed mention of the various bills with which he was identified, and we must let it suffice to say that his work was not confined to the committee room, as is too often the case, but when necessity required, he advocated his cause upon the floor of the House, with much ability and force. As a speaker, he is earnest and forcible in manner, addressing his arguments, not to passions, but to the judgments of his hearers. In the general elections of June, 1879, a part of the same constituency which he represented in the Commons, elected him to the Local House, by over 300 majority.

In religious views Mr. Cook is a Protestant, and an adherent to the Methodist persuasion.

He was married in 1861, to Lydia, daughter of Mr. James White, of the County of Simcoe, by which union he has two daughters.

HON. WILLIAM A. HENRY,

OTTAWA.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER HENRY, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Dominion, is a son of Robert N. Henry, merchant, holding a variety of local offices, and was born in Halifax, N. S., December 30, 1816. His mother was Margaret Hendriken. He received his education in the Government High School in his native city; studied law there with Hon. Alexander McDougall; was called to the Bar of Nova Scotia in November, 1840, and practised first at Antigonish, and then at Halifax. From the very start it became evident that he had talents of no ordinary stamp, and that he was likely, if life was spared, to make his mark. He had not been in practice a month before he was chosen to represent the County of Sydney, now Antigonish, in the Legislative Assembly. He took his seat on the Liberal side, espoused the cause of Responsible Government, then a leading question, and though once or twice defeated on that issue, participated in its triumph in 1848. From that year to 1867, Mr. Henry represented his county constantly, losing his seat the latter year on account of the opposition to Confederation, which he favored. On the start in his profession he devoted himself faithfully to its duties, becoming a leader at the Bar, and soon being elected President of the Bar Society of Halifax. For one or two terms he was Mayor of Halifax.

W. A. Henry

In 1849 he was created a Queen's Counsel; accepted a seat in the Executive Council the same year; became an active and marked politician, and an influential member either of the Government or Opposition, being entirely Independent, and giving his strong powers of mind to whatever cause he thought was for the best interests of the people. It was his shaping hand that led to measures for the protection of the Fisheries at the Gut of Canso and other Canadian waters from the inroads of American fishermen; that secured for the Province of Nova Scotia as complete a system of telegraphy as that of any part of the Continent of North America, and that, in the face of great and persistent opposition, effected important legal reforms. One of these, known as the Chancery Reform Measure, was of such great value, that the mother country was not too proud to adopt it. We find this matter referred to in a sketch of Mr. Henry, published in the *Spectator*, of Hamilton, Ontario, March 9, 1878. At a dinner given to Mr. Henry by the Bar of Nova Scotia, at Halifax, January 4, 1876, on the occasion of his appointment to his present position, his Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Archibald, in referring to the matter, said: "It is fair to say that on our smaller scale, Judge Henry has had the honor of initiating in this Province something in the same line of policy which has lately been carried out in England. If his bill did not succeed at once, it, at all events, entitles him to be considered as one of the earliest and oldest advocates in this country of a policy on the subject of judicial tribunals, which has, after a long struggle, prevailed in the mother country." In 1851 also, adds the *Spectator*, Mr. Henry saw the results of another of his reform victories. In that year the first edition of the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia was published, he having previously carried the resolution of the House under which the work was prepared, Nova Scotia having thus, under his guidance, been the first of all the colonies of Britain to carry out this most valuable improvement. The work of revision was so admirably done that Lord Campbell, then Chancellor of England, passed a high eulogium on it in the House of Lords.

In 1854, on the reorganization of Government, Mr. Henry was appointed Solicitor-General, a position which he held, with a seat in the Cabinet, until 1857, when he became Provincial Secretary. About this time the Catholic Question came up, it being charged that the Liberal Administration then in power, was proscribing politically the Roman Catholics, and Mr. Henry felt in duty bound to change sides, he representing a Catholic constituency, and wishing to see equal justice meted out to all parties. The Opposition won in the fierce fight, and in 1859 he was appointed Solicitor-General. The year before this he had been one of the delegates selected to join in London other delegates from Canada and New Brunswick, to urge the Imperial Government to adopt measures for building a railway to connect Halifax with the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, passing through New Brunswick—a road since built and now known as the Intercolonial Railway.

During that year Mr. Henry was engaged as one of three Commissioners designated to make a second revision of the Statutes, a labor promptly and carefully performed.

He acted with the Conservative party from February, 1857, to the Confederation, ten years later, his party being sometimes in power and sometimes out. It was successful in 1873, and for a third time Mr. Henry became Solicitor-General, holding that position until the next year, when he became Attorney-General, and held that office until 1867, at which time the Administration was handed over to the Provincial Local Government, formed at the Confederation. And here, in justice to Mr. Henry, it ought to be mentioned that he was one of the earliest movers towards this Confederation. Early in 1864 he attended a meeting held at Prince Edward's Island, and was a delegate, later in the same year, from Nova Scotia to a meeting held at Quebec in this interest. Says the writer already quoted in the *Spectator*:

"He (Justice Henry) had no sympathy with village statesmen. He saw the immeasurable benefits of union which would necessarily flow from a cordial linking together of the scattered, weak, diverse colonies, and casting aside with disdain all the trammels of the narrow-minded men who saw in union nothing but the destruction of their own insignificant political existence, he boldly stepped forth the champion of Confederation—a measure desired by the Imperial authorities, a measure calculated to raise the different Provinces from the humiliating position of struggling weaklings to the dignity of young athletes, a measure which would enable each Canadian from the Atlantic to the Pacific—like the ancient Roman who exultingly cried 'Romanus sum,'—to exclaim with pride, 'I am a citizen of the great Dominion of Canada,' instead of being compelled to acknowledge himself an inhabitant of a Province so petty that its existence even was unknown to thousands of intelligent foreigners; a measure calculated above all other measures to increase the trade, wealth and influence of each Province; and, above all, a measure whose effect would unquestionably be to cement in one powerful organization, and bind with links of steel, the isolated Provinces to the great British Empire, from whose connection no evil would flow, and from whose protection incalculable good must continue to come. The Conference, with singular ability and unanimity, agreed upon a scheme which formed the basis of a plan that was subsequently adopted in framing the Act of Union."

In 1865 Mr. Henry was sent with two delegates from New Brunswick to London, to negotiate for the building of a railway of about 150 miles in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; and the next year represented his Government at Washington in an unsuccessful attempt to negotiate for the continuance of the Reciprocity Treaty in its relation to the United States and the British North American Provinces. Later in the same year he was a delegate to the London Convention, which resulted in the consummation of the union of all the British North American Provinces, known, on the Imperial Statute books as "The British North America Act, 1867."

While Mr. Henry favored this grand measure, Nova Scotia bitterly opposed it, and that ended his political career. He was offered a seat on the Supreme Bench of his native Province, by the late and present Governments of Canada, but he declined both invitations, remaining in the practice of his profession until October 8, 1875, when he was summoned to the Supreme Court of the Dominion.

The dinner given to him in January, 1876, to which reference has already been made, was a well-merited tribute to his worth, and showed the esteem in which he was held by his neighbors and associates who had known him longest and best. He made a speech on the occasion, full of the genial flow of his nature, and calculated to fasten him "with hooks of steel" to his old friends.

Justice Henry first married Sophia Caroline, daughter of Dr. McDonald, of Antigonish, N.S., in 1841, she dying in 1845. His second marriage was in 1850, to Christiana, daughter of Hugh McDonald, Esq., Elmbank, Antigonish, N.S. He has lost seven children, and has one son living by his first wife—the only child she ever had—and two sons and two daughters by the second.

Judge Henry is a master of the British Constitution, and understands thoroughly the rules which govern in its application to the colonies. Years ago in Nova Scotia, he had much experience as an adviser of the Crown and in diplomatic duties, and this discipline, with that of his labors in various positions in the public service, has had a tendency to expand his mind and ripen his judgment, and give him especial fitness for a jurist. His character is untarnished, and he stands as a splendid sample of a self-made man, whose rise is owing solely to his own inherent powers, energies and accomplishments. Socially the Judge towers like a Saul. He shakes hands like a brother all the year round and not at certain times only, like some candidates for office. His cordiality knows no ebb; it is always flowing at high tide, and the Dominion has no truer, nobler man.

THOMAS M. NAIRN, M.P.P.,

AYLMER.

THOMAS MACINTYRE NAIRN, son of James and Agnes (Macintyre) Nairn, dates his birth at Balloch, at the foot of Loch Lomond, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, June 16, 1830. His father was a builder and contractor. Thomas attended public schools until thirteen years old; was connected with his father's office for about two years, and then spent five years in the office of a writer and land agent in Dumbarton, there receiving a practical business training, which has since been of very great value to him.

In May, 1850, Mr. Nairn started for the Western World; spent a short time as a clerk in

a book store and publishing house at St. John, New Brunswick; went thence to Boston, Mass., and wrote a while in an insurance office; started for the Western States, but on the way halted in the County of Elgin to visit some friends, and concluded to remain; and Aylmer has been his home since November, 1851, he serving as book-keeper for Tisdale and Co., the first three years.

In 1854, in company with Henry Martin, he became a general merchant, and with branch houses afterwards at Lyons and Port Bruce, continuing in this line of business, dealing also in grain until 1874, when he became Agent of the Great Western Railway Company, at Aylmer, which position he filled till 1877. Since that time he has been acting as Official Assignee and Notary Public in Aylmer.

For nearly a quarter of a century Mr. Nairn has been kept constantly in public life, serving the people in different positions and with eminent satisfaction; was township councillor and reeve of Malahide, from 1858 to 1872, and since the latter date has been reeve of the village of Aylmer, being re-elected to both offices most of the time by acclamation. Probably no other man in the county has given as many hours, unremunerated, to its service, he having been in the County Council eighteen years, and of this period was warden six consecutive years.

In 1867, Mr. Nairn brought before the County Council the subject of a line of railway across the western peninsula, from Fort Erie to Detroit, bisecting the County of Elgin, a subject which had been discussed before at sundry times in the county papers, but no successful movement had been made. Communication was opened with the wardens of other counties along the line; and at the same time (November, 1867,) a proposition was made to secure a charter for the continuation of the existing Erie and Niagara road from Fort Erie to the Detroit River. This was done, Mr. Nairn and others securing it at the next session of the Legislature, Mr. Nairn being afterwards appointed Provisional Director and then Vice-President of the Provisional Board. Thus the matter stood for two or three years, and in 1869 application was made for a change in the charter, altering the gauge of the road, and an extension of time. At the same session, the Great Western Railway Company applied for a charter for a branch road over the same line; a long fight ensued, in which Mr. Nairn was put forward as a leading man, and the final result was the granting of two charters, one to the old Erie and Niagara Company, with the name changed to that of the Canada Southern Railway Company, and the other in the interests of the Great Western Railway Company, under the name of the Canada Air Line Railway Company, both of which Railways have since been put in successful operation. Mr. Nairn was appointed a Provisional Director of the Air Line road, and then a member of the Permanent Board, a position which he held until the road was merged in the Great Western proper. During the contest for the charters

and before the road was built, he had secured a pledge of the Great Western Directors that their road should pass through Aylmer, and they kept their pledge, and that town is feeling to-day the great benefits of the enterprise.

Mr. Nairn is as full of public spirit "as an egg is of meat," and in various ways has advanced the interests of Aylmer. He is a leader in educational matters, and in whatever will benefit his adopted home mentally, morally, or pecuniarily.

In 1867 he contested the East Riding of Elgin as the candidate for the Reform party, and came within a few votes of an election. In June, 1879, he again contested that Riding, and was successful. His practical good sense and great working capacities will, no doubt, make him a valuable member of the Legislature.

In September, 1854, Mr. Nairn married Delphine, daughter of John Vanpatter, a pioneer in Malahide, and they have five children.

WILLIAM HENRY WALLER,

OTTAWA.

THE Wallers now found in Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, are all descendants of the Waller who came to England, from Normandy, with William the Conqueror in 1066. The subject of this sketch is a direct descendant of Richard Waller, of Groombridge, who went to Ireland in 1641, thus being of Norman-Irish extraction. He left two sons. The elder, Richard Waller of Cully, County of Tipperary, married Elizabeth Redmund, and, dying in 1701, was succeeded by his eldest son, Edmund Waller, who, dying without issue, in 1711, was succeeded by his brother, William Waller, of Cully. The latter married Blanche Weeks, by whom he had six sons and one daughter. Jane was married to Richard Maunsel. The eldest son, Richard, settled at Cully, or Castle Waller, and died in 1758, leaving by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Admiral Holland, a son and heir, Richard Waller, of Castle Waller, great grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He married Ann, daughter of Kilner Brazier, and had, with other issue, Richard of Castle Waller, who married Theresa, daughter of Captain Burke, and had six sons, Edward, William Henry, Robert Alfred, George Tyner, Theophalus and Rodger, and four daughters, Anna, Maria Theresa, Eleanor Ricarda and Bidina, of Castle Waller; all of whom but two—George Tyner and Maria Theresa—at this date (1879), survive.

Robert Alfred Waller, the father of William Henry, married Elizabeth Hogan, of O'Brien's Bridge, County of Clare, Ireland, and had two sons and three daughters, Maria Theresa, William Henry, Anna Matilda, Richard DeWarren and Maria.

William Henry was born at Castle Waller, May 14, 1835; was educated at Newport,

two miles from the family seat, leaving school at the age of fourteen years, on account of unforeseen events, acquiring, however, a fair English education, to which, by a good use of spare time, he subsequently made valuable additions. His oldest sister, Maria Theresa, died in youth, and the rest of the family emigrated to Canada, in 1853, settling in Toronto, where both parents died in 1856 and 1857.

Immediately on reaching the Province of Ontario, then called Canada West, young Waller entered the office of the *Globe*, Toronto, to learn the printing business, working in that office for seven years. During this period, through self-endeavor, he learned the art of short-hand writing, and for his improvement became an amateur reporter; in a few years, by dint of hard practice, acquiring considerable proficiency in this honorable but laborious profession.

In 1861 Mr. Waller removed to Ottawa, then recently made the Capital of the Dominion, and became a reporter for the *Union* newspaper, at that time published tri-weekly, and made a daily a year later. He remained on that paper until it was sold out in 1865, when he formed a partnership with one of its retiring publishers, Roderick O'Connor, in the insurance and commission business, continuing it until January 4, 1879.

In 1871 Mr. Waller was elected president of the St. Patrick's Literary Association of Ottawa, and was re-elected annually for eight years, when he voluntarily resigned the position. Under Mr. Waller's presidency this association attained prominence and prosperity, and was brought in intimate and friendly relation with the other national societies in Ottawa.

In 1874 and 1875 he was a member of the separate school board, and during the same period represented St. George's Ward in the City Council, declining a re-nomination for alderman in 1876. In the spring of the last named year, Mayor Fellows died, when Mr. Waller, much against his wishes, was persuaded to run in opposition to Mr. C. W. Bangs, to fill the vacancy in the mayoralty, and was elected by a handsome majority, serving the rest of that year, and was then re-elected without opposition. He made one of the most popular chief magistrates which the City of Ottawa has ever had. On retiring from this office he was honored with a public banquet, and presented with a splendid gold watch, chain and seal, as a mark of respect for him and a token of the appreciation of his fellow citizens of his valuable services. At the same time he was also presented with an illuminated address by his constituents, irrespective of political party or religious creed. The two years that he was in the mayor's office were years of great depression, and by his judicious management he did much to relieve suffering. He found the finances of the city in an unsatisfactory state, and gave much time to the self-imposed task of placing them on a better basis. For the several positions enumerated, Mr. Waller was elected by the public, in no instance having sought for election to any of them himself.

In the latter part of 1877 he was appointed Registrar of the County of Carleton, by the

Ontario Government—a responsible and lucrative position, which he now holds, and which precludes him from offering for any other public office while he retains this.

Mr. Waller has always acted with the Reform party, while not a subservient follower, on several occasions publicly dissenting to portions of their policy which he could not approve of. His sentiments on national questions were broad and liberal, on more occasions than one, of late years, eliciting the warm commendations of leading men of all denominations and shades.

October 1, 1860, Miss Jane Nolan, daughter of John Nolan, of Toronto, formerly of the County of Mayo, Ireland, became the wife of Mr. Waller, and of five children, the fruit of this union, all are living but George Tyner, who died in infancy. The names of the others are Eleanor Ricarda, Robert Alfred, John, and Bidina.

Mr. Waller is a public spirited man, but of a retiring rather than an obtrusive disposition.

From the day that he landed in the Province of Ontario, he has devoted the leisure time at his command to self-culture. He has a small, yet well-selected library; is a liberal patron of scientific and literary periodicals; endeavors to keep progress with the developing young sciences; is a frequent contributor to the press, and occasionally lectures before the public on popular subjects. He is emphatically a self-educated, self-made man. In his busy life he has verified the remark of Robert Aris Willmott, in his "Journal of Summer Time in the Country," "The spare hours of a year are mighty laborers, if kept to their work."

The ARMS of the family are as follows:—Chequay, or. and az.; on a canton gu., a lion rampant, double-queued, of the first.

CREST—Out of a ducal coronet, a plume of ostrich feathers, the 2nd and 4th az., the 1st, 3rd, and 5th arg., surmounting an eagle's claw gu.

MOTTO—*Honor et Veritas.*

SEAT—Newport, or Castle Waller, Co. Tipperary, Ireland.

HON. JAMES SKEAD,

OTTAWA.

AMONG the eminently successful business men of Ottawa is James Skead, lumberman, who almost, in a literal sense, hewed his way to fortune through the dense forests of Canada, as a brief sketch of his life will show. He was born on January 31, 1816, near Moresby Hall, Cumberland, England. His father, William Skead, was born in Scotland. The Skeads are a race of agriculturists and gardeners, William Skead being classed among the number. The mother of our subject was Mary Selkirk, who was also of Scotch descent. She died before James was nine years old, having taught him to read before she took her departure

to "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns." This was the great loss of his life, for a year or two later his father emigrated to Canada, and settled on a farm back of Montreal, on the Isle of Jesus, where there were no schools, and the lad had no schooling, and no tutor. After farming there a few seasons, the father brought his family, consisting of three children, to Ottawa.

In 1840, Mr. Skead went into the woods, a distance of 120 miles, west of Ottawa, taking with him a squad of men and provisions for fall operations. The only means of transportation were bark canoes, and he made thirty-seven portages before reaching his destination, the voyage consuming nine days. That was forty years ago, and Mr. Skead is still in the lumber business. Like most other merchants in his line, during the last five or six years, he has met with some losses; but during more than thirty years he had almost uninterrupted prosperity.

Mr. Skead is President of the Dominion Board of Trade, and is President of the Ottawa Board of Trade; of the Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Society; of the City of Ottawa Agricultural Society; of the Ottawa Liberal Conservative Association, and of the Upper Ottawa Steamboat Company. He is a Director of the Ottawa Association of Lumber Manufacturers; of the Madawaska River Improvement Company; of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, and was a Director of the Caughnawaga Ship Canal Company; of the Canada Central Railway; and of the Montreal and Ottawa City Junction Railway, and other railroad companies, being still a Director of one or two of them.

He has been a member of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa; President of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario; and of the Ottawa St. George's Society, which body, in 1876, presented him with a beautiful gold cross of St. George, for valuable services in promoting the interests of the Society. In the year last named—the Centennial of the United States—he was appointed a juror of the Timber Department and Products of the Forests in the great International Exposition, held in Philadelphia.

The politics of Mr. Skead have always been Conservative. In 1867, he contested Carleton for the Ontario Assembly, at the general election, and was unsuccessful. He represented Rideau Division in the Legislative Council, Canada, from 1862 until the Union, being elected twice by acclamation, and was called to the Senate by Royal Proclamation, at the time of the Confederation, in May, 1867. He was President of the Liberal Conservative Convention, which met in Toronto, in September, 1874.

Though a lumber manufacturer for forty years, Senator Skead has never lost his interest in agricultural pursuits, which claimed his youthful attention and energies. As President of the Ottawa Agricultural Society, he is something more than a "figure head," his heart is in its objects, and he does all he can to promote them. Years ago he imported Ayrshire and Durham cattle, and now has some fine short-horn stock, which he takes pride in exhibiting at county and other fairs, receiving a liberal share of the premiums.

The wife of Senator Skead was Rosanna McKay, a native of the North of Ireland. They were joined in wedlock at Ottawa, February 1, 1842, and have had thirteen children, only seven of them now living. The eldest daughter, Mary, is the wife of William McKay Wright, of Hull, Province of Quebec. He represented the County of Pontiac, in that Province, in the late Mackenzie Government. The other children are single. Their names are Annie, Jennie, Isabella, Edward Selkirk, Eleanor, and Katie. All of these seven children were educated at the best institutions in the Dominion, and bid fair to make the very best use of their mental accomplishments. Their father has long felt that the greatest deprivation of his life was the lack of school privileges in his early day, and many years ago resolved that none of his children should suffer in like manner. Their literary attainments and mental polish, as the writer happens to know, are a source of solid comfort and gratification to their parents. The family attend the Presbyterian Church, of which they are members and adherents.

COL. WALKER POWELL,

OTTAWA.

COLONEL WALKER POWELL, Adjutant-General of Militia at Head-Quarters, for the Dominion of Canada, is of Welsh descent on his father's side, and English on his mother's. His paternal grandfather, a United Empire Loyalist, was born in the then Province of New York, in 1763, and at the Revolution adhered to the side of Great Britain. Afterwards, about the year 1783, removing to New Brunswick, he married Ruth Wood, on Long Island River, St. John, in 1784, and took up his permanent residence in the County of Norfolk, Upper Canada, in 1797, where he died in 1849. Our subject is the eldest son of Israel Wood and Melinda (Boss) Powell, and was born in the county of Norfolk, May 20, 1828. His father, the seventh son of Abraham Powell (born in the same county in 1801), was a representative public man, liberal in sentiment, energetic in action, loyal to the empire, devoted to Canada, serving as Justice of the Peace, as a Member of Council, as Warden, and as a Lieut.-Colonel in the Militia. He was also member for the county in the Legislative Assembly of Canada, from the union in 1840 to 1847, and died in Port Dover in 1857.

Colonel Powell was educated at Victoria College, Cobourg, and in his younger years was successfully engaged in commerce; procuring the construction of vessels; employing them upon the lakes; devoting time and means to the development of industrial resources; extending educational advantages, and ministering to the public prosperity. He was a Trustee of County Grammar School, and member and Chairman of Board of Union, Grammar and Public School Trustees, a Justice of the Peace, and for seven years a member of the County Council of Nor-

folk, being Warden in 1856; he also represented the county in the Legislative Assembly of Canada, during four years, 1857-1861. He has been connected with the Militia Service in Canada since 1847, in which year he received his first commission in the First Norfolk Militia. He continued in the same corps, as Company Officer and Adjutant, until the 19th of August, 1862, when, in consequence of the civil war in the United States, and the decision to increase the strength and efficiency of the active force of Canada, he was solicited to accept the position of Deputy-Adjutant-General for Upper Canada. Having entered upon the discharge of the duties of that office, Colonel Powell devoted his whole energies to the work of organization and development, and assisted materially in building up a system adequate to the severe strain put upon it during that exciting period. He was promoted Deputy-Adjutant-General for the Dominion, October 1, 1868; Acting Adjutant-General, with the rank of Colonel, August, 1873, and Adjutant-General, April 21, 1875. Since his first appointment to the staff of the Militia, Colonel Powell has for various reasons been senior officer at Head-Quarters, in the discharge of the duties devolving upon the command, during about one half the whole period. His interest in the force has never flagged, and the result affords evidence of the energy with which he has ministered to its facilities for development, and means for present and future usefulness. He has written several brochures on the subject of the Militia, and been the recipient on many occasions, of written expressions of approval and commendation from those in superior authority.

Colonel Powell has been twice married, first to Catharine Emma, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Culver, of Norfolk, in 1853; she, dying in 1855, leaving one child, Linnie Emma, now the wife of McLeod Stewart, Esq., Barrister, Ottawa. His present wife, to whom he was married in 1857, was Mary Ursule, daughter of Adam Boulby, Esq., of Norfolk. She is the mother of five children, of whom four are living, namely, Charles Berkeley, born 1858; Fred Hamilton, born 1862; Edith Elizabeth, born 1867; Laura Christina, born 1869.

CHIEF JUSTICE HARRISON,

TORONTO.

HONORABLE ROBERT ALEXANDER HARRISON, Q.C., D.C.L., and Chief Justice of Ontario, was a native of Montreal, where he was born on the 3rd of August, 1833. His parents were, Richard Harrison, a native of County Monaghan, Ireland, and Frances Hall, of Newtownbutler, County of Fermanagh. They emigrated to Canada soon after their marriage, and settled first at Markham, but afterwards removed to Toronto. Mr. Harrison received his education first at Upper Canada College. Received from University of Toronto the degree

of B.C.L., and afterwards had degree of D.C.L. conferred upon him; began the study of law with Messrs. Robinson and Allen, and finished in the office of Crawford and Hagarty; in Michaelmas Term, 1855, was called to the Bar "with honors;" in 1854, was appointed Chief Clerk of the Crown Law Department, and served in that capacity until 1859, when he entered upon the practice of his profession. Henceforward his career was one of the most prosperous which has been known at the Canada Bar; was Counsel for the Crown in several important cases, and was one of those chosen to defend the Ministers when they were accused of violating the Independence of Parliament Act. "In fact," said an authority some years ago, "since 1859, when he entered into partnership with the late James Paterson and Mr. Thomas Hodgins, and commenced his practice at the Bar, there has been scarcely a case of public importance in which he has not been retained, and the number of briefs he yearly held must have entailed an immense amount of labor, anxiety, and thought. We believe no member of the profession in this country has held so many briefs as Mr. Harrison, during the time he has been at the Bar. At many of the Assizes for York and the City of Toronto, he has been retained in three-fourths of the criminal, and as large a proportion of the defended cases on the docket." He must, indeed, have been an indomitable worker, and extremely systematic to have accomplished during these years, the work referred to, and at the same time have produced the amount of valuable legal literature which he did. In 1867 he was made a Q.C., and elected a Bencher of the Law Society in 1871; in 1867 and 1868, sat in the City Council; from 1867 to 1872, represented West Toronto, as a Conservative, in the House of Commons, declining a re-nomination. As already intimated, he wrote much, being a high authority in many branches of jurisprudence; published several works which are recognized authorities in the Courts; was a contributor to the *Merchants' Magazine*, the *Daily Colonist*, and various other periodicals and newspapers; was one of the founders and editors of the *Local Courts' Gazette*, and subsequently editor of the *Upper Canada Law Journal*.

In 1875 Mr. Harrison was elevated to the Chief Justiceship of the Court of Queen's Bench of Ontario. He stood, at the time of his appointment, at the head of the law profession in Canada, and his appointment was received with general satisfaction, as one not more honorable to himself than in the public interest, and to his enviable reputation of a sound lawyer, he added that of an upright judge. He found the business of his Court largely in arrears, but his untiring energy soon had it clear. He found no time for idleness, but, as before, worked almost incessantly, and doubtless the immense strain upon his energies, which were taxed to their utmost, hastened his death, which occurred after a short illness, on the 1st of November, 1878. In his death Ontario lost one of the greatest men that has adorned its judiciary, and a large circle of friends and fellow-citizens lost one who had endeared himself to them by his many excellent qualities, both of head and heart. At a meeting of the Bar, resolutions of respect and condolence were passed, among which appear the following: "At the Bar he became

a successful counsel, and ever maintained the integrity of the true lawyer. As a judge, he was clear in the exposition of legal principles, and honest and upright in his administration of his judicial duties. In social life his genial disposition won for him the affection and respect of all who knew him. As a law writer, he gave to the profession, and to the public municipal bodies in this Province, legal works of great learning, and of great practical value; and in his active, busy life, he furnished an example of the attainment of distinction at the Bar and on the Bench, by earnest work, united to high intellectual qualities."

Judge Harrison was first married, June 1, 1859, to Anna, daughter of the late John McClure Muckle, Esq., of Quebec. She died in March, 1866, leaving one daughter. He was again married in January, 1868, to Kennithina Johanna McKay, only daughter of the late Hugh Scobie, Esq., editor and proprietor of *The British Colonist* newspaper. By this union there is one daughter living.

Although Chief Justice Harrison was in many respects a most remarkable man, possessing abilities of a very high order, he owed his advancement and great success wholly to his own energy of character, coupled with high-minded rectitude of conduct in all his relations with mankind, and his life is an eminent example of usefulness, well worthy of emulation.

HON. ADAM CROOKS, LL.D., Q.C.,

TORONTO.

HONORABLE ADAM CROOKS, Minister of Education, and member of the Executive Council of Ontario, is a native of this Province, having been born in the Township of West Flamborough, on the 11th of December, 1827. He was a son of the Hon. James Crooks, at one time a member of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, also of the Legislative Council, and of United Canada. Through his mother, daughter of Thomas Cummings of Chippewa, Mr. Crooks is the grandson of a United Empire Loyalist, who left the State of New York upon American independence being established.

The education of Mr. Crooks began at Upper Canada College, and in 1846 he entered the then University of King's College, when it was strictly a Church of England Institution. At the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, he was awarded the Gold Medal, as first in Classics, and the Silver Medal as first in Metaphysics. Owing to illness the degree of Bachelor of Arts was not conferred till 1851, when he also took that of Master of Arts. Having taken the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1850, he became, under the constitution of the University, (which had been reformed and made Provincial as "The University of Toronto," by the Hon. Robert Baldwin), a Member of Convocation, and also Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University;

when another change was made by the Act of 1853, introduced by Sir Francis (then Mr.) Hincks, and Convocation abolished, and a Nominative Senate entrusted with the management of the University, he and other graduates were subsequently appointed members of the Senate, and they were enabled in 1863, notwithstanding the Senate was increased by members nominated by the Government of the day expressly to favor it, to effectually defeat the scheme for partition of a portion of the endowment amongst the Denominational Colleges, which had been recommended by the Report of the Commissioners, the Hon. James Patton (then Vice-Chancellor), James Patton (Queen's College, Kingston), and Mr. Beatty, (member of Victoria College, Cobourg). Mr. Crooks was elected Vice-Chancellor in 1864, and continued to be elected biennially without opposition, till December 1871, when he became a member of the Provincial Government, and Attorney-General. In this position he introduced and successfully carried the University Amendment Act of 1873, in which Convocation was restored with some of its privileges, with the right of electing the Chancellor of the University, and members of the Senate. The Provincial character of the Institution was still further extended, as well as its educational facilities, especially as to local examinations at which ladies could be present.

Mr. Crooks was created one of Her Majesty's Counsel for Upper Canada, by the Governor-General of Canada. About the same time he was nominated a Bencher of the Law Society of Upper Canada (then a close corporation), which he afterwards resigned and became an elective member under the new Constitution, in 1871. He is now an *ex-officio* member, having been Attorney-General in 1871-2. Before becoming a Bencher, he had been Examiner and Lecturer on Commercial Law, and also in Equity.

Mr. Crooks was a member of the Reform Convention which met in Toronto in 1867, and took strong grounds against the coalition which a section of the Reform party, led by Messrs. W. P. Howland, Wm. McDougall, and Fergusson Blair, had consented to form. He then unsuccessfully contested West Toronto for the Provincial Parliament, with Mr. John Macdonald as the Reform candidate for the House of Commons. At the general Provincial elections in 1871, Mr. Crooks defeated his same opponent of 1867, and was returned for West Toronto by a good majority. On accepting office under Hon. Edward Blake, in December, 1871, as Attorney-General, he was re-elected over Mr. Harman by a large majority. At the general elections in 1875, he was the candidate for East Toronto, against Hon. M. C. (now Justice) Cameron, and was defeated; but, upon South Oxford becoming open, owing to that election having been set aside, he was called upon by the leading Reformers of that riding to contest the seat against Benjamin Hopkins, the opponent of Adam Oliver, who had been unseated, and on the 10th of September, 1875, was elected for that constituency by nearly 300 majority. At the general elections of 1879 he was again elected for South Oxford, by the large number of 940, over his opponent. Mr. Crooks has had trying positions to fill in the Legislature, and also in the Government. He was Chairman of the Private Bills, and of the

Railways Committees for several sessions, and at a time when the incorporation of further railways was urgently insisted upon by municipalities which had been placed at a disadvantage by the undue discrimination of existing railways, and the necessity for extended railroad facilities; as Attorney-General, from December 20, 1871, till October 25, 1872, when he became Provincial Treasurer, he introduced vigor into the whole administration of justice, and in Parliament, was entrusted by Mr. Blake with the consolidation of the whole Municipal Law. His successful arrangement of it, has rendered it accessible to, and intelligible by, all who have occasion to refer to it, which means every tax-payer in the Province. As Provincial Treasurer, from October, 1872, till May, 1877, Mr. Crooks had the difficult duty of considering the grants of aid to the different railways, and the grounds which would entitle them to be recommended. He was always able to show in his financial statements, from 1873 to 1877, a large surplus of assets of the Province over its liabilities of more than five millions of dollars.

When he became Minister of Education in addition to holding the office of Treasurer, his responsibilities were not only increased, but the amount of work discharged by him personally was more than doubled. However much the Provincial Educational system had been built up by the Chief Superintendent, Dr. Ryerson, Mr. Crooks, in his review of its position, soon became convinced that the system was in urgent need of further improvement in many essential points; in the confused state of the law and regulations, and in their rigid application; in the inferior text-books and qualifications of teachers; in the Normal Schools not sufficiently fulfilling their special objects as training schools for teachers, and in their consequent costliness to the Province; also in the too centralized administration at Toronto and dictation of County Inspectors. Before the end of 1877 much of this was remedied, and beneficial progress has attended the administration of educational affairs up to the present, with the general approval of those who are conversant with the subject; and the increased efficiency of both Public and High Schools is universally admitted.

The liberal and advanced views held by Mr. Crooks can be judged from his Mechanics' Lien Act; the Act which enabled married women to hold property in their own right, and as if settled to their separate use; the Liquor License Act, acceptable to both liquor dealers and prohibitionists, and other acts affecting the social well-being of the people of the Province, now to be found in the Revised Statutes, and showing his work as a legislator. He takes a decided stand on the question of Provincial autonomy as against a Legislative union and favors the view that, in the interest of the whole of Canada, confederation can be made more acceptable and successful, if the limits of Provincial jurisdiction were extended, and those of the General Government more confined to that class of subjects which, from their generality, must necessarily be committed to some central joint authority. He thinks Legislative Union would give a deadly blow to progress in the future.

We have thus given a brief outline of some of Mr. Crooks' services to his native country, necessarily confined to some leading facts, but it will be sufficient to show how important and beneficial his labors thus far have been. In that he has attained to the prominent position which he now occupies, is entirely owing to his individual force of character, intelligence, power of observation, and knowledge of men and affairs with which he comes in contact.

VICAR-GENERAL JOUVENT,

OTTAWA.

LAURENT JOUVENT, son of Joseph Jouvent, farmer and miller, and Louise Aubert, was born at Vallserres H. Alps, France, March 17, 1829. He was educated in the sciences at the Seminary of Embrun, France; studied theology at Jap in the same district; was ordained Priest June 19, 1853; was appointed Parish Priest of Aspremont, and eighteen months afterwards was called to the Vicarage of the Cathedral of Jap, leaving the latter place in 1857, and arriving at Ottawa on the 11th of December of that year. The next June he was appointed Priest of St. Phillip, Chatham, Province of Quebec; removed to Buckingham in March, 1862; remained there until 1873, when he went to Pembroke, and in January, 1875, settled in Ottawa, having here the appointment of Vicar-General and Curé of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception.

In 1876 the Vicar-General visited his native country and the Pope, and on his return took charge of the Parish of St. Anne, Ottawa. Report gives him credit for being a diligent worker himself, and a good organizer of forces for the Master's service. He is very cordial and pleasant in his manners, and evidently has a liberal share of *bon hommie.*

REV. ARTHUR H. R. MULHOLLAND,

OWEN SOUND.

ARTHUR HILL RINGLAND MULHOLLAND, Rector of St. George's Church, Owen Sound, and Canon of the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity, London, was born in the County of Down, Ireland, June 18, 1828. His father, John Mulholland, was a linen merchant, and his grandfather, same name, was a clergyman of the Church of England. The name of his mother, before her marriage, was Winifred Ringland, also a native of Ireland. Our subject was educated at Foyle College, Londonderry, Ireland; emigrated to Canada in 1849; was ordained to the Christian ministry by Bishop Strachan, of Toronto; came directly

to Owen Sound as a missionary for the County of Grey, and held that position for several years. It being a frontier county and before the day of railroads in this part of the Province, his travels were extensive and hard, but he never abandoned the field nor failed to attend to its spiritual wants so far as one man could do it. He was Rural Dean for twenty years or more, being appointed meantime to the rectory of St. George, Owen Sound. He was made Canon in the Spring of 1879. He is a very hard worker, a brilliant writer, and scholarly and eloquent preacher, sound in the faith and strong in its defence.

Canon Mulholland has been Chairman of the Town Board of Education for nearly a quarter of a century; has labored untiringly to elevate the standard of the schools, and with a few co-workers has succeeded admirably in this noble work. At the time of writing this sketch a large and substantial High School building, constructed of brick, and to be finished with the modern improvements for seating, heating and ventilating, is approaching completion—the result of plans by the School Board, backed by public-spirited citizens. The Owen Sound schools are of a very high grade of excellence, owing in a large measure to the efforts of a few such men as Canon Mulholland.

In July, 1846, he married Miss Jane Scott Smith, of Dublin, and they have had six children, all yet living but one son.

HON. WILLIAM H. DRAPER, C.B.,

TORONTO.

WILLIAM HENRY DRAPER, late Chief Justice, who died at his residence in Yorkville, on the 3rd of November, 1877, was a native of Surrey, England, born March 11, 1801. In his youth he went to sea, and, as we learn from the *Canada Law Reporter*, showed the stuff he was made of, "when, alone at his post, a young cadet, he defended it from mutineers until assistance came, felling one of his assailants dead at his feet with a blow from a handspike, his only weapon." At the age of nineteen he abandoned a seafaring life, and came to Canada, reaching Cobourg early in June, 1820, and three years later began to study law at Port Hope, in the office of Thomas Ward. He finished his studies with the Hon. G. F. Boulton, of Cobourg, acting about the same time as Deputy Registrar of Northumberland and Durham.

Being called to the Bar in 1828, he came to Toronto, and took charge of the business of Attorney General Sir John B. Robinson. In November, 1829, he was appointed reporter to the Queen's Bench, which office he held for eight years. In 1842 he was created a Queen's Counsel.

Sometime prior to this date Mr. Draper had gone into politics; early in 1836 was elected to the Legislative Assembly to represent Toronto; in December of that year was called to the Executive Council, and on the 23rd of the following March became Solicitor-General, holding

that position until the Union of the Provinces, in 1841, in the February of which year Robert Baldwin took his place and he became Attorney-General and Premier of United Canada. In April, 1843, Mr. Draper was made a Legislative Councillor, but at the request of Governor-General Metcalfe, resigned his seat in the Upper House, and once more became Attorney-General, representing London in the Legislative Assembly.

In 1847 Mr. Justice Hagarman, Puisne Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, died, and in June of that year Mr. Draper took that office. In February, 1856, he took the place of Sir James Macaulay, as Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and held that office until he was transferred to the Queen's Bench, and became Chief Justice of Upper Canada, in July 1863.

Judge Draper was not only a very sound lawyer, but an adept at expounding the law, showing his perfect mastery of it as a science. The writer already quoted says "his law was clean cut, no jagged edges; no ends to pick up at the close of a judgment. He never deviated from the point at issue. He gave the law, the whole law and nothing but the law on the particular subject in question at the time." We may add that in every respect he honored the ermine.

In 1857 the Canadian Government sent him to England to lay before the Home Government Canadian rights in connection with the North-west Territories; and time has shown that the appointment was judicious. On more than one occasion he was offered knighthood, but had the modesty to decline it.

DANIEL H. LIZARS,

STRATFORD.

DANIEL HOME LIZARS, Judge of the County of Perth, is a son of Daniel and Robina (Hutcheson) Lizars, and was born in the County of Renfrewshire, Scotland, February 11, 1822. When he was eleven years of age the family emigrated to Canada, and settled at Goderich, County of Huron, the father of our subject subsequently holding the office of Clerk of the Peace in that county for several years, dying in March, 1876. The son was educated in the Goderich Grammar School; studied law in that town with John Strachan; was called to the Bar at Hilary term in 1853; practised at Goderich and Stratford in company with Mr. Strachan for five years; was appointed County Attorney in 1858 and County Judge in 1864, still holding the latter office. He is also Master in Chancery and Deputy Registrar.

Judge Lizars is an Episcopalian. When Stratford became an incorporated town, the friends of the Judge urged him to be a candidate for the first mayor; he consented to run,

but was defeated by Col. J. C. W. Daly, the vote being very close. He has never been an office-seeker.

In July, 1848, Miss Esther Longworth of Goderich, became the wife of Judge Lizars, and has had six children, only three of them now living. Robina is the wife of Robert Smith, LL.B., of Stratford; the others are single.

REV. CHARLES J. S. BETHUNE, M.A.,

PORT HOPE.

REV. CHARLES JAMES STEWART BETHUNE, Head Master of Trinity College School, Port Hope, and a noted Entomologist, as well as English and classical scholar, was born at West Flamboro', Ontario, August 11, 1838, being a son of the late Lord Bishop of Toronto, whose sketch is in preceding pages. He was educated at Upper Canada College, and Trinity College, Toronto, graduating B.A. in 1859, with first-class classical honors, and honorary fourth in mathematics, and M.A. in 1861.

He was ordained Deacon the same year, and Priest in 1862, by the Bishop of Toronto. Between the latter year and 1866 he was Curate at Cobourg, Ontario, and Carlton, Selby, Yorkshire, England, and since September, 1870, has been Head Master of Trinity College School, Port Hope.

Mr. Bethune is well known in the United States and Great Britain, as well as Canada, as an Entomologist. He was Secretary of the Entomological Society of Canada for seven years; was President of it from 1870 to 1875; is now Vice-President, and was Entomological Editor of the *Canadian Farmer* for nine years, and Editor of the *Canadian Entomologist* from 1868 to 1873. He has attended scientific conventions at Salem, Mass., Dubuque, Iowa, and Buffalo, New York, and is a corresponding member of scientific societies in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Davenport, Brooklyn, and Halifax, and other cities. His writings on entomological subjects, written for the Journals named above, and for various other scientific periodicals, have attracted a great deal of attention among scientists. He is joint author of the Annual Report on Insects, presented to the Legislature of Ontario.

April 21, 1863, Alice, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Forlong, of the 43rd Regiment, became the wife of our subject, and they have five children.

Port Hope is one of those towns which seem to appreciate the benefit of a classical school, with its refining and elevating influence; and fosters and encourages this institution, which is located on a twenty-acre lot, three-fourths of a mile east of the town. It is on the highest point of land in that vicinity, and quite elevated and airy, with picturesque surroundings. Its

play grounds and drill grounds are ample and admirable, and within doors is every facility for instruction, with an ample corps of experienced educators. The College building, including the neat chapel at the east end, presents a south front, facing the main traveled road to Cobourg, of three hundred feet, and a west front—since the wing was there added—of eighty feet. The huge structure—huge for a town like Port Hope—is admirably arranged for every purpose for which it is needed. Under its popular management, the School is receiving, as it deserves, a very generous support.

The discipline and management of the school are based upon the English public school system, whilst the supervision of the pupils after school hours is chiefly vested in the hands of the older pupils from advanced classes, who are selected for their fitness by the head master. The course of instruction includes all the usual branches of a sound education in classics, mathematics, English, German, French, natural sciences, book-keeping, drawing, vocal music and military drill. Pupils are here prepared for the matriculation examination of the universities, and the entrance examination of the law and medical schools, military college, army, navy, &c., whilst a class is devoted to special preparation for commercial life.

WILLIAM BUCKINGHAM,

STRATFORD.

WILLIAM BUCKINGHAM, late Private Secretary to the Prime Minister of Canada, was born in Crediton, Devonshire, England, being a son of Robert and Jane (Ellis) Buckingham, both natives of the same county. When about twenty years of age he removed to Yorkshire, and became short-hand reporter for the *Halifax Guardian*.

In 1857 Mr. Buckingham came to Toronto, Canada, and took a position as Parliamentary reporter on the *Toronto Globe*. Two years later, in company with William Coldwell, he established the *Nor'-Wester* at Fort Garry, the first newspaper published in what has since become the Province of Manitoba. Shortly afterwards he edited the *Norfolk Reformer*, Simcoe, and in 1863 became the editor and proprietor of the *Stratford Beacon*, a position which he held for ten years, making that paper a power in the cause of Reform, to which party he promptly allied himself on coming to Canada.

Mr. Buckingham was Private Secretary to Postmaster-General Foley in 1862 and 1863; was official reporter to the Canadian delegation to England, at the time of the meeting of the Colonial Conference in 1866, for the purpose of making the final arrangement for the union of the British North American Colonies; in 1873 was sent to England by the Ontario Government on immigration business, and not long afterwards was offered the chief agency of that Province in London, but declined. On the formation of the Reform Government in 1873, he became

private secretary to the Prime Minister, and held that office until shortly before the fall of the Mackenzie Government, when he was appointed Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. On the accession to office of the present Administration, he was offered a position in the public service inferior to that he then held, which he declined to accept, and returned to Stratford, where about that time the British Mortgage Loan Company was removed from London, and of this he was offered and took the offices of Secretary-Treasurer and Manager.

Mr. Buckingham has been Reeve and acting Mayor of Stratford; member of the Council of the Board of Trade; Director of the Mechanics' Institute; Trustee of the Grammar School; President of the St. George's Society; Director of the North Perth Agricultural Society, and of the Stratford and Lake Huron Railway, and President of the Canadian Press Association. In 1862 he was a member of the Commission appointed to enquire into the management of City Post Offices.

HENRY MACPHERSON,

OWEN SOUND.

THE subject of this biographical notice, Judge of the County of Grey, and Surrogate Judge of the Maritime Courts, is a grandson of Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Macpherson, who had command of the Fort at Kingston at the commencement of the war of 1812, and was removed to Quebec, where he remained until the close of the war in 1814. Donald Macpherson was the son of Evan Macpherson, of Cluny, Chief of the Clan Macpherson, who joined Prince Charles with his Clan in 1745. Henry is a son of Lowther P. Macpherson, barrister, who was born in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, when his father was on his way to Canada with his regiment. Our subject was born at Picton, County of Prince Edward, August 17, 1832. The maiden name of his mother was Eliza I. L. McLean, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Allan McLean of Kingston, and who was for sixteen years Speaker of the old Canadian Assembly.

Judge Macpherson was educated in the Grammar School of Kingston and Queen's College, being graduated from the latter Institute, Bachelor of Arts, in 1851. He read law with Thomas Kirkpatrick, Q.C., of the same city; was admitted as an Attorney at Easter term in 1854, and called to the Bar at Hilary term 1855. He opened an office at Owen Sound in March of that year, and continued in the practice of his profession until he was placed on the Bench of the county in January, 1865. Prior to this date he had acted as Crown Counsel at Assizes several times. His appointment to the office of Surrogate Judge of the Maritime Court, was made in March, 1879.

When at the Bar Judge Macpherson was regarded as a good consulting lawyer, and being a good speaker, very favorably impressed a jury. He has a good supply of common sense as

well as legal knowledge; is clear-headed and safe as a judge, and his instructions to a jury are marked with plainness, candor and impartiality. He is much respected by the Bar.

Judge Macpherson has long been an active Free Mason, is Past Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Canada; Past First Principal of the Chapter of Owen Sound, and also at Collingwood; now Grand 3rd Principal J. of Grand Chapter of Canada; was Vice-President of the Board of General Purposes for several years; and is a representative of the Grand Orient of Uruguay, and of the State of Maryland near the Grand Lodge of Canada, and of the State of California near the Grand Chapter of Canada.

The Judge has taken much interest in local matters, and has been indentified officially with a great many organizations and enterprises. He has been President of the Mechanics' Institute, the North Riding of Grey Agricultural Society, and the Owen Sound Horticultural Society; has been Vice-President of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, and is President of the local Curling Club, and has been President of the Cricket Club and other local societies. The Judge is a member of the English Church, and maintains a character of the highest integrity.

His wife was Eliza M. McLean, daughter of Allan N. McLean of Toronto, and grand-daughter of John McLean, once Sheriff of Kingston. They were married in May 1875, and have one child.

RIGHT REV. JOHN T. LEWIS, LL.D.,

OTTAWA.

JOHN TRAVERS LEWIS, Bishop of Ontario, is a native of the County of Cork, Ireland, and was born June 20, 1825. He is a son of Rev. John Lewis, M. A., once rector of St. Anne's, Shandon, Ireland, and grandson of Richard Lewis, at one period Inspector-General of Revenue in the South of Ireland. He was educated at the University of Trinity College, Dublin, and was graduated in 1846, being gold medalist and senior moderator in ethics and logic, and obtained classical and mathematical honors in his under-graduate course. Some years later he had conferred on him the degree of LL.D. He was ordained Deacon in 1848, at the Chapel of Christ College, Cambridge, by the Lord Bishop of Chester; was ordained Priest by the Lord Bishop of Down, and appointed to the Curacy of Newtownbutler in the County of Fermanagh.

Vacating this living soon afterwards, in 1850 Mr. Lewis came to Canada; was appointed by the Lord Bishop of Toronto to the parish of Hawkesbury, Canada West (now Ontario), and after officiating there for four years, was placed in the rectory of Brockville, where he remained for seven years, making for himself a good name by the assiduity with which he attended to the Master's work.

In the summer of 1861, the Synod met at Kingston, and elected the subject of this sketch to the Bishopric of Ontario, which office he now holds, with residence at the capital of the Dominion. As he had been in Canada but eleven years, and was only thirty-six years old when made bishop, it was truly a great honor conferred upon him, and time has shown the wisdom of the choice. He is a fine scholar, a lucid and logical thinker and speaker, and a power in the Church.

Bishop Lewis has written hundreds of pamphlets, tracts and sermons, which have been published and widely circulated; among them "The Church of the New Testament," "Does the Bible need Re-translating?" "The Primitive Method of Electing Bishops," &c., &c.

In 1851, Anne Harriet Margaret, daughter of Hon. Henry Sherwood, once Attorney-General of Upper Canada, became the wife of Bishop Lewis; and of eleven children, the fruit of this union, only seven are living.

MESSRS. GOODERHAM AND WORTS,

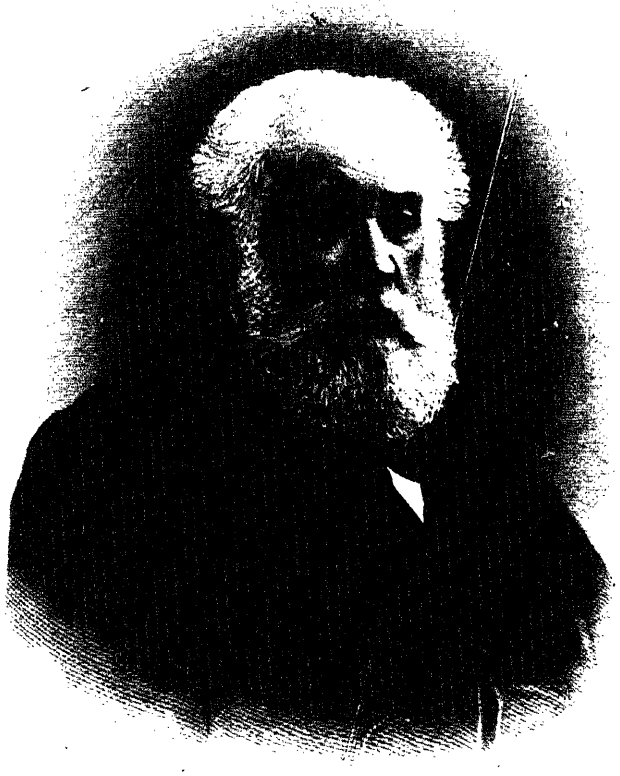
TORONTO.

AN historical record of the eminent and successful men of the Province of Ontario would most assuredly be incomplete, without a sketch of the members of this firm. Few men have been so intimately connected with, and interested in the development of Ontario, and more especially that part of it embraced in the City of Toronto, than Mr. William Gooderham and Mr. J. G. Worts. From the following extract from an article, published in 1877, in the Montreal *Gazette*, an approximate idea may be formed of the commercial importance of the firm:—

"The active season of this firm's business is from September to June, distilling being practically impossible in the hot summer months. The consumption of their establishment in an average season is as follows:—

"500,000 bushels Indian corn; 100,000 bushels rye; 50,000 bushels barley; 25,000 bushels oats; and 10 tons of hops.

"This means that every year Messrs. Gooderham and Worts buy Indian corn equal to the produce of 14,000 acres, yielding 35 bushels per acre; 5,000 acres of rye at 20 bushels an acre; 1,700 acres of barley at 30 bushels an acre; 500 acres of oats at 50 bushels an acre, and say 300 acres of hops. In other words, they absorb the annual produce of 31,500 acres of average land in their manufacturing business alone. The corn is chiefly imported from the Western States. The rye and hops are grown on the shores of the Bay of Quinté, and the oats and barley are obtained in the country round about Toronto.



W. Mendenhall

"The production of the establishment is on a scale as prodigious, being 8,000 Imperial gallons of spirit *per diem* during the season of eight months. In the season of 1874-75, which was an exceptionally good one, the quantity of spirit distilled amounted to not less than 2,096,970 gallons, representing a revenue to the Dominion treasury of 1,562,928.21, equal to a dollar per head of the population of Ontario! The daily production of the distillery during the season represents a revenue to the treasury of seven thousand dollars a day!

What becomes of this enormous production? Just as they employ railroads and steam to bring 700,000 bushels of cereals to their vats every year, so they also employ carriers to carry off their production. Let the reader form for himself an idea of the labor employed in moving 700,000 bushels of cereals, and 2,000,000 gallons of spirits! The latter alone represent 40,000 barrels, each of 50 gallons. Thousands of barrels are annually shipped to New York; in fact, for some years, one drug store in that city took more of the product of the distillery than is consumed by the City of Toronto. Large shipments are also sent *via* New York to Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, and other points in South America. Shipments are also made to Mediterranean ports, and orders are occasionally from London and Liverpool. The principal markets, however, are Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N.B., and Halifax.

"Eighty men are employed in the distillery, ten men in the malt house, and thirty more outside. In other words, the firm, besides consuming the fruits of the labor on 31,500 acres of arable land, and employing the labor necessary to move the vast quantity of cereals imported, and of spirits exported, from their establishment, keep one hundred and twenty families in employment in this city.

"The distillery consumes every year 8,000 tons bituminous steam coal, chiefly imported from Ohio. But the labor and consumption of the establishment do not end here. Every day during the distilling season 100,000 gallons of refuse are produced, all of which is converted into beef and mutton, thus opening up and adding another branch of trade to the manifold branches already noticed. To consume the refuse there are to-day, in the cattle sheds at the Don, 2,566 bullocks, representing in value $75,000. These are the property of Messrs. Lumbers, Reeves, Shields, and Frankland, the well-known drovers who have opened up the Canadian cattle trade with England. The cattle fed at these byres are said to be greatly superior to Western cattle for export. The latter are unruly and wild, and often die on board ship, but the distillery cattle having been tied up all winter, go down to the sea in ships with comparative comfort and little risk. In several instances it has been proved that they have lost nothing in weight by the voyage. Forty men are employed around the byres all winter, their wages being $7 to $9 per week. The 2,500 bullocks consume a ton of hay each during the fattening season, or a total of 2,500 tons, which is bought chiefly in the

Toronto market. All through the winter the manure from the byres is carted away by market gardeners, and it serves to enrich many hundred acres of garden land in the vicinage of the city. Nearly one-half the refuse of the distillery, however, is distributed over the city and suburbs for feeding purposes, supplying as many cattle outside as there are in the byres. The cartage of this refuse for outside cattle employs 400 teams daily, but as many as 650 teams have been served on Saturdays.

"Immediately connected with the distillery, in fact one of its feeders, is the Toronto and Nipissing Railway, largely owned by Gooderham and Worts. The road, a narrow gauge, was opened six years ago. Previous to that time, cordwood sold at $8 to $9 a cord; but on an average, the Nipissing hauls 30,000 cords a year into the city from the back settlements, and the best hardwood is selling this season at $5 per cord. Thus the road confers no mean benefit upon the citizens, in lowering cost of fuel, not to speak of opening up other branches of trade. Three years ago the Corn Exchange found that the grain brought down the Nipissing could not be handled with proper facilities, and an arrangement was made with Gooderham and Worts, by which the latter agreed to renovate and enlarge their storehouses. This gave an impetus to the grain trade of the road, and its average shipments in the year now amount to 600,000 bushels. The total quantity of grain handled every year by Gooderham and Worts (including that brought down by the Nipissing, but not including their distillery cereals), is 1,200,000 bushels. The Nipissing is about to bring some 2,500 toises of stone to the city from the Portage Road for building purposes. Gooderham and Worts are no mean benefactors one way and another to Toronto. In the matter of city taxes, they pay between $9,000 and $10,000 a year to the treasury; they are in fact by far the heaviest taxpayers in the city. In addition to all these branches of trade, the firm are also largely engaged in banking; that is, they are the chief proprietors of the Bank of Toronto, one of the most flourishing monetary institutions in the country. To sum up their business briefly—they have the largest distillery in the world; they feed more cattle, directly and indirectly, than are fed by any one establishment outside of Texas; they run a railway to the great benefit of Toronto and the northern country, and they own a bank which there is none in this country ranking higher in public confidence."

Although for nearly fifty years, the senior member of this firm, Mr. William Gooderham, has been a resident of Toronto, yet his early life was a rather eventful and chequered one. He is second son of James Gooderham and Sarah, his wife, and was born in the Village of Scole, County of Norfolk, England, on the 29th day of August, 1790. Quite early in life, he was deprived of the loving counsel and guidance of his mother, but his father lived until after our subject had attained his manhood. The occupation of William Gooderham was farming, and grandfather, father and son, owned and lived, successively, upon the old homestead farm for ninety-three years.

At the age twelve years, William was sent up to London to enter the mercantile house of his uncle, Mr. Rodwell, who was largely engaged in shipping boots and shoes to the East Indies. Not long afterwards, his uncle, for some unexplained reason, gave up the business, and he was thrown upon his own resources for support. Deciding to enter the army, he enlisted and was sent out to the West Indies to join his regiment, the Royal York Rangers, a new regiment' and participated in the taking of Martinique and Guadaloupe. He was afterwards employed on a small schooner engaged in carrying despatches from one island to another, during which time he contracted that dreaded disease, the yellow fever, and was laid up in the Government Hospital, at Barbadoes, for several months. While employed in the duty mentioned, he had a narrow escape from death by the burning of his ship, the *Majestic*, of Whitby, escaping with nothing but the clothes he had on while sleeping. When he had slightly recovered from the attack of yellow fever, he was ordered home to England to recruit his health, and experienced an eighty-day passage from the West Indies to England, in a transport ship, with disabled soldiers, eighty-four of whom died and were consigned to a watery grave during the voyage. He was yet less than twenty-one years of age when he arrived at his father's house in Scole, Norfolk, invalided and unfit for service; but after returning to his native village, his health was soon recovered, and in about six months' time he reported himself again fit for active duty, and was ordered to the Isle of Wight to join his Regiment. Soon afterwards, being again ordered to the West Indies, and feeling that it would be going to almost certain death, he succeeded in making an exchange and being attached to the staff which was being formed to receive recruits for the army. While acting in this capacity he was appointed to a very lucrative situation, whereby he made a considerable amount of money. When the staff was broken up, he returned to his native place possessed of a moderate income, sufficient for all his wants, and intending to retire from active life. Shortly after this his father died, and probably owing to the fact that our subject had previously paid off a mortgage of 800 pounds sterling on the farm, his father after bequeathing a certain portion to each of the brothers and the only sister, left William the residue legatee and executor of his will. Unfortunately the settlements were all made when prices ruled very high, and in less than a year after he came into possession, fell off to such a degree that it left his inheritance worthless. He continued farming, however, as his occupation, until 1832, residing in the home of his forefathers. Prior to this, in 1831, Mr. James Worts, who had married Mr. Gooderham's only sister, came out to Canada to select a home for both families. Arriving at Quebec, Mr. Worts proceeded to Montreal, and thence to Kingston, Toronto (then York), Hamilton, Niagara, and various other places, and finally decided on Toronto as their future home, commencing immediately to build the windmill, which since became, historically, so well known in this city. In the following year Mr. Gooderham, in pursuance of the plan previously arranged between himself and Mr.

Worts, sailed from London, in the brig *Anne*, of Newcastle, bringing with him, his own, Mr. Worts', and several other families, connected either by blood or marriage, in all fifty-four souls. After a fair passage of about six weeks, they arrived in Quebec, all well, and proceeded thence to Toronto, partly by water and partly by stage route, arriving at their destination in the fall of 1832. Finding the windmill nearly completed, Mr. Gooderham united with Mr. Worts, under the firm name of Worts and Gooderham, doing a retail milling business for the city, which contained at that time a population of between three and four thousand. From this rather small beginning has grown a stupendous business, the development of which has been commemorated by paintings, spoken of thus in Dr. Scadding's "*Toronto of Old*":

"In the possession of Messrs. Gooderham and Worts are three interesting pictures, in oil, which from time to time have been exhibited. They are intended to illustrate the gradual progress in extent and importance of the mills and manufactures at the site of the windmill. The first shows the original structure—a circular tower of red brick, with the usual sweeps attached to a hemispherical revolving top; in the distance town and harbor are seen. The second shows the windmill dismantled, but surrounded by extensive buildings of brick and wood, sheltering now elaborate machinery, driven by steam power. The third represents a third stage in the march of enterprise and prosperity. In this picture gigantic structures of massive, dark-colored stone tower up before the eye, vying in colossal proportions and ponderous strength with the works of the castle builders of the feudal times.

"Accompanying these interesting landscape views, a group of life-size portraits, in oil, has occasionally been seen at art exhibitions in Toronto—Mr. Gooderham, senior, and his seven sons—all of them well developed, sensible-looking, substantial men, manifestly capable of undertaking and executing whatever practical work the exigences of a young and vigorous community may require to be done."

This firm continued until the death of Mr. Worts, in 1834, shortly after which event, Mr. Gooderham added the business of distilling to that of milling, and continued operations under the style of William Gooderham.

In 1845 the present Mr. Worts became interested in the business, and the present firm of Gooderham and Worts was formed, continuing the same ever since. When Mr. Gooderham first began distilling, it was on a scale of fifteen bushels per day, but it has now increased to the enormous amount of 3,692 bushels per diem.

For the past fourteen years Mr. Gooderham has been President of the Bank of Toronto, and he has been connected very largely with the two narrow-guage railways, in all of which he has very extensive proprietorship. At one time he filled the position of alderman for St. Lawrence ward for two or three years, but, as civic business was not congenial to his tastes, he gave it up.

Politically Mr. Gooderham has always been a consistent and staunch Conservative, and in religion he has ever been a devoted adherent of the Church of England. He has brought up a family of seven sons, who were all living in and about Toronto, until an unfortunate accident deprived him of his son, Mr. James Gooderman, an esteemed citizen of this city, who was killed by an accident on the Credit Valley Railway, May 10, 1879. He has also five daughters, all of whom are married and settled in life, and it was recently ascertained that his descendants—children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren—somewhat exceeded eighty in numbers. He is now in his ninetieth year, and in the enjoyment of very fair health, though not now capable of transacting any business; still he has great pleasure in hearing of all that is taking place.

When about twenty-one years of age, Mr. Gooderham became a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is now nearly, if not quite, the oldest freemason in this country.

Mr. James Gooderham Worts, whose career has been so intimately connected with that of Mr. Gooderham, and therefore with the growth and development of Toronto, was born in Great Yarmouth, on the east coast of England, on the 4th day of June, 1818. His parents were Mr. James Worts, previously mentioned, and Elizabeth Gooderham, daughter of James Gooderham and sister of the subject of the preceding portion of this sketch. He was educated and passed his early life in his native place.

On the 31st of May, 1831, he embarked with his father from Great Yarmouth, in the brig *Sylvan*, bound for Quebec, where they arrived, after a passage of forty-five days. Proceeding to Montreal, he was there left at school while his father prospected for a location, as detailed before in this memoir. In the following October, he was informed by letter from his father that a site had been selected, in what was then York, and for him to engage a bateau and bring all their goods and personal effects, and also the necessary machinery for building the windmill. These instructions were carefully attended to, and while yet but a little more than thirteen years of age, James left Montreal for Upper Canada, in a bateau of about ten tons burthen, accompanied by six Indians. With the exceptions of being towed across Lakes St. Louis and St. Francis, by a small steamer, the journey was made by the Indians poling the boat along the shore of the St. Lawrence, until rapids were reached, when horses and oxen were employed to tow the bateau up such rapids as the Long Sault and others.

Fourteen days after leaving Montreal, they reached Prescott, where all the goods were transferred to a steamer, then plying on Lake Ontario, called the *Alciope*, and in two days more "Muddy Little York" was reached. Thus Mr. Worts arrived here nearly half a century ago, when the place contained but little more than two thousand inhabitants; about this time, though, emigration began to pour in rapidly, and when the rest of the family came about a year later, the population had nearly doubled. With the rise and growth of Toronto since that time, Mr. Worts has been closely connected.

He has always taken great interest in all enterprises that tended to benefit the interests of Toronto and vicinity. He actively promoted the building of the narrow-gauge roads in which his firm are so largely interested, and was connected with the Bank of Toronto in the capacity of Vice-President for several years prior to Mr. Gooderham assuming the Presidency. He is also associated with others in the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company, and Toronto Corn Exchange; is also Chairman of the Board of Harbor Commissioners, and interested in various other enterprises.

In his political views, Mr. Worts has been, and still is, a supporter of the Conservative party, and in religion he adheres to the Church of England.

The foregoing sketch is of two men who have done much for Toronto, and it will be many years after they are dead, before they will be forgotten or cease to be greatly respected. As an example of successful business men, they are pre-eminently worthy of a place in this record of leading men of the Province of Ontario.

JOHN C. RYKERT, M.P.,

ST. CATHARINES.

JOHN CHARLES RYKERT, member of the Dominion Parliament, was born in the house in which he now lives, on the 10th of March, 1832. His father, George Rykert, who died in 1857, was among the pioneers in the Niagara district; surveyed no inconsiderable part of the country in this vicinity; was manager of the Commercial Bank at St. Catharines for a long period, and represented the County of Lincoln in the Upper Canada Parliament from 1832 until the union of the two Canadas in 1841. His mother, who is still living, and whose maiden name was Ann Maria Mittleberger, was born in Montreal, and belonged to a family well known in this Province. Both parents were of German extraction.

Our subject was educated in the Grammar and High Schools of St. Catharines, and the Upper Canada College and University of Toronto; studied law at first with the late Judge Burns of Toronto; finished his studies with the present Chief Justice, Adam Wilson, of the same city; was called to the Bar at Hilary term, 1854, and has been in practice at St. Catharines from that date. Mr. Rykert is a well-read lawyer, practices in all the courts, and stands in the front rank in his profession in the county. As a speaker he is very fluent, earnest and impressive, and has great influence with a jury. He is very quick to see the points in favor of his client, and never fails to use them to the best advantage. His professional career thus far has been one of brilliant success.

Mr. Rykert lived for several years on his farm in the Township of Grantham, half a mile

from St. Catharines, and was Reeve of that township from 1857 to 1864. From the latter date he was Reeve of the Town of St. Catharines until 1876 when it became a city, and during that period he was Warden of the county for five years. He is now and has been chairman of the Collegiate Institute, High School and Grammar School Board of Trustees for seventeen years; was for many years President of the County Agricultural Society, and has always taken a very active part in the agricultural affairs of the county; was elected President of the Agricultural and Art Association of the Province of Ontario in 1865, by the vote of the people; has been a member of the Council since that time, and is now Vice-President of the same. He represents the 8th Electoral District in that body.

Mr. Rykert was a member of the old Parliament of Canada, representing the County of Lincoln from 1860 to 1863; was a member of the Ontario Legislature from Confederation in 1867 till 1878, and in the latter year was elected to the Dominion Parliament, in which he is now representing his native county.

Mr. Rykert, as is here seen, has had much experience in legislative matters, and has long been recognized as one of the leading men in public life from the western part of Ontario. He is a Conservative, staunch, unwavering, and for years has been at the head of his party in this county.

Mr. Rykert is a Master Mason and belongs, so to speak, to a Masonic as well as Conservative family, his father thirty years ago, and the friend of his father, Sir Allan MacNab, being two of the highest Masons in Canada. When George Rykert died his funeral was attended by more than 3,000 members of the order from Canada and the United States.

Mr. Rykert holds his Christian membership in the Church of England.

He was married October 19, 1854, to Annie Maria, daughter of Colonel Sheldon Hawley, of Trenton, Ontario, and of nine children, resulting from this union, eight are living.

LIEUT-COL. JAMES MOFFAT,

LONDON.

JAMES MOFFAT, Lieutenant Colonel and Brigade Major No. 1 Military District, Ontario, dates his birth at Lanark, Scotland, December 16, 1820, his parents being James and Rachel (Harrower) Moffat. He received a fair business education, farmed in his early youth, learned a trade, and, in 1841, emigrated to the New World, working at his trade nearly two years, in New York City, and a short time in Lockport, same State. In 1844, he found his way into Canada, tarrying a little time in Toronto, and, in 1845, settling in London, which has been his home since that date.

He early had a taste for military matters, and, after being in London a few years, went to Montreal, and received instruction in military drill, in connection with the 47th regiment. In 1856 he raised a Highland Company, which he took great pride in drilling; in 1862 was appointed Brigade Major, and, in 1872, was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, which offices he still holds, being engaged, as already intimated, in superintending and inspecting the military in the first district.

Colonel Moffat was a member of the Town Council of London at an early day, and was Mayor in 1860, when the Prince of Wales visited Canada; the Colonel having the honor of presenting His Royal Highness with the address on that memorable occasion.

Colonel Moffat is much interested in educational matters, was in the Board of School Trustees, years ago, and is now Chairman of that Board. In many ways he has made, and is making, himself an eminently useful citizen. He is a director of the Agricultural Savings and Loan Society, and has always taken much interest in the progress of London. The Colonel has taken the 32nd degree in Masonry, and has held many offices in the gift of the Order, and is at present Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada; has always been a Liberal, but for many years has taken no active part in politics, his military duties absorbing all his time and attention.

In 1843, the Colonel married, in New York, Miss Susannah Cox, a native of England; they have six children living, and lost two.

REV. ROBERT URE, D.D.,

GODERICH.

THAT branch of the Ure family from which the subject of this sketch is descended was originally from France, and supposed to be Huguenots, settling in Scotland, where, in the Parish of Shotts, Lanarkshire, Robert Ure was born, January 23, 1823. His parents were John and Barbara (Dalziel) Ure, his father being a manufacturer of the ironwork to machinery.

At nineteen years of age our subject came to Hamilton, Ontario, and there, while following other employments, he pursued his studies in private with an ultimate view to the ministry, under Alexander Gale, M.A., entered Knox College, Toronto, in the spring of 1845, and was graduated from the Theological Department in 1850. His first pastorate was at Streetsville, where he remained for twelve years, settling in Goderich in 1862. He is senior pastor of Knox Presbyterian Church, his associate being Rev. James Sieveright. They preach at two stations in the country.

As a preacher Dr. Ure ranks high. His discourses are far from common-place, thoughtful,

and often distinguished by felicitous expression, their leading characteristic seeming to be spiritual reflectiveness. In listening to Dr. Ure, the hearers feel that the preacher is uttering aloud, meditations with which his own mind and heart have been exercised. His delivery is somewhat lacking in ease and variety, yet it is by no means unpleasing; and those who are accustomed to it soon come to think it even sweet.

Dr. Ure received his honorary title of Doctor of Divinity from Queen's College, Kingston, May 7, 1876—a fitting recognition of his scholastic attainments and his talents. For two years he was a Lecturer at Knox College, on Apologetics, still retaining his pastoral relation and preaching here, being obliged finally to resign on account of ill-health. He is appointed to give lectures on Homiletics at Queen's College during the session of 1879-80. When the Knox College Alumni Association was formed in the spring of 1879, Dr. Ure was chosen its first President.

Within the last twenty years there have been two unions of Presbyterian Churches in Canada, and in the deliberations pending each of these unions, Dr. Ure took a prominent part. Prior to the consummation of the union of the Presbyterian Church of Canada and the United Presbyterian Church, he was convener of the Committee, for eight years, of the former body, and Dr. Taylor, of Montreal, of the latter, Dr. Taylor, the elder man, being Moderator the first year, and Dr. Ure, the second. He was also member of the Union Committee, when a few years later, the Presbyterian Church in Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, united, he serving during all the time that the negotiations were pending.

Dr. Ure is much interested in the subject of education, and was for years a Trustee of the Grammar School, aiding essentially in raising the grade of public instruction in Goderich.

Dr. Ure was first married in October, 1851, to Miss Margaret Gale, sister of Rev. Alexander Gale, first pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Hamilton, she dying without issue in December, 1869; and the second time, December 3, 1878, to Mrs. Mary McDonald, daughter of James Fraser, Esq., of Inverness, Scotland, and widow of John McDonald, formerly Sheriff of Huron County.

REV. JOHN Æ. WILLIAMS, D.D.,

GODERICH.

AMONG the Ontario clergymen who commenced their theological studies late in life, and pursued them on horseback, is John Æthurald Williams, a native of Carmarthen, Wales, born December 19, 1817. His parents were John David and Elizabeth (Rhodes) Williams, both Welsh. He received an ordinary Common School education; came to Upper Canada, a wild youth, in 1834; spent four or five years in business for other parties at Prescott, where he was con-

verted and joined the Church, removing to Kemptville, in 1840. There he commenced business on his own account, and began to preach, devoting all his leisure time to study. In 1845 he removed to Bytown (Ottawa), continuing manual labor, and to serve his Master as a local preacher, going out as a Chairman's supply in 1846 under the direction of the Rev. Richard Jones, Chairman of the Cobourg District.

Since going on the circuit, in 1846, Mr. Williams has been stationed at Hollowell, Napanee, Sheffield, Consecon, Milton, Cookstown, London Circuit, Owen Sound, Milton, Toronto East, Port Hope, Brockville, Simcoe, St. Thomas, Stratford and Goderich, commencing his labors here in June, 1879. Nearly all of these are first class circuits, and were favored, during his pastorate, with a healthy growth.

In 1878, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the faculty of Victoria College, Cobourg.

We learn from a sketch of Dr. Williams, in the "Canadian Methodist Magazine" for June, 1875, and from other sources, that he was converted during the first union of the English and Canadian Wesleyan Churches, went out in the work during its disruption under the Canada Conference, and received into full connection, made a Chairman of District and Co-delegate during the period of the Union's reconstruction. Under the new order of things he was President of the London Annual Conference two years, Secretary of the Committee on Discipline, of the General Conference, in 1874 and 1878, and appointed Editor of the "Disciple" at the last General Conference. He has done a great deal of general work for the denomination, and done it well, as he does everything.

The writer of the sketch referred to above, Rev. John Carroll, who has known the Doctor since the latter was a young man, says that "he may be pronounced decidedly intellectual, not dreamily so, but logical and argumentative. His intellectuality would abate his popularity as a preacher * * * if it were not for a large amount of constitutional vehemence and Christian fervor. As matters now go in our Canadian Connexion, Brother Williams ranks among the first class preachers of his day." We may add that, considering the slightness of his mental drill in youth, and his not entering the field of ministerial labor until twenty-eight years of age, his high standing in the clerical profession is somewhat remarkable. But it appears that since his conversion, when nineteen years old, he has been a close student. Life had new aims, new ends then; his intellectual man has had new, more intense, nobler thirstings, and he has gratified them and grown. The careless, rollicking youth, who came to the western world in his seventeenth year, has become the staid and dignified Christian gentleman of more than three score years, with silver locks and slightly furrowed brow, but with an erect stature, and a muscular frame, a full chest, a powerful voice, a manly bearing, and the elastic step of middle life. A total abstainer from strong drinks for more than forty years, a temperance

preacher by example as well as voice, he is reaping, in his own robust constitution, the benefits of a sober Christian life.

Dr. Williams has been twice married; the first time in December, 1839, to Miss Catharine Robinson, of Prescott, she dying at Cookstown, in 1856, leaving five children; and the second time in August, 1857, to Miss Rebecca Clarke, of Ernestown, having had by her six children, burying three of them.

GEORGE KEEFER,

THOROLD.

GEORGE KEEFER, grandson of a loyalist during the American revolution, and son of George Keefer, senior, who was from Essex County, N. Y., was born half a mile north of where he now lives, February 25, 1799. This country was then a dense forest, with here and there a small opening, where an enterprising frontiersman had begun to make a farm. The father of our subject received 300 acres of land from the British Government, and most of that land is now embraced in the corporation of Thorold. George Keefer, senior, was originally a carpenter by trade; became a merchant when Thorold was an embryotic village; traded here many years; was a captain in the war of 1812–14, taking part in the battles of Lundy's Lane, and Chippawa; was a magistrate for a long period, and died at Thorold in 1858, aged 84 years.

His first wife, whose maiden name was Catharine Lampman, and who, like her husband, was of German descent, died in 1813. She was the mother of our subject, and several other children.

Young Keefer, after picking up what knowledge he could in a country school, learned the art of surveying by the aid of a private tutor; became a civil engineer; operated on the Welland Canal until it was completed; was subsequently an engineer on the Cornwall, Chambly, and Lachine Canals, and was on the Grand Trunk Railway three years while it was building, acting as contractor part of the time. Subsequently, for a few years, he was in the milling business in his native town.

Mr. Keefer has held the office of Magistrate between thirty and forty years; is Secretary and Treasurer of the High School Board, and since 1868 has been Clerk of the Division Court. He is also a Commissioner of the Queen's Bench. Although past eighty years of age, he writes a steady, handsome hand, and his "Procedure Book" is a model of accuracy and neatness. It is doubtful if one person in a thousand, at his age, has the clearness of head, steadiness of nerves, and activity of limbs, of Mr. Keefer. His fund of experiences as well as observations, is extensive, and he is a very interesting converser. The history of the internal improvements of Canada, as well as its wars in this century, he has by heart.

Mr. Keefer belongs to the Church of England, and has been Warden, off and on, half his years since reaching manhood, resigning, finally, a few years ago.

In 1833 he married Mrs. Margaret McGregor, widow of Alex. McGregor, of Amherstburgh, and has had four children, only one of them, George A. Keefer, now living. He is an engineer on the Canada Pacific Railway.

A younger brother of our subject, Jacob Keefer, born here in 1800, and dying June 12, 1874, was also a prominent and very worthy member of this community. He was a merchant in Thorold for a long time; shouldered his musket in 1837 to protect the province from rebels, but was in no battles; was Acting Magistrate of the county till 1868, and was a stirring, energetic, public-spirited citizen, respected while living, and tenderly cherished in the memory of his old neighbors since his demise.

CONSTANT E. VAN EGMOND,

EGMONDVILLE.

THE pioneer settlers in what is now called Huron County, Ontario, were the Van Egmonds, whose nearest neighbors were sixty or seventy miles distant. They were from Germany, on the Rhine, where Constant Louis Van Egmond was born, April 8, 1808. His father, Antony Van Egmond, was a military man, serving twenty-five years in the army. In 1819 he brought his family to America, locating at first in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, where he farmed and kept a store. Constant had learned to write and speak the German and French languages in the Old Country, and acquired a moderate English education after settling in Pennsylvania, picking it up mainly while at work.

In 1827 the family moved into Upper Canada; rented a farm near Waterloo; worked it one year, then came through the unbroken forests to the Huron tract, following the surveyors, and leaving the nearest neighbor in that direction eighty miles behind. There they built a log house, and contracted with the Canada company to chop forty-five miles of road, four rods wide.

In 1832 they started farming, milling and store-keeping—the mill at Egmondville, one mile from Seaforth Post Office, and the farm five miles off, father and son working together until the former died in January, 1838.

Up to a recent date our subject was engaged in farming, milling, distilling, and sawing timber. He has sold most of his land adjoining the Town of Seaforth, receiving a hundred dollars an acre for it. He lives at the old homestead, near the Egmondville P.O., fifteen minutes' walk from Seaforth, retaining the orchard and a few acres of land—all he wishes to have the care of, and is now living at his ease.

Mr. Van Egmond was Town Clerk at an early day, and was at one time District Councillor

and Magistrate, and is still Commissioner of the Queen's Bench. He was connected for a long time with the Militia, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He has been a member of the Dutch Reform Church from his youth, and has lived an exemplary life. He is known far and wide by the older class of settlers, and is held by them in universal esteem.

In 1842 Mr. Van Egmond married Miss Ann Johnson, a native of England, and they have six children. Five are married, and four of them live in Huron County, and one in Manitoba. The single one is at home.

HORACE MERRILL,

OTTAWA.

ONE of the land-marks in the Valley of the Ottawa River, is Horace Merrill, who commenced building saw mills in this section of Canada nearly fifty years ago, and the marks of whose skill are visible in this valley from Ottawa to Hawkesbury, sixty miles below. Through his hands the Crown conveyed the first water lots at the Chaudière Falls to private parties for the utilizing of the power, he early seeing that these Falls could be improved, and resorted to the means of bringing enterprising men hither to start the grand movement.

Mr. Merrill is a native of Grafton County, N. H., a son of Nathaniel Merrill a contractor, and Sarah Huse, and was born in the Shaker town of Enfield, May 10, 1809. His grandfather lived and died there, being an Elder among the Shakers.

At fourteen years of age our subject commenced learning the cabinetmaker's trade in his native town, with only one month's schooling after that date. He had twenty dollars a year, all paid to him in clothing out of a store, continuing to work, according to contract, at such wages until of age, when he purchased his first overcoat, and his first underclothes. Mr. Merrill was now "his own man;" had a good trade, and started out to see the world, but not to become a professional "tramp." He expected to find work in every town and plenty of it; went to New York city and failed to find anything to do; proceeded up the Hudson to Albany, and there made twenty six-panel doors at one dollar each, and was happy; proceeded to Troy and Whitehall, N. Y., but found no work, and pushed on to Burlington, Vt.; there did a small job for a hotel keeper; then found a year's employment at Willsboro, N. Y., at pattern making; in 1826 came to Canada, and worked eight years at Hawkesbury, on the Ottawa river, at the millwright business for George Hamilton, one of nature's noblemen. Proceeding up the river to Buckingham, he there worked the same period at the same business, for Levi Bigelow.

In 1842, Mr. Merrill built a saw mill for J. C. Blaisdell at Gateneau; in 1845 went into the employment of the Canadian Government, improving the Ottawa river for the descent of lumber, and continued in that situation for thirty years, with his residence at Ottawa, his

field of operations taking him hundreds of miles up and down different streams. During that period he had an interest in the Victoria Foundry and machine shop at Ottawa, the carrying on of which is now his sole business. He has always been an industrious, hard-working man, and enters on his three score years and ten in robust health and a sound constitution. His capital at twenty-one years of age was the well learned trade of a wood mechanic, a strong arm, a willing man and the spirit of perseverence in the search for work. His industry and skill placed him long ago in comfortable circumstances. His home is at Chaudière Falls, one mile from the centre of the city of Ottawa, only a few rods from the scene of his first labors here, the cataract having been his lullaby for thirty years.

Mr. Merrill has kept out of politics and office, and led a very quiet life. He is a Knight Templar, and for nine terms was Master of the Masonic Lodge in Ottawa. His religious conviction is with the Church of England, and his character is untarnished.

February 10, 1842, Miss Adaline Church, a native of Canada was joined in wedlock with Mr. Merrill, and of nine children resulting from this union, only five are living, three sons and two daughters. Two of the sons, Horace B. and Milton W., have an interest with their father in the Foundry, and William is with them, learning the machinist's trade. The two daughters, Emmeline and Kate, are with their parents.

RIGHT REV. ALEXANDER N. BETHUNE, D.D., D.C.L.,

TORONTO.

ALEXANDER N. BETHUNE, late Bishop of Toronto, was a son of the Rev. John Bethune, Chaplain to the British forces, who settled in the County of Glengarry, Ontario, and that vicinity, and was born in the Village of Williamstown, in that county, August 28, 1800. That part of the Province was originally settled by United Empire Loyalists, most of whom had fought for King George in the struggle of the American Colonies for independence, and were obliged to leave the United States at the close of the war, in 1783.

The subject of this sketch was partly educated at the Cornwall Grammar School. The Rev. Canon Givins, who was domestic chaplain to our subject for some time before his death, states that "he was the youngest and last surviving pupil of that well known school established at Cornwall early in this century, by the late Dr. Strachan, first Bishop of Toronto." The war of 1812-14 broke up the school, and young Bethune went to Montreal, at that time the home of the family, and there continued his literary studies. Meantime Dr. Strachan had gone to York (now Toronto), by invitation of Gen. Isaac Brock; and soon after the war had closed, the Doctor started his school there, since so famous, and by invitation, Mr. Bethune joined him and became the classical tutor in his school, studying divinity meantime, under the Doctor.

He was ordained Deacon in 1823, and Priest the next year, by the Rt. Rev. Jacob Mountain, D.D., first Anglican Bishop of Quebec. His first parish was that of Grimsby, where he spent three years, removing to Cobourg in 1827, and there giving forty years to faithful ministerial labors as Rector of St. Peter's Church. There he formed a wider and much more important field, which he cultivated, we are told by the gentleman already quoted, "with signal advantage to the whole community, and especial benefit to the Church of which he was so distinguished a minister. He was singularly qualified for this important position. The Newcastle District, of which Hamilton—now Cobourg—was the county town, was a point to which the tide of a large and respectable emigration was directed, and no one but the earliest settlers, of whom few remain, can properly estimate his services to them."

In 1847, Dr. Bethune was appointed Archdeacon of York, in conjunction with which he retained the rectorship at Cobourg until 1867, when he was elected Coadjutor Bishop of Toronto, with the title of Bishop of Niagara. He was consecrated in St. James Cathedral, Toronto, on the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, in 1867, the consecrating Bishop being the Rt. Rev. Dr. John Strachan, Bishop of Toronto, assisted by the Bishops of Huron, Ontario Michigan and Western New York.

His twelve short years of labor as Lord Bishop of Toronto, not without their perplexities and troubles as well as grand results in the progress of the Church, were brought to a close February 3, 1879. His remains were interred at Cobourg, the centre of his forty years' untiring and successful labors in the Master's cause, on which occasion, February 5, the address, from which we have already quoted, was given, and a memorial sermon delivered by the Venerable John Wilson, M.A., Archdeacon of Peterborough. In that sermon the labors of the good Bishop are thus spoken of:—

"He was an *indefatigable worker;* in season and out of season, he was constantly employed in his Heavenly Master's service; and throughout a long life, he discharged his heavy and laborious duties with exemplary zeal and diligence. Some of the elder members of the congregation whom I am now addressing, will remember that, for many years, while rector of this parish, he conducted a Church paper—the best we ever had—while at the same time, as Theological Professor, he was preparing a number of young men for the ministry, many of whom, now widely scattered, have approved themselves faithful and efficient workers in the Lord's vineyard, and will compare favorably with those of their brethren who have had a University education. With these absorbing duties, he never neglected the members of his flock, in this large and important parish; but was most regular and unremitting in his pastoral visits from house to house. And then, outside of his own parish, he took his full share of missionary work; and to his self-denying labors, many a locality, once spiritually destitute, is now indebted for the regular ministrations of the Church, which it at present enjoys."

Among the published writings of Bishop Bethune are: "Memoirs of the Right Rev. John Strachan, D.D. LL.D., first Bishop of Toronto," a volume of 300 or 400 pages; "Six Sermons on the Liturgy of the Church of England;" "Thoughts upon the Clergy Reserve Question;" "Four Sermons on the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper;" "Thirteen Lectures, Expository and Practical, on the Liturgy of the Church of England;" "Thirteen Lectures on Historical Portions of the Old Testament;" and "The Church of God, a Sermon,"—not to particularize various pamphlets.

In 1826 Miss Jane E. Crooks, eldest daughter of Hon. James Crooks, of West Flamboro', Ontario, became the wife of the Bishop, and of ten children, the fruit of this union, only five are living. Two or three died quite young; John James had graduated at Trinity College, Toronto, and Frederick Alexander, also a graduate of Trinity College, Toronto, and late Assistant Master at Trinity College School, Port Hope, died at Cannes, France, January 20, 1877. Veronica Frances, the only surviving daughter, is the wife of Canon Stennett, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Cobourg; Robert H., eldest son living, is cashier of the Dominion Bank, Toronto; Charles J. S., is elsewhere mentioned in this volume; George S. C. is Secretary and Treasurer of the Farmers' Loan Society, Toronto; and Frank F. is at Sydney, New South Wales.

ROBERT DOUGLASS, A.B., M.D.,

PORT ELGIN.

ROBERT DOUGLASS, the oldest physician and surgeon in Port Elgin, is a native of this Province, dating his birth in the Township of Nelson, County of Halton, June 8, 1833. His father, Robert Douglass, senior, was from the State of New York; his grandfather from Scotland. His mother was Jane McGill, from Belfast, Ireland. Dr. Douglass was educated in the Arts at Queen's College, Kingston, being graduated in 1851, and spent one year in the study of medicine at the same institution, and three years at Trinity College, Toronto; received the Degree of M.D. from the former school in 1855. He practised three or four years at Jarvis, County of Haldimand, and after a respite of one year or more on account of ill-health settled in Port Elgin in the spring of 1861. He soon built up a good practice, has stuck close to his profession, and has made it a success. His reputation for skill is excellent.

Dr. Douglass has been a Coroner of the county for the last fifteen or sixteen years, and is a member of the School Board, giving considerable attention to educational matters, for which his own thorough drill in the sciences at an early day eminently qualified him.

Dr. Douglass is an earnest Reformer, and in 1867 was the candidate of his party for the House of Commons, for the North Riding of Bruce, and came within seven or eight votes of

being elected. He is President of the Reform Association of Port Elgin, and a man of much influence among his political confreres, and of prominence as a citizen.

The Doctor holds his religious connection with the Presbyterian Church, cherishing sacredly the faith of his ancestors from the days of Knox, and is living an exemplary life.

September 30, 1857, Miss Eleanor Sproat, of Milton, county town of Halton, was joined in wedlock with Dr. Douglass, and died July 18, 1877, leaving four daughters, all yet living. Their names are, Jennie, Marion E., Eleanor, and Helen Sproat.

JOHN MACOUN, M.A., F.L.S.,

BELLEVILLE.

SHOULD Samuel Smiles ever enlarge his entertaining and instructive volume on Self-Help," he will find rich material in the life of John Macoun, who has educated himself, become the best botanist in the Dominion of Canada, and is a member of the Linnæan Society of London. He is a native of the County of Down, Ireland, the son of James Macoun, a British soldier, and Ann Jane Nevin, a descendant of the Scotch Covenanters, and was born on the 17th of April, 1832. The Macouns are a very old family in the County of Down, and have held lands there for hundreds of years.

John lost his father when he was only five years old. In the year 1850, at the age of eighteen years, accompanied his mother and three other children to the New World, and the family settled on a farm in the Township of Seymour, County of Northumberland, forty miles from Cobourg. There he farmed for six years, studying every leisure moment. He had a passion for botany; was early smitten with admiration of the novel and beautiful flora of this new country, and gave his spare time to the study of different branches, with botany as his specialty. He supplied his intellectual wants with the eagerness that half-starved herds plunge into a clover field. In order to raise funds that he might pursue his studies to better advantage, he fitted himself to teach a public school, which he found near Brighton, and taught between two and three years. With his exchequer moderately replenished, in 1859, he spent six months at the Normal School, at Toronto, thus getting a better insight into the art of teaching, as well as being better fitted for the calling by his own mental drill. On leaving Toronto, Mr. Macoun taught a short time in another locality; then came to Belleville, and has since been a steady educator, never for a moment forgetting himself, and giving special attention to botany and geology. Here he rose, step by step, until he became Head Master of the Public Schools; resigning that position in 1874, to take the Chair of Botany and Geology in Albert University, and Rector of the College Grammar School, the duties of which position he is discharging

with enthusiasm, and to the complete satisfaction of the friends and patrons of the institution.

Pursuing his botanical studies for more than a quarter of a century without assistance, he has become almost a complete master of that branch of knowledge, having no peer in industry or in the extent of practical knowledge in this direction, in Ontario.

In 1868 the Genesee College, New York, conferred on Professor Macoun the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He is a member of the Canadian Institute, Toronto, and a Fellow of the Linnæan Society of London, Eng., the only man in Ontario receiving the latter honor. He has an introductory book on botany in press, which will be out before this book makes its appearance, and is also engaged on a manual of the botany of the St. Lawrence valley, to be published in 1880. He has already published a catalogue of the plants of the Dominion, 3,081 in all, of which 2,900 were his own collecting.

He has lectured all over Ontario about the North-West Territories, and has done more to enlighten the public regarding their value than any man in the Dominion. For over twenty years he hastaken an active part in Teachers' Institutes; has long been recognized as a leader in Ontario, in educational matters, and is as well known among botanists and other scientific men in the United States, and in several countries in Europe, as in Canada. At the World's Exposition, and Centennial of the United States, held at Philadelphia in 1876, he obtained the bronze medal for a Herbarium, and in 1878, at Paris, at a similar exhibition, a silver medal for Herbarium and Canadian medicinal plants.

Professor Macoun has had, in his busy life, two episodes of which we must not fail to speak—episodes which he turned to the richest account in the investigation of natural science. In 1872 he accompanied the railway expedition, under Sandford Fleming, going from Lake Superior to Edmonton, on the Saskatchewan, with the main party, but was sent from this point by Mr. Fleming to examine the Peace River Pass, which, in that day, was known to only a few Hudson Bay officers. He and another gentleman and two Hudson Bay officers forced their way through a very difficult country, and reached Dunvegan, on the Peace River, about the beginning of October. Here, owing to the lateness of the season, they were strongly advised to return. But being determined to push through at all hazards, they pursued their way, although the Hudson Bay officers returned down the river, not daring to face the winter in the Rocky Mountains. With great effort they reached the mountains by the 24th of October, and at once commenced a march of one hundred and fifty miles up a stream, whose waters were gradually drawing to the freezing point. Three days after they started the ground was covered with snow, and the river margin was frozen, but by the greatest exertions they reached Fort McLeod, in latitude 55°, by the 5th November. On the next night the river froze up, and in three days they were again on the march, accompanied by one man and three dogs, carrying their own provisions and bedding. They traveled for ninety miles over frozen lakes and rivers, with the thermometer most of the time 20° below zero, and reached Fort St. James on the 14th. Here

the two men separated, and Mr. Macoun, in company with two Indians, started for Quesnelle, on the Fraser, which they reached in safety, after a walk of one hundred and eighty miles through the snow. Each night they lay under the canopy of heaven without inconvenience, although the thermometer often went 30° below zero. A stage ride of four hundred miles brought him to Yale, where he took a canoe and floated down the Fraser to New Westminster, and took steamboat there for Victoria, which he reached on the 12th of December. Of his scientific researches during that wild trip Mr. Fleming, in his report, speaks in strong terms of praise. In that report is embodied about fifty pages of Professor Macoun's individual report.

In 1875 he was appointed Botanist to the Geological Survey, which went out under A. R. C. Selwyn, F.R.S. Mr. Macoun went by rail to California, and by water to Victoria. After botanizing in the vicinity of Victoria, and examining the country round that city, he proceeded to the mainland, and went up the country by the wagon road, reaching Quesnelle in the latter part of May. A walk of two hundred and seventy miles brought him to Fort McLeod, where he with the other members of the party embarked on board a few frail boats, his being a canvas one, which was safe enough as long as it struck nothing. In this frail boat he floated down the Peace for one hundred and fifty miles, and had many escapes in running rapids and passing eddies, but whatever came in his way he never forgot his work. The party climbed Mount Selwyn, in the Peace River Pass, and other mountains, and their leader was almost drowned by the upsetting of his boat. Mr. Macoun was sent down the river for a couple of hundred miles, and himself and companion, instead of going only a short distance, after nineteen days' hard work, reached Lake Athabasca, seven hundred miles from where they started. Their passage down the river reads like a romance, as the following extract from Mr. Macoun's report will show:

"AUGUST 21st.—Poor food and hard work now began to tell on me. My stomach loathed raw pemmican, and all other food was gone—our gun was useless—and it became painfully evident that from some unaccountable cause, the boats had not yet left Fort Chipweyan. Sixty miles lay between us and safety, and we must either hurry on or starve. We toiled on until after mid-day, when I became so ill that we had to put ashore. I lay down on the sand utterly exhausted and very sick. A review of the situation brought me to myself, and I rose, determined to struggle on as long as I could hold the paddle. Without a word we worked on and on, and reached Quatre Fourche River long after dark. Tying the canoe to the bushes we crawled up the bank and were soon asleep.

"AUGUST 22nd.—When morning broke we found the current flowing steadily into Peace River, and we knew that twenty-five miles up stream lay between us and food. We discovered that our united strength would not propel the canoe against the current, so fastening a line to

the bow, I went on shore and hauled the canoe for more than sixteen miles, floundering through mud and water, knowing that the goal was drawing nearer every step. The last eight miles I had to take to the canoe, the mud along shore being so soft it would not bear my weight. Every half-hour a fainting spell would come over me, but by persistent effort I would overcome it, and at length, wearied and exhausted, we reached the fishery just as it was getting dark."

A two months' journey, full of adventure, brought Mr. Macoun to Winnipeg, and a few days more found him in the bosom of his family, nothing the worse for his long and toilsome journeyings.

His report of that expedition occupies one hundred and forty pages in Mr. Selwyn's full report.

Professor Macoun was married to Miss Ellen Tyrrell of Brighton, January 1, 1862, and they have five children. The oldest son, James, is a student in Albert University, and at the head of his class. The Professor has a pleasant home on a high point of land, near the University, with delightful grounds of his own taming and improving.

JAMES NORRIS,

ST. CATHARINES.

JAMES NORRIS, one of the successful business men and leading manufacturers of St. Catharines, was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, in February, 1820, his parents being James and Ann (Black) Norris. His father was a farmer on a moderate scale. The son was educated at a parish school, finishing at fourteen years of age, at which period of his life he emigrated with the family to Upper Canada, locating in the Township of Caledon, then in the County of Peel, now Cardwell. There the son aided his father in farming, until nineteen or twenty years of age, when he came to St. Catharines, sailing on the lakes and Welland Canal in the season of navigation, and for awhile spending his winters at home.

About 1849 Mr. Norris formed a partnership with Sylvester Neelon, and the firm of Norris and Neelon continued until 1870, they being engaged in the vessel business, lumbering and milling, and, years later, also in stove manufacturing. Since the dissolution of the firm Mr. Norris has not materially changed his business, he being engaged in shipping grain, flour, and timber to the foreign markets—mainly to England.

Mr. Norris is very enterprising as well as public spirited, and has aided in more than one way to build up the lively and growing City of St. Catharines. He was in the Town Council several years, Mayor one term, and represented the County of Lincoln, in the House of Commons, for five years, being elected in January, 1874, and re-elected twice in four years. At the

general election, held in 1878, he was defeated by John C. Rykert, the Conservative candidate, Mr. Norris being a staunch Reformer.

Mr. Norris was one of the liberal founders of the Marine Hospital at St. Catharines, and has been a trustee of the same from its inception. He earnestly encourages every enterprize tending to the public welfare.

He was first married, in 1847, to Miss Sophronia Neelon, of Port Dalhousie, sister of his partner, mentioned above, she dying in 1860, leaving two children. His second marriage was in 1863, to Miss Elizabeth Waud, of St. Catharines, by whom he has had four children, three of them still living.

Mr. Norris may justly be classed among the self-educated and self-made men of St. Catharines. Leaving school at fourteen; starting in business for himself on a few hundred dollars of his own earning, and coupling with his small capital a liberal stock of energy, perseverance, and pluck, he rose by degrees to a high financial and political, as well as social standing. Like most prominent men doing business the last twenty-five years, he has had his reverses, but is ranked to-day among the successful manufacturers and the most honorable business men of the County of Lincoln.

SAMUEL S. NELLES, D.D., LL.D.,

COBOURG.

SAMUEL S. NELLES, nearly thirty years ago at the head of Victoria College, is a son of William and Mary (Hardy) Nelles, and was born at Mount Pleasant, near Brantford, Ont., October 17, 1823. His paternal ancestors were originally from Germany, and were among the early settlers in the Mohawk Valley, New York, William Nelles being born in that State. His mother was also of part German pedigree, born in Pennsylvania.

Our subject aided his father in farming until sixteen years of age, having, meanwhile, such literary pasturage as comparatively new clearings in Brant county furnished forty and fifty years ago; in 1839 went to Lewiston Academy, N. Y., where he had the witty poet, John G. Saxe, for tutor; at the end of one year went to the old academy at Fredonia, Chautauqua county, in the same State, and there and at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, he spent two more years. In June, 1842, when the academy at Cobourg, established and opened in 1836, became Victoria College, with Rev. Dr. Egerton Ryerson as President, Mr. Nelles was one of the first two students matriculated; and after spending two years in this young institution, and one year in study at home, he went to the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., Dr. Olin, President, finished his undergraduate course, and then received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1846.

Returning to Canada, Mr. Nelles taught one year in the Newburgh Academy; in June, 1847, entered the ministry of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, preaching one year at Port Hope, and two in Toronto, in the old Adelaide street, now Metropolitan, church; and after being transferred thence to London, and preaching there three months, he was appointed to the Presidency of Victoria College, and since September, 1850, has held that responsible position. During the first year his department was the Classics, and since that time his chair has been that of Mental and Moral Philosophy, with the addition of Homiletics and Apologetics when the Theological department was started in 1872. Prior to that date, and as early as 1854 the Faculty of Medicine was added, and in 1862 the Faculty of Law. The Faculty of Medicine at first embraced only one medical college, the Toronto School of Medicine, at the head of which was Hon. Dr. Rolph; now there are two medical colleges, one at Toronto and one at Montreal, which receive their diplomas from Victoria College, its Medical graduates alone numbering more than 850; its Law graduates are a little less than 100; its Divinity, between 30 and 40, and its Arts, about 265. All these graduations, with the exception of half a dozen in the Arts department, have taken place since Dr. Nelles became President. With him Victoria College took a new departure, and has greatly prospered, having a handsome endowment, a full and strong faculty, and every facility for studying to the best advantage. In 1876, "Faraday Hall" was erected at an expense, including apparatus, of about $25,000. It is devoted exclusively to the Natural Sciences, with one of the best scientific scholars in Ontario at its head.

A gentleman who has long known President Nelles, thus speaks of him as a teacher, scholar, lecturer, and a gentleman:—

"For twenty-nine years Dr. Nelles has been President of Victoria University, which is the highest literary position in the appointment of the church to which he belongs. He has devoted special attention to the departments of Logic, and of Mental and Moral Philosophy, on which he has been for many years a successful lecturer. He has also compiled a popular text-book on Logic, and has contributed to high-class educational and literary periodicals. Through his sermons and writings there runs a vein of lofty thought, and many of his metaphors and analogies are striking and beautiful. Several of his baccalaureate sermons, delivered before the graduating class of the university, have been published, and fully sustain his reputation as an eloquent preacher and writer. His discourses appeal rather to the intellectual than to the emotional side of our nature. As a public lecturer, Dr. Nelles occupies the rostrum much less frequently than his friends would like, but always with acceptance. A rich vein of wit is always struck in these discourses, and a wide range of reading and familiar acquaintance with the English poets is evidenced."

The few printed sermons and educational addresses prepared by President Nelles, and

which we have seen, justify everything said above as regards the depth of his thoughts, and the richness and brilliancy of his style.

President Nelles had the degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred upon him by Queen's College, Kingston, in 1860, and that of Doctor of Laws by Victoria College, in 1873. He represented the Canadian Conference at the General Methodist Conference, held in Philadelphia in 1864, at the New Brunswick Conference in 1866, and at the English Wesleyan Conference, at Newcastle, in 1873. He was President of the Teachers' Association of Ontario two years in succession, and is held in very high esteem by the educators of the Province, as well as by all other classes who know him. As a lecturer on educational subjects, he has but few peers in the Province.

July 3, 1851, Miss Mary B. Wood, of Toronto, daughter of Rev. Dr. Enoch Wood, President of the Canadian Conference for ten years, and long a Superintendent of Wesleyan Methodist Missions, became the wife of Dr. Nelles, and they have five children here, and one son in Heaven.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL,

SIMCOE.

ONE of the Pioneers in what is now the town of Simcoe, and one of the most successful business men that ever resided here, is Duncan Campbell, a native of Greenock, Scotland, dating his birth April 2, 1802. He is a son of Archibald and Ann Campbell, both parents being members of the Argyle branch of the Campbell family. Duncan received a moderate English education, and in 1815 came to Lower Canada, his parents having preceded him. Was clerk in a store two years, at Montreal, and in 1818 came to Simcoe, then called Birdtown, to take charge of a store kept by William Bird. Subsequently Mr. Campbell had the name changed to Simcoe, in honor of Governor Simcoe, who had given Aaron Culver 200 acres of land,—that land being embraced in the present site of the town.

Mr. Culver settled at first in the Township of Townsend, in this county. When Governor Simcoe came through this part of the Province, he camped near the site of Col. Campbell's place, and Mr. Culver came to see him, bringing a bag of water melons as a present to His Excellency, as he had nothing better. The Governor, in reward for his kindness, presented him with 200 acres of land, now covered by the Town of Simcoe, Mr. Culver having previously hinted that he thought there was a good water power in this vicinity, which he would like some day to improve. He afterwards built a mill on the creek (Lynn River), and died many years ago.

When Mr. Campbell settled here, a youth in his 17th year, there were but three houses in

the place. The only families were those of Aaron Culver, William Bird, and McFarland Wilson, Mr. Culver's house being on the eastern side of Patterson's Creek, now called Lynn River. From the time that Mr. Campbell took charge of the store, which had been occupied by Mr. Bird, he continued to sell merchandise for several years. For a few years at Victoria, then the county seat, six miles south-west, was the nearest post office, but at length one was established at Simcoe, and Mr. Campbell was appointed the first postmaster.

When he went out of the mercantile trade he was appointed agent of the Gore Bank, continuing thus to act until he was appointed Government Land Agent, an office which he held several years. During that period he sold the principal part of the lands in the County of Norfolk not previously disposed of.

At an early day Mr. Campbell joined the militia of the Province, was appointed Lieutenant, and rose, step by step, till he became Lieut.-Colonel.

Something like forty years ago, Colonel Campbell was appointed a magistrate, and still holds that office, but rarely acts in that capacity. For some years he has done little more than look after his own property, which is quite extensive. He was long ago placed in independent circumstances, and is well fitted, by life-long habits of temper and general correctness, to enjoy his wealth. He is a member of the Church of England, and a Christian gentleman of the pure Scotch type.

Col. Campbell has fitted up himself a home quite central in the town, and beautiful enough in its surroundings, and elegant enough in all respects, for any Campbell of the old world. His ten acre park is the finest private park we have ever seen.

ABRAM W. LAUDER, M.P.P.,

TORONTO.

ABRAM WILLIAM LAUDER, Member of the Provincial Parliament for East Grey, is a native of England, and was born at Bewcastle on the 6th of June, 1834, son of the late Thomas D. Lauder, Esq., of Durham, Ont., and grandson of the Rev. William Lauder, late of Bewcastle, Cumberland, Eng., one of the most popular preachers of his time in the border counties. A collateral ancestor was one of the claimants for the Roxburgh Estates in 1812. His mother was of an English family named Forrester. Came to Canada with the rest of the family in 1855, and spent the succeeding two years in the County of Ontario, where he was very successfully engaged in teaching. His father and four brothers settled in the County of Grey, where the latter have become leading citizens, especially James and Thomas, the last named being at present Registrar of the county.

W. W. Lander

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Our subject was educated principally at Canobic and Langholm, Scotland, and after coming to Toronto in 1857, became a student at law in the office of Messrs. Ross, Crawford and Crombie; after being called to the Bar, U.C., Easter Term, 1864, formed a law partnership with the senior member of this firm, the Hon. John Ross, which continued until the death of Mr. Ross in 1871; and is now at the head of the firm of Lauder and Proctor. Mr. Lauder has been in continued practice in Toronto since being called to the Bar, and has succeeded in establishing a well-earned reputation as a good and successful lawyer. His work, however, has not been confined to his profession alone, but is as diversified as his abilities. He has been a member of the Ontario Legislature since Confederation (1867), representing, first, South Grey, and since that was divided into two ridings, East Grey. Mr. Lauder is one of the very few charter members now left in the House, and it speaks well for his zeal and faithfulness in looking after the interests of his constituents, that he has so often been re-elected to the same seat. Much of his popularity is doubtless owing to his success in urging the passage by the Sandfield Macdonald Government of an act for the revaluation of public lands occupied by settlers. Mr. Lauder was successful in his first election because of his advocacy of free grants to settlers, and of the measures above alluded to, which resulted in great benefit to his constituency. Since entering public life he has been a Liberal Conservative in politics, and a strong advocate of railway extension for opening up and developing the resources of the interior of the provinces. He has taken considerable interest in educational matters, and was for some time a member of the Senate of Victoria College University, Cobourg. In 1869 was appointed Government Trustee of the Municipal Bonus Funds of Toronto, Grey and Bruce Ry., discharging the duties of that office with satisfaction to his many friends along the line of this railway. Mr. Lauder is also Secretary-Treasurer of the Star Life Insurance Co., for Canada, a very wealthy English corporation, which has invested a large portion of its reserve funds in this country.

Since residing in Toronto, Mr. Lauder has been identified with the Methodist Church, and was quite prominently connected with the movement which resulted in building the Metropolitan Church in this city, of which he is one of the trustees. In conjunction with the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, he negotiated the purchase of the square in which the elegant edifice is situated, than which a finer site for the purpose cannot be found in Toronto. With others, he organized and was one of the first members of the Y. M. C. Association of Toronto.

In 1856 Mr. Lauder was married to Miss M. E. Toof, of Whitby. Mrs. Lauder is descended from an old French Canadian family, and is possessed of varied literary attainments, and speaks fluently four different languages. She has been a contributor to the press, and has published, under her usual *nom de plume* of "Toofie," a book of travels called "Evergreen Leaves," published by the Rose-Belford Publishing Co., Toronto. We understand she is at present engaged upon another work, soon to be published in London, Eng. Our subject has

also had considerable experience as a traveler, having visited nearly all the different countries of Europe; many of them twice. Mr. and Mrs. Lauder have only one child, a son named William Waugh, who promises to become quite celebrated as a musician and pianist. He has studied at Heidelberg, Germany, and is now finishing under the best masters at Leipsic in the same country. Last June he was selected from the many students at Leipsic to play at the annual *Gawand haus* Concert, a distinction which many hope for, but few obtain. He is the first from Canada, and one of a very few from America, who ever acquired this honor, which is regarded as indicating the possession of very superior musical abilities.

JOHN R. MARTIN,

CAYUGA.

JOHN ROBERT MARTIN, County Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, dates his birth in the County of Kildare, Ireland, February 25, 1825. He is a grandson of the celebrated Col. Richard Martin of Connemara, County of Galway, Ireland, a large land owner in Ireland, representing Galway in the Irish Parliament, with such associates as Grattan, Curran, Flood, and that class of statesmen and orators. We learn from the "Historical Atlas of Haldimand County," that Col. Martin sat for Galway until the Union, and continued to represent it in the British Parliament, for a long period, and in that body received the appellation of "Humanity Martin," for obtaining the passage of an Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, then, strange to say, considered by many people as an infringement on their rights.

The father of our subject was Richard Martin, junior, second son of Col. Martin, and born in the County of Galway, March 25, 1797. He married Emily Sylvia, daughter of John Kirwan, Q.C., of Dublin, and emigrated to Canada in 1833, settling in the Township of Seneca, County of Haldimand, near York, and there improved a farm, partly opened when he purchased it. At that time the Indians had not left this part of the province; the country was wild; but few roads were opened; grist mills and markets were remote, and Mr. Martin and his family had a liberal experience in frontier life.

When the rebellion broke out in the latter part of 1837, Mr. Martin was prompt to shoulder his musket and march to the front, joining a company which was stationed several months at Chippawa. On returning from the "war" he raised a company of volunteers in Haldimand, and was subsequently appointed Lieut.-Colonel in the local militia. He was for years a member of the District Council; was one of the originators and directors of the Gore Bank, and was Sheriff of Haldimand from 1850 until the time of his death, April 4, 1878, being in the 82nd year of his age. He sleeps in the church-yard of St. John's Church, York, six miles from

Cayuga. His wife died in 1868. In his prime, Sheriff Martin was one of the most stirring, enterprising men in the county, and one of the best known men in this section of the Province.

At his demise he left five sons, Richard Martin, Q.C., the eldest, and Edward Martin, Q.C., the youngest, both prominent barristers in Hamilton; Evan Stratford Martin, who was Deputy Sheriff under his father for twenty-seven years; Frederick Oliver Martin, a prominent agriculturist, who owns and occupies the old homestead near York; and the subject of this sketch, who is the second son. John R. Martin was eight years old when the family came to this country, and has a distinct recollection of the wildness and romantic beauty of the scenes which here first met his eyes in the Valley of the Grand River in the latter part of the year 1833. His education, begun in the Old World, he finished in the public school at York; was first articled as a student-at-law to George S. Tiffarry of Hamilton; finished his legal education with his brother Richard Martin at Hamilton; was called to the bar in 1853, and practised at Hamilton until 1857, when he was appointed County Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace for Haldimand, and settled in Cayuga, now having one of the most sightly and delightful residences in the village, and carrying on a very large law business.

Mr. Martin is a large property owner in other parts of the county as well as at the shire-town; is one of the leading agriculturists of Haldimand; has aided largely in the introduction of blooded stock, horses, cattle, sheep, etc., into the country, and was a Director of the County Agricultural Society, serving also as its President some years. At one period in his younger years, the chief care of his father's farm was left to him, and he managed it admirably. He is emphatically a self-educated man. In politics he is a Liberal-Conservative, but holding a Government office for the last twenty-three years, he has taken no active part in such matters. He is doing general law business, and stands well as a barrister. He is a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, and has often served as warden of the same.

Mr. Martin was married the first time in 1855, and the second time August 30, 1874, to Sarah Gubbins, daughter of Joseph Lancelot Gubbins, of Limerick, Ireland, a well-known family in that country.

GEORGE R. R. COCKBURN, M.A.

TORONTO.

GEORGE RALPH RICHARDSON COCKBURN, Principal of the Upper Canada College, Toronto, for nearly twenty years, is a son of Robert and Margaret (Burke) Cockburn, and was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, February 15, 1834. He received his education in that city, in the celebrated High School, then under the Rectorship of Dr. Schmitz, and passed thence to the University, where, on the completion of a brilliant career, he graduated with the highest

classical honors, carrying off the Stratton Prize, 1857. He then more fully prosecuted his classical studies under Professor Zumpt, one of the most famous classical scholars in Germany, while his residence in Paris enabled him to profit by the instructions of several of the most learned men of France.

Before leaving the Old Country, Principal Cockburn took charge of the classes of Dr. Schmitz, Rector of the Edinburgh High School, for a few months, during the absence of the Doctor.

In 1858 our subject came to Canada, having been appointed by the Council of Public Instruction to the Rectorship of the Model Grammar School for Upper Canada. Shortly afterwards, at the request of the Government, he inspected during two years the higher educational institutions of the Province, and embodied his views regarding them in two able reports.

Having thus thoroughly acquainted himself with their condition, and the status generally of educational matters here, he visited most of the higher scholastic institutions in the United States. In 1861 he was appointed by the Government, Principal of Upper Canada College and member of the Senate of the University of Toronto. Probably no man ever came to Canada to teach with higher recommendations than Principal Cockburn furnished. We have before us the "Journal of Education," Toronto, for August, 1858, which contains very strong testimonials from Leonhard Schmitz, LL.D., and Dr. A. W. Zumpt, already mentioned; Professor Kirkpatrick, M.A., of Oxford; Professor John Wilson (Christopher North), of the University of Edinburgh, and others. We copy entire the testimonial of Dr. Schmitz, which is dated at the High School, Edinburgh, September 29, 1857.

"Ever since Mr. Cockburn completed his curriculum at the High School and University of Edinburgh, in both of which institutions he gained the highest distinctions for scholarship, he has been most actively and successfully engaged as a classical and English teacher, first in Merchisten Castle Academy, and afterwards for several years in Montgreenan House Academy; and I know that in both these institutions he has been the means of raising learning and scholarship to a point which had been quite unknown before. During the last year he has visited nearly all the countries of Europe, and made himself thoroughly conversant with the languages of Germany, France, and Italy—languages which he had well studied before he entered upon his travels.

"Mr. Cockburn is not an ordinary scholar, but a thorough philologist, possessing a good insight into the structure, the relations and affinities subsisting between the ancient and modern languages of Europe. He thoroughly understands the art of communicating to young people information in a clear and lucid manner, and of inciting their minds to independent activity. He unites, in short, in an eminent degree, all the qualities—extensive knowledge, experience and skill—that ought to recommend a man who proposes to devote himself to the higher departments of education."

A few months later, in reply to a special note of inquiry from Dr. Ryerson, of Toronto, Chief Superintendent of Education, as to Mr. Cockburn's Latin scholarship, Dr. Schmitz said, that "all the points stated in Mr. Cockburn's testimonial in reference to his scholarship, apply in the same, if not in a higher degree to Latin as to Greek, and that he regarded Mr. Cockburn as one of the best Latin scholars that Scotland has produced." It is enough to say that the expectations raised by such testimonials have been fully realized in the successful career of our subject.

Principal Cockburn is a member of the Church of England, and a Christian gentleman of the purest type. In 1866 he married Mary, sole surviving daughter of Hampden Zane and Emily St. Aubert Churchill Zane, and thus became connected with two of the oldest and most influential families in Virginia and Kentucky, many members of which have been prominent Southern politicians and leading members of the Legislature.

DAVID BLAIN, LL.D.,

TORONTO.

DAVID BLAIN, ex-member of Parliament for the constituency of West York, Ont., is a native of Scotland, and was born on Brown Carrick-hill, near Ayr, on the 15th of August, 1832. The Blain family were originally French, but sometime during the early wars between France and England, they settled on the border lands between Scotland and England, whence descendants have spread to different parts of the world. The grandfather of our subject spelled the name Blaine, and the final e is still retained by some branches of the family. David Blain was the fourth of six sons, his father being John Blain, J. P., a manufacturer of agricultural implements in Ayrshire, Scotland, but who came to this country in 1842, to engage in farming and obtain lands for his boys. He located first in King, County of York, Ont., but subsequently removed to South Easthope, Perth, and later to Stratford, in the same province, where he died in 1870. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Elizabeth McCutcheon, of a well-known Scotch family of that name. David Blain received his primary education at his native place, and at the Provincial Normal School, Toronto, obtaining a first-class certificate from the latter school; afterwards entered the University of Toronto, whence he was graduated in 1860, taking the degree of LL.B. In 1870 he received from the same institution his degree of LL.D. In 1856, he became a student-at-law with Alexander Macdonald, of Messrs. Macdonald and Brother, and was called to the Bar, U. C., in Trinity term, 1860. Immediately commenced the practice of his profession in Toronto, first alone, and subsequently in partnership with the late Albert Prince; later he became the senior member of the law firm of Messrs. Blain, Ferguson and Parkinson, and remained such until he retired from practice in 1868. At the

general election in 1872, Mr. Blain successfully contested West York, and was returned to the Dominion Parliament, defeating Wm. Tyrrell, of the Village of Weston, formerly Warden of York, by a majority of over 200 votes; at the next general election he was re-elected to the same seat, defeating Capt. N. Wallace, of Woodbridge, by over 500 majority, and continuing in parliament until the defeat of the Mackenzie Government in 1878, when, as one of its supporters, he was unsuccessful. In politics he is a Liberal, and while in parliament was an independent supporter of the Reform Administration, though inclined to be more Conservative than that party, in some national measures, favoring a qualified protection policy, as the growing industries of the country might require. He also holds moderate views on the National Currency question and favors the withdrawal from the existing banks, on the expiration of their present charters, the power of issuing bank bills, substituting therefor bills issued by the Dominion Government, which will be equally good for circulation at their face value in any and all parts of Canada, said bills to be redeemable in gold by the Government, on demand. His political views are broad, and his ideas carefully studied and followed to logical conclusions, which favor the welfare of the whole Dominion, rather than that of any particular section or political party.

In religious views he is of Presbyterian antecedents, but being unconnected with any denomination, he worships with his wife at the Evangelical Church of England, of which she is a communicant.

January 27, 1869, Mr. Blain was united in marriage to Eliza, daughter of the late John P. Harrington, of Northlands, Tipperary, Ireland, and grand-daughter of the late General Robinson, of Ballynovan, same county. Her father died while she was young, and she emigrated with her mother and brother to Toronto, where the latter, John Harrington, Esq., became a successful hardware merchant, and a highly respected citizen. His death, which resulted from an accident while out riding, was very sudden, and deeply regretted by a host of friends, who honored him for his sterling worth and character.

GUSTAVUS W. WICKSTEED, Q.C.,

OTTAWA.

GUSTAVUS WILLIAM WICKSTEED, the present Head Clerk and Chief of the Legislative Department of the House of Commons, has held that office and a like one in the Legislative Assembly and of United Canada, and in the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada as a first assistant, since 1841. He was born in Liverpool, England, December 21, 1799. His father, Richard Wicksteed, was a member of the Cheshire and Shropshire family of that name, and his mother, whose maiden name was Tatlock, was of a Lancashire family. Mr. Wick-

steed came to Canada in 1821, by invitation of an uncle, the Hon. John Fletcher, for twenty-two years Judge of the District of St. Francis, Lower Canada, and an elder brother of Sir Richard Fletcher, R. E., who was killed at San Sebastian. Before leaving England, Mr. Wicksteed had studied mechanical engineering for some time, and, after settling in Lower Canada, was for some time employed in work connected with that profession.

In 1825 he commenced the study of law with Col. B. C. A. Gugy, and three years later entered the service of the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada as Assistant Law Clerk. Years afterwards, when the constitution was suspended, and the Special Council for Lower Canada was constituted, he became one of its officers under the Attorney-General, the Hon. Charles Richard Ogden. In 1841 he was appointed Law Clerk and chief English translator to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, composed of the re-united Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and in 1867, on the formation of the Dominion, to the same office in the House of Commons of Canada, which he still holds.

In 1841 Mr. Wicksteed was appointed one of the Commissioners to revise the Statutes and Ordinances of Lower Canada, and in 1854, Lord Elgin, then Governor-General, gave him a silk gown. Two years later he was appointed one of twelve Commissioners to "examine, revise, consolidate, and classify" the Public General Statutes of Canada, eleven of the best lawyers of Upper and Lower Canada being associated with him in the work. The Commissioners from Upper Canada undertook the Statutes affecting their Province, and those of Lower Canada the Statutes affecting their Province, all the Commissioners jointly taking those affecting the whole of Canada. The three volumes were reported to the Legislature in 1859 and 1860, examined and passed, the Governor being authorized to cause the Statutes of the Session to be incorporated with the work of the Commission; which was done for Upper Canada by the Hon. Sir James Macaulay, one of the Commissioners, for Lower Canada by Mr. Wicksteed, and for all Canada by these two gentlemen conjointly.

In 1864-5 he was one of the Commissioners for fixing the remuneration to be paid to railway companies for transporting the mails. While a resident of Lower Canada he was one the Commissioners for building the Parliament House at Quebec, and for other Public Works.

He was first married in 1834 to Mary, second daughter of John Gray, first President of the Bank of Montreal, she dying in 1835; and a second time in 1839, to Anna, eldest daughter of Capt. John Fletcher, of Her Majesty's 72nd Regiment, and at that time an officer in the Imperial Customs at Quebec. He has five children living, and has lost one.

Mr. Wicksteed, like Alexander Pope, seems to have "lisped in numbers," and to have been addicted to verse-making, at intervals, all his days. In 1878 his friends persuaded him to print for private circulation, a volume containing some of his metrical compositions. That volume we have been permitted to examine, and are not surprised at the desire of his friends to possess this memento of his Muse. His versification is easy and flowing, and the humor and

pathos of some of the pieces are excellent. The "Preface," written in the measure of "Hiawatha," is a happy apology for the publication of the volume. His "Advent Hymn," and one or two other sacred poems, are good, and the quiet hits at Parliamentary doings are sharp and witty. The New Year Addresses of the several newspapers must have been appropriate "tracts for the times," when they were published; and we agree with the opinion expressed by the late Governor-General, Lord Dufferin, himself no mean poet, that the "National Anthem," with which the volume closes, is excellent. Many friends will treasure this modest little work.

DONALD GUTHRIE., Q.C., M.P.,

GUELPH.

DONALD GUTHRIE, Barrister and representative for South Wellington in the House of Commons, is son of Hugh and Catharine (Macgregor) Guthrie, and was born in the City of Edinburgh, Scotland, May 8, 1840. His father was in business for many years in that city. His mother was a daughter of John Macgregor, of Rannoch, Perthshire, Scotland.

Donald commenced his education in his native city; came to Canada in 1854; finished his literary studies with a maternal uncle, Patrick Macgregor, M. A., barrister, Toronto, and author of a system of logic published by Harper Brothers, New York; studied law in Toronto with Hon. Oliver Mowat, Premier of Ontario, and John Helliwell, Solicitor for the Bank of Toronto, and at Guelph with Hon. A. J. Fergusson Blair, at one time President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and Senator, and John J. Kingsmill, now Judge of the County of Bruce; was admitted as an attorney in 1863; called to the bar in Trinity term, 1866, and created a Queen's Counsel by the Ontario Government in March, 1876. He is senior partner in the firm of Guthrie, Watt and Cutten, the leading law firm in the city. Mr. Watt attends to the Chancery department of the business; Mr. Cutten to common law, and Mr. Guthrie is the barrister of the firm, he being a powerful pleader, clear and forcible, and making a fine impression on a jury. His standing is highly creditable to the county bar.

Mr. Guthrie is Solicitor for the County of Wellington and the City of Guelph, for the Ontario and Federal Banks, also for the Wellington Mutual Insurance Company, etc. He has been President of the Guelph Gas Company continuously since 1870, and holds a position in the front rank of public spirited citizens of that young city.

Mr. Guthrie was first elected to Parliament, July 5, 1876, on the resignation of the sitting member, David Stirton, who was appointed Postmaster of Guelph; and was re-elected at the general election held September 17, 1878, being one of those staunch Reformers who were not slaughtered in the great Conservative victory in the Dominion, in that great political con-

test. He was endorsed by his constituents in the South Riding of Wellington by a very handsome majority.

The religious connection of Mr. Guthrie is with the Presbyterian Church.

On December 17, 1863, he was married at Montreal to Eliza Margaret, youngest daughter of John MacVicar, deceased, of Chatham, Ont., and they have six children. Mrs. Guthrie is a sister of Dr. D. H. MacVicar, Principal of the Presbyterian College at Montreal, and of Dr. Malcolm MacVicar, Principal of the Normal School at Potsdam, N. Y., and the author of one or two popular mathematical works, published in the United States.

REV. ALEXANDER MACNAB, D.D.,

BOWMANVILLE.

REV. ALEXANDER MACNAB, Rector of the Parish of Darlington, is a son of Colonel Simon Fraser Macnab, many years a Government official in Canada, and grandson of Dr. James Macnab, who was surgeon of a Regiment of United Empire Loyalists, and who died in Canada in 1780; and was born at Belleville, County of Hastings, January 26, 1812, his father's family being one of the first to settle in that Town. Our subject is a nephew of Captain Alexander Macnab, for whom he was named, and whose name appears on the early plans of York (Toronto), and who, at the Battle of Waterloo, was on the Staff, as aide-de-camp to Sir Thomas Picton—the only native Canadian, probably, who was slain in that world-renowned contest, or that took any part in it. This branch of the Macnab family is also remotely related to the Chief Macnab who, some time after the breaking-up of the clan, emigrated to Canada, and had his home at the Chats on the Ottawa River, the emigrant Laird making poor headway in trying to transplant the ancient customs of the Highlanders to Canadian soil. The branch of the Macnab family, to which our subject belongs, came from Perthshire, Scotland, when the clan broke up, and settled in the American Colonies before the Revolution, and fought bravely for the Crown.

Our subject was educated privately, his tutor being the late Rev. John Grier, M.A., subsequently Rector of Belleville; intended for the legal profession, he studied Law under J. H. Sampson, Barrister, Belleville, but relinquished it for the pursuit of Literature and Theology; was appointed President of Victoria College, and while in that position acted under appointment of the Governor-General, Lord Metcalfe, as Superintendent of Education for Canada West. When at the head of that University, he received from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., the honorary title of Doctor of Divinity. During his Presidency, that Institution, it is believed, had the honor of first conferring degrees in the Arts in

Canada West. Soon after resigning that position, Dr. Macnab received his ordination at the hands of Lord Bishop Strachan, at which time—March, 1850—he was appointed Assistant to Rev. Alexander Neil Bethune, then Rector at Cobourg, and later Bishop of Toronto; subsequently had charge of the Rice Lake parish, with his home at Cobourg, and in the beginning of 1852 was presented to the Rectories of Clarke and Darlington. When the parish was divided he remained Rector of Darlington, and still holds that position, his home being in the Town of Bowmanville. As a preacher, Dr. Macnab is plain and practical, clear and logical, and has great skill in clinching an argument. His discourses are sound and Scriptural, rather than showy, his great aim being to convince the reason and to convict the heart, rather than please the fancy. As a pastor he is very attentive to the sick and the afflicted, and has the warm esteem of the community generally.

Since a resident of Bowmanville, Dr. Macnab has been of great service to the community outside his church-work, in which he has been quite successful. He was for many years a member and chairman of the Board of School Trustees, and also Superintendent of the Town Schools, being assiduous in his endeavors to build up and improve the system of public instruction.

In 1858, Dr. Macnab made a trip to Great Britain, in company with his kinsman, Sir Allan N. Macnab, and ten years later (1868), occurred one of the most delightful episodes in his life—a second visit to England, and its attending incidents. We have already mentioned the name of his uncle, Captain Alexander Macnab, who fought and died at Waterloo, and who was captain in the 2nd Battalion, 30th Regiment, when he received his mortal wound. He died before the medals for the surviving heroes of that eventful battle were struck, and, contrary to the army regulations, in his case a medal was struck for the dead. When Dr. Macnab reached the Old World, and news spread abroad of his relation to the brave Captain Macnab, and that he was the rightful heir to the medal, the officials in the War Office caused his uncle's medal to be re-struck, and it was presented to the Doctor by the Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Cambridge, in person. This fact we gather from "Toronto of Old," an interesting volume by Henry Scadding, D.D. The writer of this sketch has seen the medal here spoken of, and which Dr. Macnab treasures as a precious memento of his heroic uncle, and an invaluable heir-loom in the family. In addition to the medal, the Chelsea Hospital Commissioners, consisting of certain Members of the Cabinet and veteran field officers—notwithstanding an Act passed fifty years ago cancelling all claims for prize-money—finding a considerable sum lying to the credit of Captain Macnab, paid the amount over to his representative, Dr. Macnab. One motive which prompted such an unheard of act was, very likely, the loyalty of the Macnabs during the American Revolution. In 1876, Dr. Macnab and his son, Rev. A. W. Macnab, being in England, applied to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral for permission to place in the crypt of that Cathedral a mural tablet to the memory of their

uncle, and the Chapter gladly gave such permission, and the tablet has since been placed near the tomb of the deceased officer's chief, General Sir Thomas Picton, who fell on the same occasion—the memorable 18th of June, 1815. While absent on leave from this country, in 1868–9, for the benefit of his health, Dr. Macnab visited numerous parishes in England as a Deputation from the "Ven. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," and, in 1872, was also its Chaplain at Cologne, in Prussia.

The wife of Dr. Macnab was Miss Eliza Dougall, daughter of James Dougall, Esq., an early settler at Picton, Upper Canada, married in May, 1832. They have had six children, two of them, Helen and Harriet, dying quite young, and two others later in life. Mary, the eldest daughter, married Frederick Roche, Esq., many years in the Crown Land Department of Canada, and died in England, in Febuary, 1870. Allan Napier, the elder son, a namesake and godson of Sir Allan Napier Macnab, of Hamilton, had received a thorough education at Trinity College, Toronto, and was in holy orders, a minister at Hamilton, when he was drowned by accident at Montreal, in August, 1872, in his 25th year. His death was not only especially painful to the family and large circle of friends, but was a sad loss to the Church and seemingly to the world, for he was a young man of much promise. Matilda, the younger daughter, is the wife of John Carter, Esq., of Toronto. Alexander Wellesley, the only son living, was educated at the Bowmanville Grammar School, and Huron College, London, was ordained by the Bishop of Toronto, and appointed as Curate to the Rev. Henry Holland, B.A., Rector of St. Catharines, where he labored nearly three years with great acceptance; and, three or four years ago resigned his curacy and visited England. There he was engaged on deputation work for the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and was also one of its Chaplains on the Continent. Near the close of 1878, he returned to Canada, and became incumbent of St. Barnabas Church, St. Catharines. He is an interesting lecturer as well as able preacher.

FRANCIS L. WALSH,

SIMCOE.

ONE of the oldest "land marks" in the County of Norfolk, is Francis Legh Walsh, who was born in Hartford County, Maryland, March 12, 1789. The branch of the Walsh family from which he sprang, went from Wales to Ireland centuries ago, with the forces that subjected that country under Strongbow. The progenitor in America, the grandfather of Francis, came from the County of Tyrone, Ireland, during the first half of the eighteenth century, settling in Philadelphia.

The parents of our subject were Thomas and Mary (Mitchell) Walsh, the mother being of English descent. Thomas Walsh was a United Empire Loyalist, and on the breaking out of the rebellion of the Colonies, having refused a command offered him by the Insurgents, he (through great peril) escaped to the British, and was an officer in a regiment called the Maryland Loyalists, which was sent to West Florida, where he was taken prisoner by the Spaniards. At the close of the revolution (having lost his property in Maryland), he went to New Brunswick, resided there about five years, and then returned to Maryland and married.

Early in the year 1793, the family removed to Upper Canada, and finally settled in the Township of Charlotteville, County of Norfolk; at first a humble log cabin, in the dense forest, being their home. Our subject has a vivid recollection of the wildness of the scene surrounding their home, eighty and eighty-five years ago, the howl of the wolves in the evening, and gobbling of the wild turkies in the morning, being often heard; his father's violin was often brought out to atone for the lack of social intercourse, and to break the monotony of life in the wilderness.

His father was a land surveyor, and not only surveyed in the Provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania before the revolution, but, in Upper Canada, the Township of Charlotteville and other townships in the County of Norfolk, and also several in the County of Lincoln, often, while thus employed, sleeping out in the woods and enduring great hardships. In that way it is thought that he shortened his life, though he lived to his 75th year; but several of the family in Ireland lived to see a hundred years and more. He was Registrar of the County of Norfolk, from 1796 to 1810, when his son Francis, whom he had educated almost entirely, and had kept in his office for ten years, as collating and copying clerk, and then deputy, took his place.

Mr. Walsh has been in the registry office from the beginning of this century, and, if alive in April, 1880, will have been registrar seventy years! It is not likely that the annals of Ontario can furnish another instance in which a man has held the same office an equal length of time. The next oldest registrar, reckoning the number of years in office, is probably Mr. Ingersoll, of Woodstock, whose sketch can be found in other pages of this volume.

Four or five years ago the citizens of the Town of Simcoe, and County of Norfolk, presented Mr. Walsh with a costly portrait of himself, and an elegant set of silver, as a token of their appreciation of his long services as a county official, and their great respect for him as a citizen.

Prior to the union of Upper Canada and Lower Canada (1841), Mr. Walsh was in Parliament for ten years.

Mr. Walsh is a member of the Church of England, and a man of the purest character. It is perhaps, needless to say, that his habits are temperate, and that he has always taken good care of himself. He reads manuscript and print of fair sized type without glasses, and is very

attentive to business, observing office hours with as much regularity as he did fifty years ago.

He married Elsie Fairchild, of Charlotteville, in 1818; they have had a family of twelve children, eight of them yet living. One of the deceased, Walter, grew up and left a family; a daughter also died leaving nine children; Thomas W., the eldest son, is a Provincial land surveyor, living in Simcoe; Aquila (who has been a member of the Legislature), and Christopher Legh are deputies under their father; Lewis F. lives in Connecticut; Harriet is the wife of Morris Smith, of Vittoria; and Margaret P., Rebecca A., and Sarah A. are living at home.

JAMES TROW, M.P.,

STRATFORD.

JAMES TROW, who represents the South Riding of Perth, in the Dominion Parliament, was born in Newtown, Montgomeryshire, North Wales, December 16, 1825. His parents, Thomas and Elizabeth Trow, were natives of the same county. He was educated in the common schools of Welchpool, in his native country; came to Upper Canada in 1841, and followed the profession of school teacher for ten or fifteen years, in the Township of North Easthope, County of Perth, and Blenheim, County of Oxford. He is now a Conveyancer, Broker, &c.

Mr. Trow was first, Assessor, and then Clerk, of the Township of North Easthope for a long time, and has been Reeve of North Easthope for nineteen consecutive years, being elected every time by acclamation. He has recently left that township, and resides in the Town of Stratford; yet, being a non-resident, he was elected for the twentieth year for the Banner Old Township of North Easthope, and continues to represent them in the County Council. He has been Warden of Perth.

Mr. Trow is President of the Crown Mutual Fire Insurance Company; Vice-President of the British Mortgage Loan Company, and of the Perth Mutual Insurance Company, and Director of the Ontario Mutual Life Insurance Company of Waterloo.

He sat for South Perth, in the Ontario Assembly, from 1867 to 1871, when he was defeated; was first returned to the House of Commons at the general election in 1872, and was re-elected in 1873 and 1878, representing the same constituency in the Local and Dominion legislative bodies, and being an industrious and faithful worker. While a member of the Local Assembly, he caused several amendments of municipal, assessment, and jury laws, his long experience in different township offices, giving him an insight into the actual wants of the people in such matters. In the House of Commons he has drafted several bills, one or two

of which have since become laws, notably, a bill changing some of the regulations of railway companies.

He was for three sessions Chairman of the Emigration Committee, and made three long and able reports on the subject of emigration, making that work a specialty.

Mr. Trow has twice visited Manitoba and the North-West, traveled many thousand miles at his own expense, to acquaint himself with the soil, climate, &c., of the country, embodying the fruits of his extensive observation in letters to the Stratford *Beacon*. Those letters were afterwards compiled and printed in pamphlet form, at the expense of the Government, 55,000 copies being scattered in different parts of the world; also a large edition in French. Probably no man in Ontario has done more than Mr. Trow to acquaint the people with the great resources of the Prairie Province, and the country further west. His letters to the *Beacon* are entertaining as well as instructive, and deserving of the wide circulation which they have had.

Mr. Trow is a Liberal in politics, and when the Mackenzie administration was in power, gave it an earnest and able support.

In 1847, Miss Mary Moore of Blenheim, Ontario, was married to Mr. Trow, and they have five children.

ALEXANDER S. ABBOTT,

LONDON.

IN the Dominion of Canada when a man is appointed to a municipal or judicial office, he is usually allowed to remain in such office if he chooses to, during good behavior or life. Hence it is not an uncommon thing to find a man who has held a town, city, or county office twenty years or more—sometimes more than thirty years. The subject of this sketch is one of that class of worthy officials, whom the public like to retain in the municipality of the city because of his faithfulness and his assiduous endeavors to serve the people. The compensation, to such a man consists not in dollars and cents alone, but in the satisfaction of knowing that he is doing his duty, and that his services are appreciated.

Alexander Samuel Abbott, son of Samuel and Mary (Gunning) Abbott, was born near Mount Bellew Bridge, County of Galway, Ireland, June 30, 1812, the Abbotts being an old Irish family. His uncle, Thomas Abbott, was Justice of the Peace more than fifty years, in the county just mentioned. His maternal grandmother was a sister of Lord Netterville, an Irish nobleman.

Alexander received a fair business education; at thirteen years of age was apprenticed for seven years to the dry goods business in the town of Galway, and continued in that department of trade until 1843, when he emigrated to Canada, settling in London. Here, after clerking

two years in a store, he was appointed (1845) town collector, holding that office until 1856, when he received the appointment of City Clerk, a position which he has held steadily for nearly twenty-four years. Ten years earlier he was appointed Secretary of the School Board, and that office also he still holds. While collector, he was agent for five years of the "Globe Insurance Company of England."

Mr. Abbott has always affiliated with the Conservative party, but has never been an active partizan, taking no public part in such matters.

He has been a Free Mason since 1834, and has held every office in the Blue Lodge and Chapter—being at first in the Grand Lodge, No. 209 of Ireland, and now 209 A. of Canada, of which lodge, at the time of writing, he is chaplain.

His church connection is with the Canada Methodists, he holding the office of steward and trustee. His Christian life is above reproach, and he has especial sympathy for the poor and unfortunate.

In 1834 Mr. Abbott was united in marriage with Dorinda, third daughter of William R. Ruxton, of the Royal Engineers Department, Ireland; and of eight children, the fruit of this union, seven are living.

JOHN L. McDOUGALL,

OTTAWA.

JOHN LORNE McDOUGALL, Auditor-General of the Dominion, is a son of the late John L. McDougall, senior, and Catharine Cameron, both of Highland pedigree. His father came from Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1821; was connected for several years with the Hudson Bay Company; afterwards settled in the County of Renfrew, Ontario, and was there engaged in the mercantile and milling business. He sat for Renfrew in the Canadian Assembly a short time in 1858, and resigned; he died in 1860. His widow is still living.

The subject of this brief biography was born at Renfrew, November 6, 1838, and was educated in the High School at Montreal, and the University of Toronto, taking the Gold Medal in Mathematics, and the Silver Medal in the Modern Languages on the occasion of his graduation in 1859.

On completing his education Mr. McDougall became a merchant, miller and lumberman at Renfrew Village, carrying on these branches of business until his appointment to the office of Auditor-General, August 1, 1878.

Mr. McDougall was at different times chairman of the School Board of Renfrew Village; was Warden of the County of Renfrew, and for a long period President of the South Renfrew Agricultural Society, taking, in fact, an active, and, we might say, prominent part in every en-

terprise tending to promote the interests of the village or county. He has at times, also been active in the politics of the Province. He sat for South Renfrew in the Ontario Assembly from the general election in 1867 until the general election in 1871, and in the House of Commons from September, 1869, until the general election in 1872, when he was defeated, and again elected in 1874. He was unseated by petition, September 9, 1874, and re-elected by acclamation on the 24th of the next month; was again unseated on petition, January 21, 1875, and re-elected thirty days afterwards. He was a Liberal, and supporter of the Mackenzie Administration. He favored compulsory voting and introduced a measure in that behalf in 1874; is a thinker as well as a scholar; has clear and firm convictions of duty, and will do it. As Auditor-General he has a good opportunity to serve his country, and is showing himself eminently fitted for the position assigned him.

The wife of Mr. McDougall is Marion E. Morris, daughter of Peter Morris of Renfrew, married September 7, 1870.

DAVID STIRTON,

GUELPH.

DAVID STIRTON, Postmaster at Guelph, and son of James and Janet (Crichton) Stirton, pioneers in the Township of Guelph, County of Wellington, was born in Forfarshire, Scotland, June 13, 1816. His parents were both natives of that county, and in 1827 emigrated to Upper Canada, and settled on a bush farm five miles from where the City of Guelph now stands. At that time, fifty-three years ago, there was not an acre of the present site of Guelph cleared, nor a finished house, nor a road formed. It was simply a dense forest of hard-wood timber.

The father of our subject took up 100 acres of land in the Township of Guelph, opened a farm, and there lived for some time. When he settled here, there were no public schools established—no schools, in fact, of any kind. David had gained some knowledge of the elementary branches before leaving the old country, and here finished by educating himself, acquiring a good knowledge of the several English branches most useful to a business man. He farmed in Guelph and Puslinch for forty-five years, including his boyhood labors, in chopping, logging and preparing the soil for the reception of seed. He early developed a liberal share of muscle, and was never, we believe, reluctant to use it in cultivating the fruits of the earth, or in any other honorable manner.

Mr. Stirton was connected officially with educational and municipal institutions as soon as they were organized in his township; was Reeve of Puslinch a long time, a magistrate for about thirty years, and represented South Wellington for nineteen consecutive years, under the old

Union of Upper and Lower Canada, from 1857 to 1867, and under the union of all the provinces from 1867 to 1876. In May, of the latter year, he was appointed Postmaster, to the duties of which office he addresses himself with all the industry of his earlier years.

Mr. Stirton is a member of the Chalmers Presbyterian Church, was an elder at one time, many years ago, and is now a manager.

He was first married in 1842, to Miss Mary Beattie, of Puslinch, she dying three years later, leaving two daughters, Ann, the wife of Peter McGregor, farmer in the Township of Eramosa, and Mary, the wife of James Barday, of the City of Guelph; and the second time in 1847 to Miss Henrietta McGregor, a lineal descendant of Rob Roy McGregor. She died in February, 1879, leaving two children, others preceding her, in their infancy, to the spirit-world. James, her eldest born son, Manager of the Model Stock and Field Farm at Guelph, for some time, now resides in Manitoba, and Agnes is living at home. William Stirton, a brother of the Postmaster, was the first male child born in Guelph.

Our subject is as well acquainted with the rise and progress of Guelph as any man in the county. He saw it start in the dense woods over fifty years ago, and has lived to aid in, adjusting its city robes. He has been identified, more or less, with its public improvements, and has a right to take pride in its growth and prosperity.

THOMAS BENSON,

PORT HOPE.

THE subject of this sketch, one of the most public-spirited and energetic men that ever lived in Port Hope, was Thomas Benson, son of James and Ann (Robinson) Benson, of Fintona, County of Tyrone, Ireland, where he was born January 11, 1804. The family came to America in 1816; settled at first at Lansingburgh, N. Y., three years later removed to Kingston, Upper Canada, and there James Benson died December 24, 1828, his widow dying at St. Catharines, August 30, 1854. They had a family of ten children, of whom only four are now living. Hon. James Rea Benson, a Senator of the Dominion of Canada, residing at St. Catharines; William Benson, Collector of Customs at Windsor; Ann, wife of John R. Dickson, M.D., until recently superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Rockwood, Kingston; and Joseph W. Benson, M.D., a Professor in a Medical College, Chicago.

The subject of this sketch was educated at Kingston; inclined to the legal profession, but was prevented from pursuing it on account of the prejudice against it existing in the minds of his parents; entered upon mercantile life, remaining in Kingston until 1832, when he removed to Port Hope, and here traded until 1837. On the breaking out of the rebellion, near the close

of that year, he went into the service as Captain of a Company of Volunteers, and was on duty at Chippawa and Navy Island until the disturbances of that year and the following were quelled. On the breaking out of the rebellion again, in 1839, Captain Benson returned to duty; held a commission as Captain and Paymaster in the 3rd battalion of Incorporated Militia, and was stationed at Niagara from the enrolment of that corps until it was disbanded in 1845. This battalion was commanded at first by Col. Thorne, and afterwards by Col. Kingsmill, and Captain Benson was a great favorite not only with them, but with the regiment. He possessed the fullest confidence of the commanding officers mentioned, and both addressed him very complimentary letters, expressing their high appreciation and admiration of him as an officer and a gentleman.

Upon the disbanding of the 3rd battalion, Mr. Benson removed to Peterborough, where he was engaged in the milling business until 1853. He was the first Mayor of that town; was subsequently, for some years, a member of the Council, and always took a lively interest and a very active part in public doings of any consequence. He was especially useful in advancing all matters connected with education in the county, and was for some time Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria. During that period, Mr. Benson contributed to the newspaper press, and aided by his powerful pen all the public, educational, and philanthropic enterprises of the neighborhood.

In 1853 he settled in Port Hope, and assumed the duties of Secretary and Treasurer of the Peterborough and Port Hope Railway Company, now the Midland Railway of Canada. In this position his services were invaluable in promoting and carrying out this important enterprise; and he was traveling on the business of this Company when he met with his untimely end, He was killed on the 12th of March, 1857, with fifty-seven other passengers, by the breaking of the bridge over the Desjardins canal, on the line of the Great Western Railway, near the City of Hamilton. So awful was the calamity, so painful to contemplate was his death, and so exalted was the esteem in which he was held in Port Hope, that few persons, that were ever buried there had a greater number of sincere and profoundly smitten mourners.

Mr. Benson was a sincere and devoted member of the Church of England, but exhibited at all times, the warmest sympathy toward all other churches. He was forward and active in religious work, and was deeply interested in the Upper Canada Bible Society, whose cause always found in him a prompt supporter and a zealous and powerful advocate. Being a ready, fluent, and eloquent speaker, with a well-stored mind, he occupied a foremost place on every platform where the claims of christianity, philanthropy, or public enterprise, were put forth.

In politics he was a Liberal Conservative, but thoroughly non-partizan. Though admirably fitted to fill a high place, and to take a prominent part in political affairs, and with the opportunity at his command of representing more than one constituency in the Parliament of the Province, he preferred the quiet retirement of private life, and never took any very active part in politics.

Decembee 10, 1827, Alice Maria, only daughter of Richard Lowe, Esq., of Adolphustown, County of Lennox, became the wife of Mr. Benson, and they had twelve children. The eldest daughter is the wife of Thomas R. Merritt, of Rodman Hall, St. Catharines; the eldest son, James Binley Benson, died in 1876 at Hamilton, Bermuda, whither he had gone to recruit his health; and three other daughters and three sons are still living. One daughter is unmarried; she is the wife of Calvin Brown, of St. Catharines, and the other is the wife of Thomas Richard Fuller, of Toronto, son of the Lord Bishop of Niagara. The eldest surviving son is Thomas Moore Benson, Barrister-at-law, Port Hope, a Bencher of the Law Society of Ontario, and one of the leading men in his profession in the County of Durham. His first wife was Mary Edith, eldest daughter of Rev. John McCaul, LL.D., President of University College, Toronto, and his present wife is Laura A., daughter of the Lord Bishop of Niagara. The other surviving sons are Richard Lowe Benson, LL.B., Deputy Sheriff of Northumberland and Durham; and Lieut.-Col. Frederic Albert Benson, of the 46th Battalion Volunteer Militia, Port Hope.

HON. LIEUT-COL. MACKENZIE BOWELL,

BELLEVILLE.

FEW men in the Province of Ontario are more thoroughly self-educated and self-made than the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, to which position he was appointed on the 18th of October, 1878, after the defeat of the Mackenzie Government in the previous month. He entered a printing office at eleven years of age as "devil," and grew up and educated himself in the same office, being connected with it in various relations—apprentice, journeyman foreman, joint-proprietor and sole proprietor—from 1834 to 1875. Whatever he is he owes largely to his own industry and economy of time. Thrown upon his own resources early in life, by perseverance, self-reliance and an honorable course in everything he did, he soon obtained the respect and confidence of his employer and those by whom he was surrounded. From boyhood he took an active part in politics, and at an early age his aid was always sought by the party to which he allied himself, whenever it became involved in any contest, until he was looked upon as one of the leaders of the Conservatives in his county.

Mr. Bowell is a son of John Bowell, and Elizabeth Marshall, and was born at Rickinghall, Suffolk, England, December 27, 1823. The family came to Belleville, Canada, when he was ten years old, and that pleasant town has been his home ever since. A small-boned, loose-jointed lad, in his eleventh year he entered the office of the Belleville *Intelligencer*; had charge of it before he was out of his apprenticeship, and was its sole proprietor from 1853 until he disposed of the office and paper in 1875, at which time it was pub-

lished daily, and had acquired one of the most influential positions among the Conservative journals in Central Ontario. He is well known to every newspaper man in the Dominion, and was at one time President of the Ontario Press Association, and at another, Vice-President of the Dominion Editors and Reporters' Association.

He is President of the Belleville and North Hastings Railway Company; a Director of the Grand Junction Railway; and has been President of the Hastings Mutual Fire Insurance Company; the West Hastings Agricultural Society; the Farren Manufacturing Company, and the Dominion Safety Gas Company.

He is a Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteer Rifles; was in active service for four months during the American Civil war, being stationed at the head of Lake Erie after the seizure of the steamer "Parsons," by a number of Southerners, in order to prevent a violation of the neutrality laws, there being a large number of Southerners who had fled to Canada for refuge. Subsequently he was on duty at Prescott at the time of the Fenian raid.

Mr. Bowell was chairman of the Board of School Trustees of Belleville for eleven consecutive years; was a member of the Board of Agriculture and Arts for three years, and one year its Vice-President. Holding decided views upon the question of Roman Catholicism, he joined the Orange Association at eighteen years of age, and was for eight years Grand Master of the Provincial Orange Grand Lodge of Ontario East; was Most Worshipful Grand Master and Sovereign of the Orange Association of British America from 1870 to 1878, when he declined re-election and was Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Black Chapter of Ireland; and President of the Grand Triennial Orange Council of the World, having been elected to that position at Derry, Ireland, in July, 1876,

Mr. Bowell was an unsuccessful candidate for the North Riding of Hastings in the Canadian Assembly in 1863, but was returned for that constituency in 1867, being the first Parliament after Confederation, and was re-elected in 1872, 1874, and 1878, and by acclamation after his acceptance of the Portfolio of Minister of Customs in the Dominion Cabinet.

From his first taking a seat in the Legislative halls of his country, Mr. Bowell took an active part in the proceedings of the House. He first distinguished himself by attacking the Government upon its militia policy, and defeating it upon some important details of the bill, though at the time the Government had a majority of between 60 and 70 in a house of 186 members. After the rebellion in the North-West, the leader of the rebellion, Louis Riel, was returned for a French Parish in Manitoba, and went to Ottawa and took the oath of office and signed the roll. Mr. Bowell immediately took steps to prevent him from taking his seat, and instituted an investigation into his complicity in the murder of one Thomas Scott, an Irish Orangeman, whom he, Riel, had taken prisoner for being a loyalist. This investigation Mr. Bowell conducted with much skill, and it resulted in Riel's expulsion from the House in 1874, by a large majority, on a motion made by the subject of this memoir. His most important

movement in the House was to attack the Mackenzie Government in 1876, for having in violation of the Independence of Parliament Act, given contracts to a number of members of Parliament, including the Speaker of the House, the Hon. Timothy Anglin. The result of this was the unseating of seven members, including the Speaker and Minister of Militia; which resulted in the introductiou and passage of a much more stringent Independence of Parliament Act. Mr. Bowell was an active and hard-working member of the most important committees of the House, and when his party returned to power in the autumn of 1878, he was called upon to fill the important position of Minister of Customs.

In December, 1847, Mr. Bowell married Harriett Louisa, daughter of Jacob G. Moore of Belleville, and they have five children living and have buried four.

HON. R. M. WELLS,

TORONTO.

RUPERT MEARSE WELLS, a prominent member of the Toronto Bar, and well known as Speaker of the Provincial Parliament since January, 1873, is descended on the paternal side from an English family, members of which emigrated to America, and settled in the old town of Scituate, in the State of Rhode Island, towards the end of the 17th century. His great-grandfather, James Wells, came to Canada during the Revolutionary War.

James Pendleton Wells, Esq., father of our subject, was born in Montreal in 1803. While still quite a young man he removed to Prescott County, Ontario, where he has resided for the last fifty or sixty years. He has taken an active and prominent part in public and political affairs, and up to the time of his acceptance of the office of Sheriff, which office he still holds, was the recognized leader of the Reform party in that county. There are few gentlemen in Eastern Canada more widely known or more generally respected than Sheriff Wells. His wife, mother of the subject of this memoir, was Emily Hamilton Cleveland, a native Canadian of Scotch-English descent.

Rupert Mearse was born in Prescott County, on the 28th of November, 1835; received primary education at home and at Brockville, and entered the Toronto University in 1850; was winner of the Jameson Gold Medal in History, and was Silver Medalist in Ethics, graduating B.A. in 1854; began the study of law with Alexander McDonald, then representing the old and distinguished firm of Blake, Conner, Morrison and McDonald; was called to the Bar, U. C. Trinity term, 1857, and immediately thereafter removed to L'Orignal, the County Town of the Counties of Prescott and Russell. Mr. Wells remained there about three years, during which time, in addition to his professional duties, he published and edited a

newspaper called *The Economist;* in 1860 removed to Toronto and became associated in business with Hon. Edward Blake, the firm name being Blake, Kerr and Wells; remained in this firm until 1870, when he retired and formed a partnership with Hon. Angus Morrison, Q.C. The present name of his firm is Morrison, Wells and Gordon, one of the leading professional firms of Toronto.

In 1871 he was appointed to the office of County Attorney, for the County of York, and City of Toronto. This office he retained about a year, when he resigned to become the Reform candidate for the South Riding of Bruce, for which constituency he was elected in October, 1872; was elected Speaker, January 7, 1873, and being re-elected held that honorable and responsible office till the close of the Parliament. Mr. Wells was again elected for South Bruce, at the general elections held in 1879.

ROBERT DENNISTOUN, Q.C.,

PETERBOROUGH.

JUDGE DENNISTOUN, of the County Court of Peterborough County, was born at Camis Eskan, Dumbarton, Scotland, January 18, 1815. His father, James Dennistoun, of Dennistoun, was a country gentleman, commander of Dumbartonshire Yeomanry, and Deputy-Lieutenant of the county, and the maiden name of his mother was Mary Oswald. The history of the Dennistoun family is found in Anderson's "The Scottish Nation," and shows it to be very ancient. Sir Hugh Dennistoun founded the branch known as "Colgrain," 1296, in which branch we find the name of Judge Dennistoun, of Peterborough, who is the sixteenth generation from Sir Hugh. James Wallis Dennistoun, nephew of the Judge, is the present representative of the family, being in the seventeenth generation.

The subject of this biographical notice was educated principally in his native county; came to Upper Canada in 1834; settled in the Township of Fenelon, County of Victoria; farmed there until 1844, then commenced the study of law; was called to the Bar at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, Easter Term, 1849, and practised in Peterborough, nearly twenty years, being created a Queen's Counsel meanwhile in 1867. The next year he was appointed to the Bench, as already mentioned. When practising at the Bar he was regarded as sound and perfectly honest, and on the Bench he maintains his character for uprightness and integrity, and in his judgment is clear and impartial.

While a resident of Fenelon, Judge Dennistoun was connected with the militia, and held the commission of Captain, and subsequently was Lieutenant-Colonel 5th Peterborough battalion. He has been elder in the Presbyterian Church since 1858, and is much respected for the high tone of his Christian character.

In 1839, Maxwell, daughter of Major Robert Hamilton of the 79th regiment, became the

wife of Judge Dennistoun; and of six children, the result of this union, five are living, James Frederic Dennistoun, Q.C., and Robert Hamilton Dennistoun, barrister-at-law, are in practice together in Peterborough; George Alexander, the other son, is in the hardware business, Peterborough; Margaret is the wife of Professor McKerras, of Queen's College, Kingston, and the younger daughter is securing her education.

"Inverlea," the home of Judge Dennistoun, a thirteen acre lot, lying in the northern outskirts of the town, on the banks of the dashing Otonabee, is one of the most delightful spots in the County of Peterborough, and is fitted up with a great deal of neatness. We understand "Inverlea" is a Gaelic word, meaning *the sheltered valley.* This is just such a home as a poet would be likely to choose, were he able to own it.

CORNELIUS V. PRICE,

KINGSTON.

CORNELIUS VALLEAU PRICE, County Judge of Frontenac, and Surrogate Judge of the Maritime Court of Ontario, is a son of Thomas Price, a farmer, whose father was a U.E. Loyalist, leaving the Hudson Valley, N. Y., about the close of the American Revolution, settling in the County of Lennox, Ont. The family are of Welsh descent. Cornelius was born in the Township of Camden, County of Addington, the maiden name of his mother being Catherine Valleau, of a U. E. Loyalist family.

Young Price worked with his father on the farm, more or less, till twenty years of age, receiving his literary education at the Newburgh Grammar School, and Queen's University, Kingston, being graduated at the latter institution in the spring of 1863 a B.C.L. He attended to his legal studies, first in the office of the late Thomas Kirkpatrick, and afterwards in the office of Byron M. Britton; was called to the Bar in June, 1865; and was of the firm of Britton and Price until May, 1878, when he was appointed County Judge. In February of the next year he received the appointment of Surrogate Maritime Judge. He is a sound lawyer, and on the Bench is painstaking, quick to discern the points of a case, patient and courteous, and well liked by the Bar generally. His habits are studious, and he is well posted on many subjects outside his profession—hence quite agreeable and entertaining in the private circle.

Judge Price was a member of the City Council about seven years, resigning that office to go on the Bench. He is a trustee of the Collegiate Institute of Kingston, and is a good deal interested in educational and other matters pertaining to the welfare of the city. He was one of the early movers for building the Kingston and Pembroke Railway, and resigned the position of Solicitor for the Company to go on the Bench. He is *ex-officio* a Governor of the General Hospital and Police Commissioner.

January 18, 1868, Miss Elizabeth Margaret Waudby, daughter of John Waudby, late Clerk of the Peace, County of Frontenac, and of Elizabeth Ponchette, was wedded to Judge Price, and they have two girls living and have lost two boys. The family attend the Methodist Church.

Mr. Waudby, mentioned above, was a man of great natural ability and rare acquirements. Leaving the pastoral care of a church on account of his health, he devoted himself for many years to literature and journalism, at one time editing and publishing the *Canada Herald*, Kingston. At the request of Lord Sydenham, he took the supervision of the publication of the *Monthly Review*, which was devoted to "the Civil Government of Canada." Among other able writers upon the *Review* were: Dr. E. Ryerson, R. B. Sullivan, S. H. Hagarty, W. H. Draper, men who have since occupied the highest positions in the country, and whose lives adorn its most important history. The leading articles upon the "Policy of the Government" and "Our Position," etc., were from the pen of Mr. Waudby. They are probably the fullest and ablest ever written upon our political constitution. They supply a part of our national history; as we are told by Dr. Ryerson, they accorded with the views of His Excellency the Governor-General. Until his death he wrote continuously for various journals. His leisure hours for many years were devoted to the study of military weapons as a means of attack and defence, especially as to cannon and iron-clads. Several of his suggestions, we believe, have been acted upon. Sir John Packington conveyed to him his private thanks in 1859.

HON. HENRI ELZÉAR TASCHEREAU,

OTTAWA.

JUDGE TASCHEREAU, of the Supreme Court of the Dominion, comes from one of the most eminent families in what is now the Province of Quebec. The progenitor in this country, Thomas Jacques Taschereau, came to Canada in the early part of the 18th century, and in 1726 was appointed Treasurer of the Marine, and obtained the cession of a seigniory on the banks of the Chaudière, of which Judge Taschereau is still in possession. Members of this family have held very high positions in the Government of Lower Canada and in the Dominion. In the judiciary alone, not less than seven of them have been on the Bench, two under the French régime and five since the conquest.

Henri Elzéar Taschereau, is a son of Pierre Elzéar Taschereau—once a member of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, and later, of the United Provinces, and of Catherine Henrédine, daughter of Hon. Amable Dionne, at one time member of the Legislative Council. He is a cousin of Hon. Jean Thomas Taschereau, late of the Supreme Court of the Dominion, and now superannuated, after a long and brilliant career.

N. E. McAlexian

He was born at Ste. Marie de la Beauce, at the Seignorial Manor House, Province of Quebec, Oct. 7, 1836; was educated at the Quebec Seminary; studied law with Justice Taschereau mentioned above; was called to the Bar in 1857, and practised at Quebec, at first with his cousin Jean Thomas Taschereau, afterwards with William Duval, Esq., and later still with Jean Blanchet, Queen's Counsel. He was created a Queen's Counsel in 1867. His position at the Bar, when in practice, was exalted, and on the Bench he honors the ermine.

Mr. Taschereau sat for Beauce in the Canadian Assembly from the general election in 1861 till the Union in 1867, when he was defeated for the House of Commons.

He was appointed Clerk of the Peace for the District of Quebec, on the 30th of September, 1868, resigning three days afterwards; was appointed Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec, January 12, 1871, and Judge of the Supreme Court of the Dominion, October 7, 1878.

Judge Taschereau is the author of "Criminal Law Consolidation and Amendment Acts of 1869, 32–33 Vict., for the Dominion of Canada, as amended and in force in November, 1874, in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba; and on the 1st of January, 1875, in British Columbia. With notes, commentaries, precedents of indictments, &c. Vol. I., Montreal, 1874, and Vol. II., Toronto, 1875." He is also author of "*La Code de Procedure Civil du Bas Canada,* with annotations. Quebec, 1876."

In May, 1857, Marie Antoinette, daughter of Hon. R. U. Harwood, member of the Legislative Council and Seignior of Vaudreuil near Montreal, became the wife of Judge Taschereau, and they have five children.

JACOB BAXTER, M.D., M.P.P.,

CAYUGA.

JACOB BAXTER, who has represented Haldimand in the Provincial Legislature since the Dominion was formed, is a son of Jacob and Susan (Hershey) Baxter, both natives of Canada, and was born in the Township of Bertie, County of Welland, June 6, 1832. He is a grandson of John Baxter, who emigrated from Ireland near the close of the 18th century, settled in Bertie, and was a captain in the war of 1812-14, being in the battle of Fort Erie, and other engagements. The wounded at Fort Erie were taken to the barn of Captain Baxter, four miles away, to have their wounds dressed.

Jacob Baxter, senior, was a former Reeve of the Township of Bertie, a man of considerable local influence, and a leader in agricultural matters, establishing the first agricultural society in that township, and dying in 1855.

Our subject was educated in common and select schools, and by private tuition; studied his profession at the Toronto School of Medicine; became a licentiate of the Provincial Medical

Board in 1853; the following winter attended a course of lectures in the Medical Department of the University of New York, and in 1866, a course at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, same city, receiving the degree of M.D. from both institutions.

Dr. Baxter has been in practice in Cayuga for a quarter of a century, and enjoys a high reputation for skill; both as a physician and Surgeon, is surgeon to the County Jail, and is also Surgeon to the 37th Battalion Haldimand Rifles. He holds likewise the office of Justice of the Peace.

At the formation of the union already mentioned in 1867, Dr. Baxter was elected the first representative to the Local Parliament from Haldimand, and has served his constituents so faithfully, that they still keep him there, he being re-elected for the fourth term in June, 1879. He had charge of the Bill which became a law, amending and consolidating the Acts relating to the practice of medicine and surgery in the Province; and rendered much assistance in securing the charter for the Canada Southern and Great Western Air Line Railways. He secured the passage of several local and other Bills.

Dr. Baxter has been a life-long Reformer, and for eighteen or twenty years has been President of the Haldimand Reform Association, being a man of great influence in the party.

He holds his religious connection with the Episcopal Church; is a man of excellent principles and correct habits, and is held in warm esteem, especially by people who know him best.

January 24, 1866, Rose, daughter of Robert V. Griffith, who was Clerk of the Crown for Haldimand many years, was married to Dr. Baxter, and they have three children, Robert Jacob, Susan Ellen, and Edwy Sutherland.

Dr. Baxter has a partner in practice, a younger brother, Dr. Benjamin Baxter, a licentiate of the Ontario Medical Board, a graduate of the Buffalo Medical College, a gentleman of excellent standing in the profession, and has held the office of Reeve of the village.

SURGEON-MAJOR AMOS S. BRISTOL, M.D.,

NAPANEE.

AMOS SAMUEL BRISTOL, son of Major Coleman and Catharine (Way) Bristol, is a descendant of one of the families that settled in Rhode Island about two hundred and thirty-five years ago. The Town of Bristol, in that State, was named after the progenitor of the family in that place. Descendants are now scattered all over the United States and Canada. One branch settled in Troy, New York, nearly a century and a half ago, the great-grandfather of our subject being a clergyman in that city, prior to the Revolution. A son of his, John Bristol, grandfather of Amos, was in Burgoyne's army when it was captured. At the close of the war this released pris-

oner came to Canada, and settled on a farm in the County of Lennox, on the Bay of Quinté. The maternal grandfather of Amos was a United Empire Loyalist. Several members of the last two generations of the family have been farmers, that being the calling of Major Coleman Bristol, of the first Lennox Battalion of Ernesttown, who was living in the Township of Ernesttown, on the original homestead of the family, when Amos was born, September 17, 1825. The son received his academic education in the Village of Bath, in his native town, and his professional, at McGill College, Montreal, receiving his diploma in 1850. After practising a few months in Bath, Dr. Bristol removed to the County of Hastings; was in practice there seven years, and, in 1857, settled in Napanee. He soon built up a good general practice, which he continues with success, having the fullest confidence of the community.

He is Surgeon of the 4th Regiment of Provincial Cavalry; was a member of the School Board, in this corporation, for seventeen years, being much interested in educational matters. He has a fine assortment of medical and literary periodicals, a well selected library of solid reading of a miscellaneous character, and devotes all his leisure time to posting himself on the fresh developments in medical science, and in general literature. He has written some, though not extensively, for medical periodicals. His habits are very studious, his mental powers active and strong, and his acquisitions varied and extensive, making him an admirable converser.

Dr. Bristol is a member of the Church of England; was a warden for several years, and has been a delegate to the Synod since its organization. The purity of his life is unquestionable. In every respect his standing is high.

The Doctor has a second wife. His first, who was Sarah Minerva, daughter of Colonel Daniel Everitt, of Kingston, was married June 21, 1853, and died November 28, 1863, leaving five children, four of whom are still living. His present wife is Amelia Marie, daughter of Thomas J. Robertson, formerly principal of the Normal School, Toronto, married December 8, 1870. She has three children. Catharine Marion, the eldest daughter of the first wife, is married to H. J. Saunders, M.D., of Kingston. The oldest son, George Everitt, is in a wholesale house at Hamilton. The second son, Edmund James, is at the University of Toronto. The rest of the children are at home.

MOSES SPRINGER, M.P.P.,

WATERLOO.

IF there is a self-made, self-educated man, in the Town of Waterloo, that man is Moses Springer, who never had a year's schooling in his life, who was left an orphan at ten years of age, and thrown entirely upon his own resources. He was a son of Benjamin Springer, mer-

chant, and, afterwards, farmer, and Mary Rykeman, a prominent member of the Mennonite church, and was born in the Township of Waterloo, within five miles of where he now lives, on August 21, 1824. His father was born near Poughkeepsie, New York, and died of the cholera, at Blenheim, County of Oxford, in 1834. His great-grandfather was from Stockholm, Sweden. He studied for the ministry, went to London, England, to complete his theological studies, against his father's wishes, crossed the ocean, to Delaware, then called New Sweden, built the first church in Wilmington, a stone structure, which is still standing, and preached there for some years. The grandfather of our subject, Rev. David Springer, born in Wilmington, was an Episcopal minister, and a loyalist, and was shot in his own yard, near Poughkeepsie, soon after the Revolutionary war broke out.

As good luck would have it, Moses early fell into the hands of a Mennonite preacher, Joseph Hagey, a noble-souled man, by whom he was reared. Not satisfied with the little knowledge he had picked up, at odd intervals, in a public school, he was proffered the gratuitous aid of an honest and kind-hearted Scotchman, William Collins, to give him night lessons, and Moses made good progress in his studies.

Mr. Springer farmed until twenty years of age; taught school, off and on, for seven years; was a number of years engaged in surveying; subsequently, was a general merchant; and, latterly, has been in the conveyancing, insurance and general business. Several years ago he assisted in establishing the Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and was its president seven years.

Mr. Springer was appointed a magistrate in 1852, and still holds that office; was elected the first Reeve of the village of Waterloo, in 1857; held that office six years in succession, and, after being out two years, held it four years more; was then out of the counil for a year or two, was elected Reeve by acclamation, and held the office for five years in succession; and, when Waterloo was incorporated as a town, in 1876, he was elected the first mayor, and re-elected the next year without opposition, and then retired. Nobody takes more interest in the progress and general welfare of Waterloo than Mr. Springer, or has done more solid work in its municipality, and that of the county. He has been Secretary and Treasurer of the North Waterloo Agricultural Society since 1860, and is a member of the Board of Directors of the Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company, of London, Ontario. He secured the railroad which connects Waterloo with Berlin.

In 1867 he was elected to the Ontario Assembly, for the North Riding of Waterloo, and continues to represent that constituency, being very popular, and giving good satisfaction. He is a Reformer of the indomitable "Grit" school, and can give a reason for his political faith.

Mr. Springer is, we believe, a member of no church, but cherishes a warm regard for the Mennonites. He is well disposed, in fact, towards all Christian people, and generous in support of the churches generally.

In 1845 he married Miss Barbara Shantz, of Waterloo, and they have ten children living, and have lost two. Two sons and two daughters are married, Joseph, the only farmer, has a family, and lives in the Township of Waterloo; Menno has his family at Strathroy, Middlesex County; Mary Ann is the wife of Henry Roos, of Waterloo; Elizabeth is the wife of Cyrus Moyer of Berlin. The other six are single.

ALEXANDER P. COCKBURN, M.P.,

GRAVENHURST AND BEAVERTON.

FEW men now living in Ontario have done more, by tongue, pen, and purse, to aid in bringing settlers into this Province, than Alexander Peter Cockburn, Member of Parliament for Muskoka. He is a son of Peter Cockburn, who left Berwickshire, Scotland, in 1815, and settled at Finch, Stormont County, Ont., where the son was born April 7, 1837. His mother was Mary McMillan, of Invernessshire, Scotland. He was educated in his native place, and was in the mercantile and lumber business with his father, until 1866, acting a small part of his time as Reeve of Eldon, County of Victoria. He sat for North Victoria, in the Ontario Assembly, from the general election in 1867 to 1871, declining at the time to longer serve in that body. While in the Assembly he was one of the leading men in aiding to develop a liberal land and railway policy for the Province.

Mr. Cockburn was one of the first men to move in the development of the District of Muskoka—putting a steamer on the lakes there in 1866. In November, 1867, a society called the Settlers' Association of Muskoka, was formed through his instrumentality; he was elected President, and in April, 1868, he delivered an address before that body, giving an account of the character, resources, size, &c., of the District, and predicting that in a few years it would have 20,000 inhabitants. That was twelve years ago, and his prediction proved correct. The agricultural population alone comes up to those figures, there being between 3,000 and 4,000 farms under cultivation. The District has about 1,500,000 acres, three-fourths of it arable land; and through the energy and public spirit of a few such men as Mr. Cockburn, in a dozen short years it has been largely appropriated by thrifty farmers.

Mr. Cockburn was elected to his present seat in the House of Commons at the general election in 1872, but was not returned at the time, owing to some unscrupulous and unlawful acts of political enemies in the county. However, immediately on the assembling of Parliament, in March, 1873, the case was ably and clearly presented to the House by the Hon. Edward Blake, and Mr. Cockburn was allowed to take his seat before any business was transacted, except the election of Speaker. The returning officer was then summoned to the Bar of the House, and admonished.

Mr. Cockburn was re-elected in 1874 and 1878. He has labored in Parliament, as well as out of it, earnestly and successfully, to promote a vigorous policy for the development of the great northern districts by the construction of railways, colonization roads, and the improvement of internal navigation for small steamers, in conjunction with a liberal land policy for actual settlers. He is a vessel-owner, and forwarder on the lakes of Muskoka, and proprietor of the steamboat line there. His life demonstrates the fact that continued zealous toil will bring success, and that a pure and honest life brings its reward. His politics are liberal.

Mr. Cockburn has written largely on the topics just specified, commencing as early as 1865, and his pen is not laid aside yet. He is the author of "A Few Weeks in the North," published in 1866, and which attracted considerable attention from the Government of old Canada, particularly from the Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee. Mr. Cockburn assisted, in 1868, in the preparation of the "Settler's Guide," and also in the preparation of the "Tourist's Guide to the Northern Lakes, in the years 1874, '75 and '76. He is a man of great industry and application, and has given much time to the furtherance of the general interests of the Dominion.

September 24, 1864, Miss Mary Helen Proctor, of Beaverton, Ont., was joined in marriage with Mr. Cockburn, and they have six children.

JOHN SWEETLAND, M.D.,

OTTAWA.

JOHN SWEETLAND, son of Simon and Jane (Norris) Sweetland, dates his birth at the City of Kingston, Ontario, August 15, 1835. He is a descendant of the Sweetlands of Exeter, Devonshire, England. He was educated at Queen's College in his native city, and was graduated from its medical department in 1858. He opened an office at Pakenham, County of Lanark, Ont.; practised there for eight years, and in 1866 removed to the capital of the Dominion, which has since been his home, and where he has an extensive practice in the several branches of his profession.

Since entering the practice of medicine and surgery, Dr. Sweetland has led an extremely busy life. In addition to the duties of his large practice, in their usual line, he has had much labor to perform otherwise, having held various offices which absorbed much time. Most of the years while a resident of Pakenham, he was Coroner of Lanark and Renfrew counties; and, since settling in Ottawa, he was Surgeon of the Carleton County Jail for several years; also of the General Hospital, and is now Consulting Physician of that institution. He was likewise, for a long time, Surgeon of Unity Protestant Benefit Society; for a shorter period Surgeon of the Foresters, and is now Surgeon of the independent order of Odd Fellows.

Dr. Sweetland was President of the Ottawa Medico-Chirurgical Society in 1877; of the St. George's Society for seven years; of the Ottawa Protestant Poor Relief Committee for two seasons; was President for three years of the Ottawa Reform Association, a political organization; is now President of the Beechwood Cemetery, and has been first Vice-President of the Ottawa Ladies' College since that popular school was organized. He was Commissioner during the construction of the Ottawa Water Works, and for years a Director of the 1st and 2nd Mutual Building Societies of Ottawa.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and for four years was Master of Doric Lodge No. 58, Canadian Register.

He is a member of Christ Episcopal Church; a man of the purest Christian character, and in hearty sympathy with the reformatory movements, in a moral sense, of the age. He is a man of very noble impulses, and untiring in his efforts to aid in promoting the best interests of his fellow beings.

Dr. Sweetland has a second wife. His first was Isabella, daughter of Sheriff Dickson of Kingston, Ont. She died in 1872, leaving two daughters, Elizabeth J. and Selina Florence. His present wife was Mrs. Caroline Blasdell Sparks, relict of the late Nicholas Sparks, son of Nicholas Sparks, the founder of Ottawa, their union taking place in August, 1874. They have one child, John Blasdell.

Dr. Sweetland has a high standing in his profession and as a citizen, and is not unknown outside the Dominion of Canada. He is a member of the North American St. George's Union, and was Vice-President of that society in 1879, and in September of the same year was elected its President.

MALCOLM C. CAMERON, M.P.,

GODERICH.

MALCOLM COLIN CAMERON, who represents the electoral division of South Huron in the Dominion Parliament, has his residence at the "Maples," in the Town of Goderich, the seat of justice of Huron county, bordering on the eastern shore of Lake Huron. It is one of the largest, most populous, and most wealthy counties in the Province. The land is prolific, the climate salubrious, and the people industrious and thrifty, and the inhabitants of South Huron have an able representative whom they are proud to keep in Parliament.

Mr. Cameron was born in Perth, County of Lanark, Ont., April 12, 1831, and is of Highland-Scotch descent. He was educated at Knox College, Toronto, with a view of entering the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, of which he has long been a zealous member, and to which he is a liberal contributor; but he changed his mind, read law in the office of Judge Deacon, of

Renfrew; was called to the Bar of Upper Canada at the Easter term in 1860, and was made a Queen's Counsel in 1876. He is the senior member of the law firm of Cameron, Holt and Cameron, of Goderich, who are doing an extensive business.

In 1856 Mr. Cameron was elected a Councillor of the Town of Goderich, and remained a member of the civic board for twelve years; was for one year Reeve, and for four years Mayor; was actively engaged, and largely interested in opening and improving the salt interests of the County of Huron; and has always taken a leading part in developing the natural resources of the western section of Canada. The excellent harbor of refuge at Goderich, and the commercial harbor at Bayfield, are largely indebted for their construction to the presence in Parliament and indefatigable energy of the member of Parliament for South Huron, to which honorable body he was first elected in 1867. He was re-elected in 1872 and 1874, which latter election followed the formation of the Mackenzie Administration—the result of the disclosures arising out of the Pacific Railway scandal. Mr. Cameron was re-elected a third time in 1878.

He has always been a pronounced Liberal, and an earnest worker for the party, believing that the interests of the country depend upon its administration of affairs. Hence, while in Parliament, he has strongly opposed the general policy of the Conservative Government, led by Sir John A. Macdonald. Mr. Cameron occupies a prominent place in the ranks of the Opposition in Parliament.

May 30, 1855, Mr. Cameron married Jessie H., daughter of Dr. McLean, who, in the early part of the settlement of western Canada, was associated in the survey and explorations of the lakes of that part of the Dominion, with Capt. Bayfield, the commander of the expedition. They have seven children, and lost one child at Jacksonville, Florida, in 1876, aged seventeen years.

ROBERT N. ROGERS,

CHATHAM.

ROBERT NAYLOR ROGERS, banker, son of Captain Robert Naylor Rogers, senior, and Elizabeth, *née* Coleman, was born at Bandon, County of Cork, Ireland, May 16, 1832. He comes from an old military family, related to Sir Walter Raleigh, who lived in the days of "Queen Bess." Members of the family built portions of Fort Gibraltar, and one of the streets there, called "Rogers' Ramp," was named from this family. A great uncle on the grandmother's side, Major Wilkes, invented red-hot shot, at Gibraltar, where it was first used when the fortress was besieged.

Captain Rogers was Lieutenant 2nd battalion 30th Regiment foot, at the battle of Waterloo, June 18, 1815, and our subject has the silver medal struck for his father, who was one of the

survivors of that memorable battle. Captain Dennis, who was wounded at the battle of Queenston Heights, October 13, 1813, was a first cousin of Captain Rogers. The latter went into the military service when only fourteen years of age, and was not quite seventeen when the battle of Waterloo occurred. In 1851 he brought his family to Canada, being still in the service, and was stationed awhile at Fort Malden, on the Detroit river, where he was drowned in 1854. His body was never found.

Our subject was educated partly in England and partly in Ireland, finishing at Eaton College, Galway, in his native country; became a clerk in a bank at Toronto in 1852; was in a similar institution at Hamilton from 1854 to 1858: then managed a bank at Berlin for fourteen years, and since November, 1876, has had the management of the Chatham branch of the Merchants' Bank of Canada—the oldest chartered bank in Chatham—is manager of the Federal Bank of Canada, same place—in all twenty-two years a manager of such institutions. Few men in the province have held such a position longer than Mr. Rogers, and still fewer, probably, have shown more prudence and better business capacities. In his management he has shown a friendly spirit towards the people, and a disposition to foster local industries, and has thus made the bank very popular.

Mr. Rogers is a Freemason, and was Treasurer of the Lodge at Berlin during all the time he was there, and has been Treasurer of the lodge at Chatham from the date of his settling here. His religious connection is with Christ (Episcopal) Church, and his life is consistent with his Christian profession.

July 11, 1855, Miss Amelia Cook, daughter of Hiram Cook, many years a lumber merchant at Garden Island, near Kingston, became the wife of Mr. Rogers, and they have four children; Hiram William Naylor, Edward O., Anna Maria, and Robert Harrington. The eldest son, first named, is teller in the Merchants' Bank, Chatham; the others are single, and securing their education.

JOHN P. FEATHERSTON,

OTTAWA.

JOHN PETER FEATHERSTON, Mayor of the City of Ottawa in 1874 and 1875, is a native of Durham, England, and was born at Mewbus Grange, November 28, 1830. His parents were Jonathan Featherston, M.D., of Her Majesty's 24th Foot, and of Blackhall, Northumberland, and Janet Dunbar Nicolson, daughter of Rev. Patrick Nicolson, of Thurso, and niece of Sir Benjamin Dunbar, of Hempriggs, Caithness.

He was educated at Richmond School, Yorkshire; in 1858 he came to Canada and settled in Ottawa, where for sixteen years he was engaged in the drug business. He was

elected Alderman of St. George's ward in 1867, and by repeated re-elections served seven or eight consecutive years, being also Water Commissioner during the same period. While in the City Council he held, for several years, the Chairmanship of the Civic Board of Works, and also that of the Finance Committee.

In January, 1874, after having served the city faithfully and efficiently in lower positions, Mr. Featherston was elected Mayor, and at the end of the year had given such unqualified satisfaction, that he was re-elected by acclamation. During his entire official connection with the municipality of the city, Mr. Featherston was untiring in his efforts to further its interests, being especially active in securing the excellent water works, the drainage system, and other important improvements. For some time Mr. Featherston was Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Ottawa Collegiate Institute, and when the County Hospital was built, 1875-76, he was Chairman of the Building Committee. His energetic hand has aided in pushing forward a number of local enterprises to completion.

Mr. Featherston is a Freemason, being a Past District Deputy Grand Master. He has always been identified with the Reform party; is President of the City Reform Association; and at the election held in March, 1875, was candidate to represent Ottawa in the Provincial Legislature.

In August, 1879, Mr. Featherston was appointed by the Ontario Government, Deputy Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of the County Court, and Registrar of the Surrogate Court for the County of Carleton, which position he now holds.

REUBEN S. HAMLIN,

OSHAWA.

REUBEN SMITH HAMLIN, one of the leading manufacturers in the County of Ontario, is a native of Madison county, N. Y., being born in the town of Fenner, July 12, 1827. His parents, Solomon and Lucinda (Stannard) Hamlin, belonged to the thrifty farming community of that county, and his grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution. Our subject spent his youth on the farm, finished his education at the Cazenovia Seminary, in his native county, and for eighteen years was engaged in the patent medicine business, traveling, during that period, in all the New England and Middle States, in most of the Western States east of Missouri river, and in Canada.

At length, becoming tired of traveling, Mr Hamlin farmed four years near Lockport, Will county, Illinois; then removed to Buffalo, N. Y., and from 1865 to 1875 was engaged in the patent medicine business, being of the firm of Ransom, Hamlin and Co. During this time Mr.

Hamlin held considerable stock in the A. S. Whiting Manufacturing Company at Cedardale near Oshawa, and in the spring of 1875 settled in this town, and has since devoted his time exclusively to the interests of this company, the first establishment in the Dominion that began to manufacture a complete set of agricultural tools. In April, 1876, Mr. Whiting died, and Mr. Hamlin became the owner of four-fifths of the $100,000 stock, and President of the Company. It employs about seventy men the year round; does a business of about $130,000 a year, at wholesale prices, and manufactures usually about 168,000 tools of every kind used on a farm, 48,000 being scythes. These tools are sold in all parts of the Dominion from British Columbia, on the Pacific coast, to Prince Edward Island, and in Great Britain, Germany and other parts of Europe. A warehouse was established in Liverpool years ago, and an agent is kept there to attend to the European trade. Some of the heaviest, steadiest and best customers are on the Continent of Europe. No better goods of the kind, it is safe to say, are made in the world, and they do their own advertising: hence the steadiness of the custom and the certainty of a market. Financial crashes came and other factories suspend operations for a season; but this keeps on. Some of the workmen have been in these shops for fifteen or sixteen years, and had steady employment.

In 1878 Mr. Hamlin sent a few samples of these goods—about half a dozen of each kind, to the great World's Exposition at Paris, and he took a medal for the exhibit, and was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. These samples were all purchased by Count de Sansebal of Italy, and placed in the Museum at Rome. Probably no manufactured articles of any kind made in Ontario are wider or better known than those turned out by the A. S. Whiting Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Hamlin is a director of the Loan and Savings Bank of Ontario, and though but a short time in Oshawa, is pretty well identified with its interests, being quite public spirited.

November 22, 1858, Miss Cyrene E. Whiting, daughter of Algernon S. Whiting from whom the A. S. Whiting Manufacturing Company takes its name, was married to Mr. Hamlin, and they have lost one child, and have one son and one daughter living.

LEVI YOUNG,

OTTAWA.

ONE of the pioneers in the forests of the Ottawa valley, and one of the conquerors of the cataracts of the Ottawa river, is Levi Young, who, though past his three score years, is still active in life, and may yet serve as a pall-bearer to the nineteenth century, whose birth was only five years ahead of his. He was born September 5, 1805, at Wiscassett,

Maine, a State noted for its liberal growth of lumbermen. His parents were Levi and Rachel (White) Young, whose wealth was dug out of the earth in the Pine Tree Commonwealth. Joshua Young, the grandfather of Levi, junior, came from England, and fought against the mother country in 1775-1782.

Our subject received a very ordinary education in his native town; aided his father in raising corn, beans, and cabbages until sixteen years old, when he went to Topsam and clerked for Gen. Samuel Veazie until he reached his majority, at which period he went before the mast in the employ of the same man. He had an experience of nine years in "life on the ocean wave," being all the time in the West India trade, and rising through mate up to captain. Once his ship entered the Mediterranean sea, and he spent several days at Gibraltar.

About 1832, Capt. Young went into the mercantile trade on the Penobscott, near Bangor, in company with his old friend, in whose employ he had made his home for years on "the rolling deep;" there they dealt in West India and dry goods fifteen or twenty years.

In 1851 Mr. Young built a steamer, and ran it up the Delaware river as far as Easton, the first craft of the kind that ever passed before or since, above Trenton, N. Y. When his boat landed at Easton, the citizens were almost as astonished as they would have been had a full-grown whale come to pay them a visit! An effort was made to get a bill through the Legislature of New Jersey, granting Mr. Young the exclusive right to navigate that river, above Trenton, but the "railroad kings" managed to kill the bill by fastening to it some deadly amendment.

In 1855 Mr. Young started for Canada with the iron for a saw-mill. On reaching Ogdensburg, N. Y., by rail, he took his material by water to Kingston, and thence to Bytown (Ottawa) by the Rideau Canal, In partnership with him were Gen. Samuel Hersey, John A. Winn, and Jones P. Veazie, son of Gen. Veazie, though none of them ever settled in Canada. They purchased a mill privilege and a mill-frame partly finished, and made a small beginning at sawing lumber before the close of that year. Here, for twenty-four round years, Mr. Young has been manufacturing sawn lumber, largely for the United States market, cutting usually from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 feet. Several years ago he commenced buying out his partners, one by one, and since about 1872 has been alone in the business. He has a large quantity of timber lands leased; has, up to this time, had the charge of his own business, and has been a successful manager.

Mr. Young is a quiet, unobtrusive citizen, giving politics largely the go-by, and keeping entirely out of office. Willing to do something to benefit the City of Ottawa, he aided generously in founding the Young Ladies' College and the Protestant Hospital, and in starting the city railway.

On the 18th of September, 1832, Miss Margaret Ann Patten, of Bowdoinham, Maine, was joined in wedlock with Mr. Young, and of eight children resulting from this union, only two are

living. One of the deceased, Margaret Ellen, was the wife of Henry Hamilton, late of Ottawa and now a resident of Quebec. The two children living are sons, and both married. Robert P. living near Ottawa, and Levi J. is with his father. Both have an interest with their father in the lumber business.

PROF. JAMES T. BELL,

BELLEVILLE.

JAMES THOMPSON BELL, Clerk of the County of Hastings, and Professor of Mining and Agriculture, and Lecturer in Zoology in Albert University, Belleville, is a native of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, and only son of Captain Wm. Bell, of H.B.M. Transport Service, and Mary his wife, *née* Henderson, his birth being dated January 8, 1811. On the Burgess Roll of Newcastle the name of the Bell family dates back for over 300 years.

The subject of this sketch was educated at the Royal Grammar School of his native town, and assumed the profession of a private tutor at the early age of fourteen. In January, 1828, he went to reside with the late Christopher Atkinson, Esq., of Linhope, an eminent agriculturist, in the twofold capacity of tutor to the children, and agricultural student, and remained in that position for three years. In 1831 he returned to Newcastle, and resumed the occupation of private teaching.

In 1834 he married Isabella, youngest daughter of George Smith Esq., of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and in 1841 removed to that place for the benefit of his health, which had become enfeebled from over work, with the intention of adopting the profession of a landscape painter; but his sight becoming affected by the close application necessary to success, he was obliged to relinquish that occupation. In 1851 he sailed for the United States, intending to settle near Peoria, Illinois; but at Chicago Mrs. Bell took cholera, and died in a few hours, and the afflicted husband, after committing her remains to the grave, took his children, seven in number, back to their English home. After remaining a widower five years, he married again, and for some time edited the *Berwick Journal*, a political and literary weekly newspaper.

In 1859 he removed to Canada, and settled at Belleville, Ontario, which place he has made his home up to the present time. His first engagement here was as head master of public school No. 2, which position he held for eighteen months, when he sent in his resignation, and went to assist in the County Clerk's office. In 1862 he purchased the *Belleville Independent* newspaper, which he conducted till 1865, when he sold out and re-entered the County Clerk's office. During the Madoc gold-mining excitement in 1867-8-9, he practised as a Public Assayer, and in that capacity rendered essential service in detecting and exposing the nefarious practices of

mining speculators and fraudulent assayers. For this he received honorable notice in the public papers, and in the "Hastings Directory for 1869-70;" and the County Council, in consideration of his services, and desiring to make his practical knowledge and skill more generally available, appropriated by by-law, an annual sum of two hundred dollars for the establishment of a Professorship of Mining and Agriculture in the University of Albert College, and nominated Mr. Bell as the first incumbent. This nomination was confirmed by the authorities of the University, and on February 14, 1869, Professor Bell delivered his inaugural address in the Chapel of the College, before the professors and students, and a number of friends from the town and vicinity. In addition he successively held the situations of Deputy-Clerk and assistant Treasurer under the Corporation of Hastings County, and on the former County Clerk, Thos. Wills, being appointed to succeed F. McAnnany, late Treasurer, who died in 1877, Mr. Bell received the appointment of County Clerk, which office he still holds.

In 1870 he was again deprived by death of his domestic partner; and in 1873 entered a third time into matrimony with Sarah, second daughter of the late Nathaniel Boulter, of Gloucester, England.

Professor Bell is an *ex-officio* member of the University Senate, College Council, and Board of Examiners of Albert University, and of the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario. He is also Chairman of the Board of Health of the City; President of the Murchison Club, a local scientific society, and an ex-president of the St. George's Society and the Workingman's Temperance Association, in which latter connection he was the first to introduce into Canada the English system of "Penny Readings," which he initiated by reading Professor Aytoun's magnificent poem, "Edinburgh after Flodden."

Although he has never undertaken any literary labor of magnitude, he has been a frequent contributor to various literary, scientific, and political publications, and he has by no means laid aside his pen.

He has taken a prominent part in the proceedings of the Ontario Dairymen's Conventions, having delivered the Annual Official Address for the years 1874-75-76-77-78 and 79, all of which are published in the reports of the Association, and have been extensively quoted in Canadian, American, and British journals. In 1876, the Centennial year of American Independence, he represented the Ontario Dairymen's Association at the American Dairymen's Centennial Convention, held in the Judge's Hall of the Exhibition buildings, Philadelphia, where he delivered a spirited address, which was printed in the Report of Proceedings of Convention for that year, as was also an able paper contributed to the adjourned Convention subsequently held at Ingersoll, Ontario, on the establishment of a Model Dairy and Agricultural Station.

In additton to his University work, Professor Bell has delivered several public lectures on various subjects; one of which, on "Epidemic diseases and their prevention, in connection with the Water-supply of the Town of Belleville," has been printed for gratuitous distribution at the

expense of the City Council. His studies embrace Geology and Physical Geography, Mineralogy and Metallurgy, Agricultural and general Chemistry, Zoology and Palæontology. He pays attention to Entomology, and keeps a collection of Canadian insects, comprising nearly 3,000 species, nearly all of which have been collected by himself in the City of Belleville and its immediate vicinity.

In politics he is a Conservative, and in religion a member of the Church of England. Mr. Bell has always been deeply imbued with the national fondness for field sports, and though not naturally of a robust frame or constitution, and now verging upon the alloted span of three score years and ten, he can still handle both rifle and shot-gun effectively, and is proficient in the art of angling. By aid of the great physicians, temperance and exercise, he retains much of the activity of mind and body which belonged to him in earlier life, and never pursued scientific studies with greater ardor and relish than now.

Of fourteen children, the fruit of his first and second marriages, eleven are living. His three elder sons reside in the United States, following different occupations. His fourth son edits the Belleville *Intelligencer*, an influential Conservative daily and weekly newspaper. His fifth son is a printer at Toronto. The sixth has learned the trade of a tinsmith, and the seventh is learning the printing business. His remaining children are daughters, one of whom is married, and the others are at home.

REV. ANSON GREEN, D.D.,

TORONTO.

GREATNESS being varied in its character, is not confined alone to him whose name stands high upon the record of statesmanship or military renown, but may with equal propriety be applied to him who preserves a spotless name, devotes himself to the welfare of his fellowmen, and develops in himself a true and generous manhood. A man's principle is what he lives for, and his life takes its character and coloring from the principles that are born and cherished in his soul.

The life work of him whose name heads this sketch, fifty-five years of which were passed in the service of the Church, is most worthy of record, and we regret that the limited space afforded in this volume will not admit of a more extended notice than the following brief memoir; for a complete history of the life of this eminent divine would be a history of the Wesleyan Church since the Canada Conference was formed in 1824.

Dr. Green was born at Middleburgh, Schoharie County, New York, on the 27th September, 1801. His father was Joseph Green, who traced his lineage to an old family named Clarke,

which formerly resided in Warwickshire, England. His uncle, Benjamin Green, settled in Rhode Island where, for upwards of twenty-five years, he held the honorable position of Judge. In the manuscript which he has left, Dr. Green says but little on the subject of ancestors, contenting himself with the simple statement of his father's English descent, and of his wisdom, integrity, and fine personal appearance. His mother was a Miss Vorce, a descendant of one of the oldest families, and landed proprietors of the City of New York. His father, who resided near Middleburgh, was not wealthy, and therefore unable to give his son what he so much desired, a regular collegiate course of education; but the opportunities afforded at the schools of his native town were improved to the best advantage, and, aided by private instruction and careful reading, our subject qualified himself for the great work of teaching and leading others in the faith of Godliness. He was also blessed with the inestimable advantage of the good example and early training of a pious mother, and there were early indications of the strivings of the good Spirit of God in his heart, which earnestly led him to study for the ministry.

In 1822 he came to Canada, when he engaged in teaching school at first, but in 1824, he was ordained at Hallowell, and at once began his ministerial work on Smith's Creek circuit, of which Cobourg was the centre; in 1827 was ordained deacon, and three years later received elder's orders. Dr. Green must have possessed great energy, and have been thoroughly devoted to the service of his Master, to accomplish the task assigned him in those early days, among the privations, dangers, and hardships that accompanied a backwood's life. On his first circuit he was obliged to travel four hundred miles every month, necessarily on horseback, in order to keep the thirty-three regular appointments which he had for every four weeks. On his second circuit, which embraced the entire peninsula of Prince Edward, and his third, the country between the River Credit and the Grand River swamp, his labors were scarcely less onerous. From 1832 until 1844, when he was elected Book-steward, he held the position of Presiding Elder. During this period he was successively in charge of all the circuits east of Kingston—the Bay of Quinté district, where his first official act was the opening of what is now Victoria College, Cobourg, of which he afterwards became Bursar; and the Toronto district, which extended from Whitby to Owen Sound, and thence to Niagara Falls, comprising sixteen circuits. He was repeatedly honored by his Church, and filled, at different periods, all the important offices within its gift; in 1841, he was elected Secretary, and, one year later, President of the Conference, and in 1844, took charge of its book and printing establishment, managing its affairs with decided ability for the succeeding ten years, during which time he was the first to introduce printing by steam in Toronto. He again assumed the duties of this office in 1859, and continued in charge until 1865. The Middleburg University, Ohio, recognized his eminent qualities by conferring on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. Thrice Dr. Green was elected to the English Conference—in 1846, 1854, and again in 1856. In 1863, he

was for the second time honored with the appointment of President of the Conference. He was frequently delegated to transact important official business with the Government and Parliament of Canada, and always performed his commissions with equal honor to his ability, and advantage to the cause he served. During his ministerial life he attended seventy-two conferences, to which he sustained an official relation; was appointed Chairman of the Association of delegates from the Dominion to provide for a branch of the Evangelical Alliance in Canada; was Representative of his Church to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, to the Free Church of Scotland, to the Congregational Church in Montreal, and to the Primitive Methodist Church; was Vice-President of the Bible Society, and for many years Chairman of the House of Industry, Toronto, often performing divine service to the poor of that institution. He was a warm friend of all public charities of the city, and devoted much time and energy in support of them.

November 27, 1828, Dr. Green married Rachel, second surviving daughter of Caleb Hopkins, Esq., of Nelson, Ontario, for many years a member of Parliament for Halton. He had only two children, the late Mrs. Peter McNabb, and Mr. Columbus H. Green, Barrister, of Toronto.

The Rev. Doctor was about six feet in height, with a finely developed figure, and a commanding, dignified presence; and in his younger days, being vigorous and strong in mind as well as in body, was capable of enduring great exposure and hardships; but for a number of years previous to his death, he was much enfeebled by enlargement of the heart, which abridged his labors and shortened his valuable life. Yet, at all times his ministry was faithful, his piety deep, and his friendship lasting. The illness which finally resulted in his death on February 19, 1879, though long, and painful at intervals, was endured with Christian patience. In great peace and calmness he passed away,

> "Sustained and soothed
> By an unfaltering trust, * * * * * *
> Like one that draws the drapery of his couch
> About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

His funeral took place on the following Saturday, and from a short sketch which appeared in the city papers, we condense the following:

The large cortege proceeded to the Metropolitan Church (of which he had been one of the chief promoters), where services were conducted by the Revs. Dr. Potts, Dr. Briggs, Dr. Ryerson, and Rev. E. B. Harper, President of the Toronto Conference. The pulpit and gallery were appropriately draped in mourning, and there was in attendance a large audience, representing all the Protestant churches in the city. There were also present a large number of ministers from the different churches, and the following eminent divines were the pall-bearers: Rev. Dr. Wood, Dr. Topp, Dr. Rose, Dr. Young, Dr. Potts, and Ven. Dean Grasett.

The Venerable Dr. Ryerson, in an eloquent and touching address, said "the deceased had been the friend of his youth, the companion in toil of later years; had been examined with him as candidate for the ministry, and had stood side by side with him at ordination. His friend had gone to join the others gone before, and he was left behind, the last of that early band of preachers. He, the eldest of over one thousand ministers of the Methodist Church, now stood alone, a thought that deeply affected him." He paid a high tribute of respect to his departed friend, and closed by a most touching reference to the taking of his last farewell of Dr. Green. At the conclusion of the services, the body was followed by a very large procession from the church to the Necropolis, where, after the reading of the burial service by the Rev. Dr. Young, it was deposited in the family vault, there to await the resurrection of the just.

ALEXANDER J. RUSSELL, C.E.,

OTTAWA.

ALEXANDER JAMIESON RUSSELL, son of Alexander and Jeanette (Jamieson) Russell, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, April 29, 1807. His maternal uncle, Rev. John Jamieson, emigrated from Scotland, and settled in Ohio soon after the close of the American Revolution. An elder brother of Alexander, Professor William Russell, was for years sole editor of the American *Journal of Education*, Boston, Mass., and subsequently the Principal of different institutions of learning in that State, standing very high as an educator. He died at Lancaster, Mass., in 1873.

The subject of this sketch was educated at the Glasgow High School, and by private tuition, paying especial attention afterwards in Canada to Civil Engineering. In 1822, his father, who was engaged in a branch of the legal profession in the Old World, brought his family to the New, settled at Leeds, Megantic County, now in the Province of Quebec, and there opened a backwoods farm, the sons aiding him in denuding the forest and breaking and cultivating the soil. The father at the same time was Crown Lands agent, and the sons assisted him in disposing of lands to settlers.

In 1829, when twenty-two years of age, Mr. Russell became a Deputy Provincial Surveyor, and the next year entered the Commissariat Department, serving two years on the Rideau Canal while it was being constructed. He was then called to Headquarters at Quebec, where he was eight years on the staff of that Department.

In 1841 he resigned and entered the service of the Provincial Government as a civil engineer; was placed in the charge of the public works in the maritime counties of Lower Canada, and gave five years to the projecting and building of public roads and bridges.

In 1846 Mr. Russell was transferred to the Crown Timber Office at Ottawa, to settle difficulties with lumbermen, and to grant licenses to cut timber on the Ottawa River and its tributaries. To these duties were added those of collecting timber revenues and the inspection of other Crown Timber agencies. He has always attended very faithfully to his official duties, and at the same time has given portions of his leisure hours to literary writing.

Mr. Russell contributed a few articles to Johnston's Universal Cyclopedia, on rivers and canals in Canada, and is the author of a work on "The Red River Country, Hudson's Bay, and the North-west Territory, considered in their Relation to Canada," published in 1869. In this work the author shows a great deal of practical research and investigation, and filled it with just such information as was needed in regard to the vast extent and multitudinous resources of this country—the Russia of North America. There is no part of the Dominion which is not touched upon in this work, and its climate, soil, and productions are clearly made known, with maps to aid the eye and the understanding.

Mr. Russell has been married since March, 1837, his wife being Isabella Smollett, daughter of Dr. L. Sims, a surgeon in the British navy. They have eight children. Lindsay, the eldest son is married, and is Surveyor-General of Dominion territories, residence Ottawa; David McCreary, also married, is a skilful machinist, residing in Camden, N. J., Agnes Smollett, the eldest daughter, is the wife of Col. A. G. Forrest, surveyor, of Ottawa; Emily is the wife of Lawrence Fortescue, of the Department of the Interior, Dominion Government, and Isabella, Alexander J. H., Theresa, and Mary are single.

RIGHT REV. ISAAC HELLMUTH, D.D., D.C.L.,

LONDON.

ISAAC HELLMUTH, Bishop of Huron, and founder of the Hellmuth Colleges, was born near Warsaw, Poland, December 14, 1817. He is of Jewish extraction; was educated at the University of Breslau; in 1841, having abandoned the faith of his family, made a public profession of Christianity, and three years later, as we learn from the *Clerical Guide and Churchman's Directory*, he came to Canada, "bearing the highest commendations from many eminent men, including the Most Reverend Dr. Sumner, Archbishop of Canterbury."

Our subject was ordained Deacon in 1846, and the same year Priest, by the Bishop of Quebec; served for eight years as one of the Professors in the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and Incumbent of St. Peter's, Sherbrooke; was afterwards General Superintendent for the Colonial and Continental Church Society in British America, and was successively Archdeacon and Dean of Huron, and Rector of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, settling in this city in 1862. In 1871 he was elected by the Synod, as Coadjutor Bishop of the Diocese of

Huron, with the title of Bishop of Norfolk, and was consecrated in London by the Most Reverend, the Metropolitan of Canada, assisted by the Bishops of Toronto, Ontario, Ohio and Michigan. On the decease in the same year, of the Right Rev. Dr. Cronyn, he became Bishop of Huron.

Bishop Hellmuth has written a work on the Authenticity of the Pentateuch ; one on The Divine Dispensations, and we believe, a few other works ; but his grandest labors, since settling in London, have been educational.

He, together with his predecessor, Bishop Cronyn, established the Huron Theological College, opened in 1863 ; built the Hellmuth Boys' College, in 1865 ; the Hellmuth Ladies' College, in 1869, and at the time of writing is engaged in establishing the Western University, to which he has himself contributed the generous sum of $10,000. Of these institutions the Ladies' College deserves especial notice, it being one of the best schools of the kind in the Dominion of Canada. It was opened on the 23rd of September, 1869, the Governor-General and Prince Arthur being present and making speeches, the school being inaugurated by His Royal Highness. It is located upon high lands, on the banks of the Thames, and one and a half miles north of the city, on a 140 acre lot, a portion of which is fitted up and improved with great taste. Nature and Art combined have made it one of the most lovely and inviting retreats for study of which we have any knowledge in the Dominion.

The curriculum embraces a broad range of studies, and the teachers in the several branches are selected from the old world as well as new, and with particular reference to their fitness and competency. The French teacher, for illustration, is a gentleman of the highest attainments speaks the most elegant French, and preaches in French every Sunday in the little chapel, adjoining the college building. The language spoken in this college is French, and every effort is made to perfect the pupils in this and every other language or branch taught.

The educational work of Bishop Hellmuth has had a refining influence outside his schools; the whole community feels it; the thinking people of London and vicinity realized it, and hence the heartiness and liberality with which they patronize his schools. "The Western University," says a writer in the *London Daily Advertiser* of June 1, 1878, "will probably be the crowning work of the Bishop of Huron's life. The children yet unborn are they from whom the words of thankfulness and praise will come for days of toil and anxious thought passed in successfully founding the Institution. With all the advantages which London possesses as the centre of a territory large enough for a kingdom, success would appear to the layman to be a certainty. The philanthropist, when a Bishop, expects and receives opposition, let the plans be ever so wisely made. A united Church and the good-will of public-spirited men should be sufficient to counteract the obstruction of the malevolent. Men of enlarged and cosmopolitan views will find much to approve in so well devised a plan for education. A learned man, familiar with many languages, the Bishop can at all times find refuge

in his books, but the daily life of his Lordship is that of a laborious worker in the vineyard he has selected."

The same writer then speaks of "Norwood House," the palatial home of the Bishop:

"Norwood House overlooks the Thames and is approached by an avenue artistically arranged so that none of the beauties of the place whether formed by nature or the design of the Bishop, may escape the eye. The house and grounds are surrounded by forest foliage and shady beech trees. The terrace and lawn well cared for show to the visitor that this is the home of a gentleman as well as the spiritual head of a great church and a great diocese. It is said to require courage to take into the country the habits of refinement and intellectual tastes of an English gentleman. His Lordship, though a foreigner, has done this; and the visitor, whether a missionary returning from the backwoods, or humble or wealthy parishioner, is cheered and encouraged with that proper display of taste and culture sought for and within reach of the educated and successful. The safest of many good influences are those centering around a home causing it ever to be in cheerful and pleasant remembrance. The hospitalities of Norwood House are presided over by an accomplished hostess. Nowhere in Canada are life-long acquaintances formed in a more pleasing manner than at the At Homes and Re-unions of the Bishop of Huron and Mrs. Hellmuth. The Church has from the beginning been one of the greatest of all checks upon communism. Those precepts indicating a community of goods were addressed to a spiritual brotherhood united by the bonds of a holy faith and not to citizens for their guidance. The career of the Bishop of Huron since happily he came to Western Ontario has not been unobserved by laymen. The pioneers had done their work; sufficient wealth had accumulated to create that longing for intellectual culture and refinement in the family circle, to possess which is so pleasing a feature and so encouraging a symptom in the successful emigrant. The country had outgrown bush and back-road ethics, and some one to speak with authority was supplied providentially to aid in the reformation. The presence of a Bishop with the ordinary influences for good appertaining to the office would alone be an immediate cause of improvement, but with a trained intellect capable of organizing as well as grasping the requirements of a new community, added to a wonderful activity both of mind and body, the Bishop of Huron at once became a valuable instructor and guide to those who did not come as well as to those who came and heard. The improved tone in the society of London, the high character of its merchants and professional men, the financial repute of its various monetary institutions, may be the result of accident. Rather let these beneficent changes be attributed to the construction of new churches by every denomination and creed, by the various schools and academies opened for higher education, emulative of the great work introduced by the Protestant Bishop, and by the natural consequence of these reforms. The imitators of His Lordship throughout Canada are evidences of the value and importance of a system of education in advance of that supplied in the Government Free Schools.

The Government left religious training possible. The Bishop made it a reality. The Church of England has never been feared as a proselytising church, and its atmosphere of repose is attractive if not convincing to all having a tendency to religious thought."

In 1847 Bishop Hellmuth married Catharine, daughter of General Thomas Evans of the British Army, and they have two sons and one daughter. The elder son, Isidore, is a graduate, with honors, of Trinity College, Cambridge, England, and a barrister in Toronto; Gustavus is a banker in London, Ontario; and Bertha, the wife of Captain Glancy, of the Royal Engineers, British Army.

MAJOR PATTON,

TORONTO.

THE LATE ANDREW PATTON, Major in the 45th Regt., was descended from a military race, his father and grandfather having been Colonels in the British Army. Major Patton was born at Clatto, near St. Andrews, Fifeshire, Scotland in 1771, and while comparatively young, and at school in France, received a commission as Ensign in the 6th Regiment, of which his father was Colonel. In 1794 he was appointed to a Lieutenancy in the 10th Regt., and in 1798 to a Captaincy in the 92nd, or Gordon Highlanders; in the last-mentioned year he was also made A. D. C. to the Marquis of Huntley, afterwards Duke of Gordon. In 1809 he received promotion as Major in the 45th.

Major Patton was in numerous engagements in different quarters of the globe. He took part in putting down the Irish Rebellion of 1798; served in Holland under Sir Ralph Abercrombie and the Duke of York in 1799, and was in the battles of the Helder, Bergen, and Alkmaar; assisted in quelling the insurrection of the Negroes in Jamaica; and was again under Sir Ralph Abercrombie in the Egyptian campaign of 1801, when that gallant commander defeated the boasted "Army of the East" at Mandora and Alexandria, and drove the French out of the country. At Mandora, as will be seen by Sir Robert Wilson's narrative, the 92nd long bore the brunt of the battle:—"The Gordon Highlanders, being far in advance of their line, were exposed to a galling fire of grape-shot, and at the same time were attacked by the 61st demi-brigade, but they continued unshaken in their advance up to the very muzzles of the enemy's guns, and succeeded in taking two field pieces and a howitzer, completely routing all who defended them. The conduct of the 92nd, whose Colonel was killed, and who lost many officers and men, was splendid on this occasion. Opposed to a tremendous fire, and suffering severely from the French line, they never receded a foot, but maintained the contest alone, until the marines and the rest

of the line came to their support. So conspicuous was their gallantry, that they were afterwards ordered to have the word 'Mandora' on their colors and appointments."

In 1807, Major Patton was with Lord Cathcart's army in Denmark, at the attack on Copenhagen, and in the division commanded by Sir Arthur Wellesley, then a Major-General. In 1808 he was in Spain under Sir John Moore, where he endured the terrible hardships of that ever memorable retreat in midwinter, when the British were outnumbered tenfold, and to escape being hemmed in, the little army of 30,000 had to fall back on Corunna, before (according to Napier's computation) Napoleon's 330,000. "Moore," says another historian, "did not begin his retrograde movement until he learned that the Emperor in person was on the march to intercept his retreat towards Portugal and the sea, while another army was advancing against him from the direction of Burgos. At length learning that the whole of the disposable French armies in the Peninsula were gathering to surround and cut him off—their cavalry alone exceeding his whole force by 12,000 men—he commenced, on an evening in December, a rapid march towards the coast, through the mountainous regions of Gallicia, and began one of the most splendid, masterly, yet harassing and disastrous retreats in the annals of British warfare, pursued by a swift and active enemy, through defiles deep with snow, across rivers that were bridgeless, for the length of 250 miles, amid sufferings that were unparalleled, without the loss of a single standard, a piece of cannon, or any military trophy whatever." And yet, with an army reduced to 14,000 men, when in January, 1809, they reached the coast, and confronted by 20,000 French veterans, Sir John Moore not only defeated the enemy at Corunna, but secured the embarkation of his gallant warriors. The heroic leader however, was mortally wounded, and the nation—as with Wolfe at Quebec, Nelson at Trafalgar, and Abercrombie in Egypt—had to mourn his untimely death on the field of battle, and in the very hour of victory.

For a time, the combined effects of the exposure in Spain and a slight sunstroke in Egypt, told on Major Patton's health, and he was not allowed to return to the seat of war—the result being that his thoughts were turned to Canada, where so many of his old companions in arms were directing their steps. Retiring from active military life, he came to Canada in 1816, and settled on a fine farm in the Township of Adolphustown, on the Bay of Quinté; but, like many half-pay officers at a later period, he soon found out his mistake, and in 1820 accepted the position of Ordnance Storekeeper at Fort Wellington, Prescott, and was the first Registrar of the County of Grenville. In 1829, he was offered the Barrackmastership at York, now Toronto, and held the appointment until 1836. He died at his residence, Queen street, August 15, 1838, in his 68th year.

In the true sense of the term, Major Patton was the type of a Christian gentleman—and while integrity, united to a keen perception of duty and honor, commanded the confidence and respect of all with whom he was brought in contact, so his goodness, genial disposition, and courteous bearing, endeared him to a wide circle of friends. He married Elizabeth, *née*

Simpson, of Derby, England, and of six children four survived him—Henry, lately deceased, of Belleville; Andrew, a merchant, living in Wroxeter: Ann Cartwright, of Cornwall; and James, of Toronto. Mrs. Patton died in Cornwall, Sept. 14, 1868, at the advanced age of 84.

VENERABLE ARCHDEACON PATTON,

BELLEVILLE.

THE REV. HENRY PATTON, D.C.L., Trinity College Toronto, and Archdeacon of the Diocese of Ontario, died at Belleville, April 30, 1874. He was born at Chelmsford, Essex, March 27, 1806, and received his early education in England; came to Canada with his father, the late Major Patton, 45th Regiment, in 1816; completed his education at the Brockville Grammar School; and studied Divinity at Chambly in Lower Canada.

In 1829 Dr. Patton was ordained Deacon by the late Bishop Stewart in the Cathedral at Quebec, and the year following was made Priest by the same Bishop in St. James' Church, York, now Toronto—the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada then forming one Diocese under the Bishop of Quebec, while now there are seven Bishops presiding over as many Dioceses. He was appointed to the mission of Kemptville, in 1829, at that time embracing the Townships of Oxford, Marlborough, North and South Gower, Wolford, and the Villages of Kemptville, Burritts' Rapids and Merrickville, where he labored unassisted for seventeen years, and was so beloved that when it was sought to transfer him to the Parish of Brockville, a numerously signed petition was forwarded to Bishop Stewart praying that he might not be removed. Even now, after the lapse of over 30 years, "the sweet remembrance of the just" lingers affectionately in the neighborhood, and through the exertions of the present venerable Rector, the Rev. Rural Dean Stannage, his name is being perpetuated by the erection of *The Archdeacon Patton Memorial Church*—a spacious stone edifice, which for design and beauty, when completed, will rank among the best specimens of church architecture in the Province.

On the death of the Rev. J. B. Lindsay in 1845, Dr. Patton was appointed to Cornwall by the late Bishop Strachan, where he remained until 1871, officiating regularly also at Moulinette and Barnhart's Island. In the last mentioned year he was offered the Rectory of Belleville by Bishop Lewis, and succeeded the late Rev. John Grier; but he most reluctantly severed the ties which had so long bound him to Cornwall, and where for the previous three years his exertions had been untiring in what was to him a labor of love—the erection of "The Bishop Strachan Memorial Church."

In 1862, on the formation of the Ontario Diocese, Bishop Lewis appointed him Archdeacon of Ottawa, and the Rev. Dr. Lauder Archdeacon of Kingston, but on the death of the last

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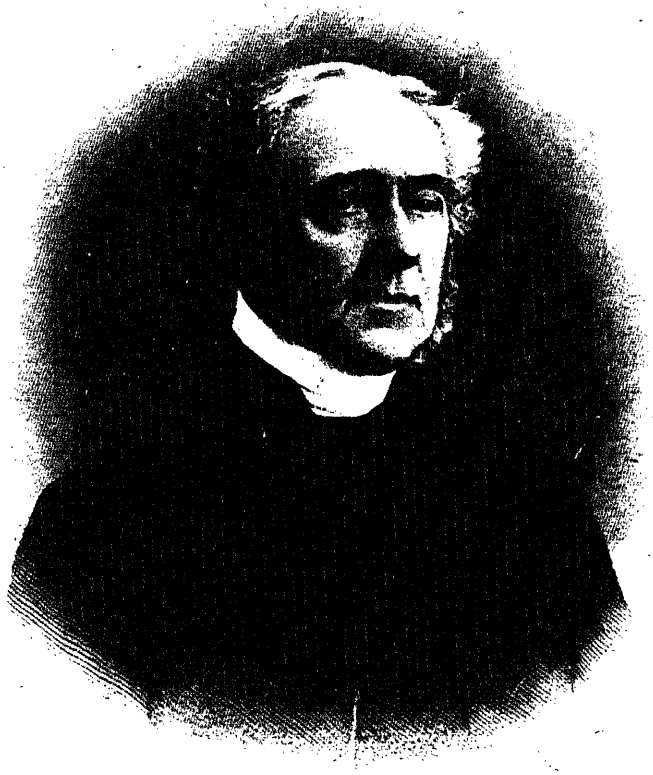


F. Sellen

named he was made Archdeacon of the whole Diocese. In 1871 he succeeded the late Rev. Dr. Beaven as Prolocutor of the Provincial Synod, and was again elected in 1873; for though a High Churchman of the old school, he was moderate in his views, and was recognised as a sound churchman, thoroughly evangelical in his teaching and opposed to innovations, and being uniformly affable, considerate and conciliatory, he proved acceptable to the whole Synod.

Archdeacon Patton was known as an indefatigable worker all through life. Fifty years since, when the laborers were few, clergymen had difficulties and hardships to encounter such as can scarcely be realized at this day; but whether as a travelling missionary or as Archdeacon he was ever ready at the call of duty. His administrative capacity was very great, and while zealous in the discharge of every description of parochial work he yet found time to devote himself to the general interests of the Church elsewhere—hence his appointment by Bishop Strachan in 1849, as Rural Dean of the Johnstown Deanery, and by Bishop Lewis as one of his examining Chaplains, and sole Archdeacon of his large Diocese. As chairman of the Mission Board and the Clergy Trust Committee, as well as an active member of all important committees his efficient services will long be held in grateful recollection in the Ontario Diocese.

He was twice married; Alfred Merwin, of the Trust and Loan Company, being the only survivor of several children by the first marriage in 1833, with Harriet Amelia *née* Warner, of Geneva, U. S., and the Rev. Herbert Bethune, of Ottawa, Merriall Lucy, of Lichfield, and Francis Lawrence, of the Federal Bank, by his marriage in 1846 with Georgiana *née* Dodson, of Lichfield, England, niece of the late Sir John Dodson.

HON. JAMES PATTON, Q.C.,

TORONTO.

THE subject of this notice, youngest son of the late Major Patton, 45th Regiment, was born at Prescott, Ont., June 10, 1824. Removing to Toronto in 1830, he was educated at U. C. College, and in 1840 entered the law office of the late Hon. J. Hillyard Cameron—at that time in partnership with the present Chancellor Spragge. In 1843, on the opening of King's College (now the University of Toronto), he matriculated in arts, but graduated in law; and in 1858 took the degree of LL.D. Called to the Bar in 1845, he settled in Barrie, the county town of Simcoe, and in a few years acquired an extensive business. In 1852 he started and for several years was proprietor and editor of the *Barrie Herald*—it and the *Barrie Magnet*

Reform, being the only papers north of Toronto, while now there are between thirty and forty; the same year published the *Canadian Constables' Assistant*, and in 1855 was one of the founders and editors of the *Upper Canada Law Journal*. In 1859 he was elected a Bencher of the Law Society, and, having been Solicitor-General, is a life Bencher, by statute, In 1862 he was created a Queen's Counsel. In 1853 he took into partnership Mr. Hewitt Bernard, and the year following the late Mr. Sidney Cosens. In 1857 Mr. Wm. D. Ardagh also became a partner—the Barrie firm changing to Patton and Ardagh in 1858, on Mr. Bernard's appointment as Deputy Minister of Justice.

In 1860 he opened a branch office in Toronto, and the year following was joined by a former pupil, Mr. Featherston Osler, now Judge of the Common Pleas, and subsequently by Mr. Thomas Moss, now Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals—the firm of Patton, Osler and Moss obtaining a prominent position. In 1864, having been invited by Sir John A. Macdonald to take charge of his large business, he left for Kingston, but returned in 1872 on the removal of the Trust and Loan Company's office to Toronto—Messrs. Macdonald and Patton being the company's solicitors. This partnership continued until 1878, when he accepted the position of general manager of an Edinburgh loan company—*The English and Scottish Investment Company of Canada*—and retired from the active practice of the profession in which he had been engaged 33 years.

When the Legislative Council, now the Senate, was made an elective body in 1856, and Upper and Lower Canada mapped out into 48 electoral divisions, with twelve members elected every two years, Mr. Patton was one of the six returned that year for what is now Ontario, and the first representative of the group of counties consisting of Grey, Bruce and North Simcoe, known as the Saugeen Division—the other five being the Hon. John Simpson, and the late Edmund Murney, Dr. Harmanus Smith, Judge Prince, and Chancellor Vankoughnet. In 1862 he became a member of the Cartier-Macdonald Ministry, with a seat in the Executive Council (now the Privy Council), and Solicitor-General for Upper Canada—Sir John A. Macdonald being Attorney-General—but was defeated when seeking re-election. With the fall of the Government, a few weeks later, he retired from public life. While in Parliament he carried through, among other measures, the Debenture Registration Act, and the Act which has elevated the status of Attorneys by requiring the passage of examinations in addition to the mere service under articles; also amendments of the Grand Jury law; but was unsuccessful in attempting to introduce the Scottish system of doing away with the required unanimity of twelve jurors,—the Bill, though passed by large majorities in four consecutive sessions, being invariably voted down in the Commons.

He assisted in the formation of "The University Association," and was its President for several years—holding the office until his election as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Toronto. From 1860 to 1864 he was Vice-Chancellor, and was succeeded by the Hon.

Adam Crooks, now Minister of Education, but is still an *ex-officio* member of the Senate. In 1861-2 he was Chairman of the University Commission issued by the Crown.

In 1853 he married Martha Marietta, the eldest daughter of Alfred Hooker, Esq., of Prescott.

SAMUEL MERNER, M.P.,

NEW HAMBURG.

SAMUEL MERNER, Member of the House of Commons for South Waterloo, and the leading business man at New Hamburg, was born in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, January 29, 1823, his parents being Jacob and Susan (Schluchter) Merner. In 1837 the family emigrated to Canada and settled on a bush farm two miles west of New Hamburg, where the parents lived until their death, the father dying in 1873, aged 81 years, and the mother in 1876, aged 86 years. Samuel received a common school drill, and when fifteen years of age he went to Preston, County of Waterloo, learned the blacksmith trade, and after working at it in different places as a journeyman, came to New Hamburg in 1844, started blacksmith and wagon shops, managed them for ten or eleven years, then sold out to his younger brother, Frederick Merner, and a little later started a foundry, which he ran until 1873, when he gave it to his eldest son, Simpson, who is still managing it. Mr. Merner had also, at the same time, a foundry at Waterloo, which he gave to his son Absalom.

In 1874 Mr. Merner bought a flouring mill in New Hamburg, and besides custom work, he is manufacturing from 10,000 to 12,000 barrels of flour, the mill having five run of stone, and doing first-class work. He is also a silent partner in an extensive furniture factory at Berlin.

Mr. Merner has had striking success in his business ventures, and is the principal proprietor of the Village of New Hamburg, owning several business blocks and other property besides his mill and elegant homestead, with pleasant surroundings, in the heart of the village. He has also two fine farms in Wilmot Township, and has at times been quite active and prominent in agricultural societies.

Mr. Merner has been a leading man in the Village and County Councils—Councilman two years, Reeve seven years, Warden one year, and a member of the School Board a long time, being Chairman at this time, and doing a good work for the local schools.

In 1878 Mr. Merner was an Independent candidate for Parliament for the South Riding of Waterloo, and handsomely distanced his competitor in the race. He is a practical business man, a hard worker, is gifted with solid common sense, and will, no doubt, make a valuable legislator.

He is a Master Mason and an Odd Fellow, but rarely, we believe, meets with either body.

In 1845 Mr. Merner married Miss Mary Ann Grasser, a native of Alsace-Lorraine, and they have buried four children and have ten living. Four of these are married; the two sons already mentioned; Ammon, who is a brewer at Baden, three miles east of New Hamburg, and Judith, wife of Solomon Weaner, book-keeper in New Hamburg.

REV. THOMAS W. ALLEN, B.A.,

MILLBROOK.

THOMAS WILLIAM ALLEN, Rector of Cavan for the last twenty-six years, is a native of Sligo, Ireland, and was born December 16, 1821, his parents being William and Anne (Cartwright) Allen. His father was Recorder of Sligo. This branch of the Allen family—a soldier—went into Ireland with William, Prince of Orange, and fought at the battle of the Boyne. Our subject received a classical education at Sligo, under Mr. Quill, of Trinity College, Dublin; in his 16th year emigrated to New York City, studied three years at St. Paul's College, Long Island, under that saintly man, Dr. Muhlembugh; was tutor four years in the private family of Albert H. Jones, of Oyster Bay, Long Island, studying theology at the same time, and in November, 1846, came to Canada. In May of the following year Mr. Allen entered the Theological Institute at Cobourg, under the late Bishop Bethune, and on the 30th of July, 1848, was ordained at Hamilton by Bishop Strachan. He was appointed traveling missionary for the old Midland District, in the neighborhood of Kingston, laboring in that field with great assiduity, between three and four years. Subsequently he became Incumbent of St. John's, in the suburbs of Kingston; and a year and a half later (1853), was promoted to the Rectory of Cavan, which position he still holds. There are now five good churches, four of them erected since he came upon the ground. He has recently built a Sunday School house adjoining the church at Millbrook, his residence having been in this village for twenty-one years. He was made Rural Dean of Durham and Victoria nearly twenty years ago; has had assistant curates for fourteen or fifteen years, yet his labors are extensive, and he is untiring, usually preaching three times on Sunday, and traveling from twenty to twenty-five miles. As will be inferred, he is a man of great industry, and God has greatly favored him in his work, which has not been limited to the Church. He held for a long period the office of Superintendent of public instruction in this township, and was self-sacrificing in his efforts to do good in that sphere, As a preacher, he is plain and pointed, and aims to instruct the people and to lead them in the right way. He could have had more prominent parishes long ago, and better pay, but he is contented to labor where he seems useful, and where the people love him.

Mr. Allen married Jessie, daughter of George McClellan, of Borgue, Kirkcudbright, Scotland, January, 1850, and they have eight sons. George Gordon, the eldest, is in Manitoba; William Cartwright is a clergyman and an instructor in Trinity College School, Port Hope; Thomas Herbert is practising medicine in New York City; Alexander is a student in Trinity College, Toronto; and John, Harry, Norman and Walter, are at home. Alexander, who is about completing his studies, holds the position of Senior Man in the Arts course, which position his brother William C. held before him.

ALEXANDER R. STEPHEN, M.D.,

COLLINGWOOD.

ALEXANDER RICHARD STEPHEN, the pioneer Physician and Surgeon, at Collingwood is a grandson of Alexander Stephen, author of "Memoirs of John Horne Tooke," and several biographies and obituaries, and son of Thomas Stephen, an Ensign in the First Regiment of Foot or Royal Scots at the battle of Waterloo, and was born at Tunbridge-Wells, Kent, England, February 24, 1827. His father was wounded at the battle of Waterloo, and the son has the original letter sent to his father, containing a remittance of twenty-five pounds, called "blood money," presented to him on account of the wound received. He has also his Commission, dated September 23rd, 1814, he being only sixteen years old, yet carrying the colors in that memorable conflict, the result of which was peace to the world. The son has also the Waterloo medal, struck for his father. The mother of our subject was a daughter of Rev. Richard and Lady Elizabeth Brickenden, and daughter of Lord Cavan.

Young Alexander was educated partly in his native country, and partly in the island of Antigua, West Indies; came to Canada about 1845; was an Ensign and Lieutenant of a colored company of incorporated militia, stationed on the Welland Canal about four years, and at the same time was engaged in the study of medicine. At the end of the four years the company was disbanded, and he continued the study of medicine; attended medical lectures at Buffalo, N. Y. and Toronto; received the degree of M.D. at the latter city, and went to Penetanguishene in medical charge of a company of enrolled pensioners and a tribe of Indians.

At the end of three years, Dr. Stephen settled at Collingwood, then just starting, Charles Macdonnell, now Mayor of the town, and one or two other persons being here at that time. Here he has practised his profession for more than a quarter of a century, being the oldest and best known physician along the line of the Georgian Bay—having been diverted, however, a few times, for a short season only, by his connection with the military. A few years after locating in Collingwood, he raised a rifle company, and had command of it for two or three

years. When, on account of the St. Alban's Raid, the forces went to Niagara, he accompanied them as Major of the battalion under Col. Durie, now Assistant Adjutant General, remaining there four months. A little later, he went to Port Colborne, in command of four companies and the Welland Battery of Artillery. He was there about two months, returning in April, and the following June, in command of a battalion of ten companies, he joined the force under Col. Lowney, reaching Fort Erie the day after the fight there with the Fenians. The next year he went as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Simcoe battalion under Col. Woolsey, to Thorold, and spent a few weeks in the drill camp. Finding that these military episodes interfered with his practice, the doctor retired some years ago, retaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He is devoting his attention very closely to his business, which is quite large.

Dr. Stephen was in the first Town Council; has been a Coroner of the county for fifteen years, and has been Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the High School, now Collegiate Institute, from its establishment to the present time. He is making himself quite useful as a citizen, irrespective of his profession, in which he has a highly respectable standing. He is President of the Mechanics' Institute, and has always been an active member of that institution. He is also President of the Conservative Association of Collingwood, and takes a deep interest in politics, especially during elections. He is connected with the Church of England; was warden of All Saints' Church, Collingwood, for a number of years; is a delegate to the Provincial Synod, and is quite active and prominent in Church matters.

In July, 1851, the Doctor married Sarah, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Parke, formerly Surveyor-General of Ontario, and afterwards Collector of Customs, at St. Catharines; and of nine children of whom Mrs. Stephen has been the mother, eight are living. Richard Miln is practising medicine on the island of Manitoulin; Thomas Henry Algernon is in the Federal Bank at London, Ont.; and the other six are securing their education in the local schools.

WILLIAM COBURN, M.D.,

OSHAWA.

DOCTOR COBURN, son of John and Eliza (Walker) Coburn, was born near Bradford, County of Simcoe, November 11, 1837. His father was born in the City of New York; his mother, near Belfast, Ireland. His paternal grandfather was also from Ireland, and moved from New York to Upper Canada when the father of our subject was a youth, settling near the Village of Bradford. John Coburn became a wealthy farmer, and is still living in the old homestead, hale and robust, having always been a man of industrious and, in every way, correct habits. His (the Dr's) mother died December 1, 1868.

In addition to a Common and Grammar School education, the Doctor received classical private tuition; during that period he spent three years in teaching at Clarksville, in Tecumseth, and at Fisher's Corners, County of Simcoe; studied medicine two years with Dr. Thomas Cook Schofield, of Bond Head; attended lectures at Toronto in the medical department of Victoria College, under Dr. Rolph, receiving the degree of M.D. in the spring of 1864, and May 6th of that year commenced practice in the Village of Markham.

On the 29th of October, 1866, Dr. Coburn settled in Oshawa, a town of 4,500 people, and for thirteen years has been in general practice there, now sharing, with five other physicians, the patronage of the town and surrounding country. It is noteworthy that these several medical men are, without exception, temperate in their habits, well educated, skilful in their profession, and among the leading men in the community.

Dr. Coburn represented the medical territory termed "King's and Queen's," in the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, in 1872, 1873, and 1874, succeeded Dr. McGill, of Oshawa, has been secretary-treasurer of the Medical Association of "King's and Queen's" since 1875; has been Coroner of the County since 1871, and a member of the local Board of Education during the last nine or ten years, most of that time occupying a prominent position on the Committees of the Board. The Doctor is very active in local affairs and has a hand in everything that looks like progress in educational or social matters.

October 8, 1866, Miss Marion Augusta Reesor, eldest daughter of Hon. David Reesor, of Markham, became the wife of Dr. Coburn, and has had three children, losing one of them Dec. 7, 1878. The family attend the Methodist Church of Canada.

HORATIO C. BURRITT, M.D.,

PETERBOROUGH.

HORATIO CHARLES BURRITT, son of Walter H. Burritt, M. D., and Maria *née* Schofield, was born at Smith's Falls, County of Lanark, Ontario, September 2, 1840. His grandfather, Daniel Burritt, was the first settler at Burritt's Rapids on the Rideau river, the place being named from him. He was a United Empire Loyalist, born in Connecticut, and was the second settler on the river mentioned above. He was a magistrate and Colonel of Militia. The family are remotely related to Elihu Burritt, the "learned blacksmith," who died in 1879. Dr. Walter H. Burritt was born in September, 1809, in Grenville, now Carleton County, Ontario; received his medical education at Fairfield, N. Y., graduating in 1835, and practised for thirty-five years at Smith's Falls, removing to Peterborough in 1870. On locating he intended to retire from professional business, but found himself uncomfortable in having nothing to do, and is doing just enough to furnish healthy exercise.

Our subject was educated at Smith's Falls Grammar School, Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Province of Quebec, and McGill University, Montreal, receiving the degree of M.D.C.M., May 3, 1863.

Dr. Burritt practised a few months with his father at Smith's Falls; spent the winter of 1863-64 as Acting Assistant Surgeon at Lincoln Hospital, Washington, D.C.; in 1865 located at Morrisburg, County of Dundas, Ontario; practised there until 1868, and then settled in Peterborough—though his house, "St. Leonard's," is just across the Otonabee river in Ashburnham, his business office and post office are in Peterborough. When he located here the town was seemingly well supplied with men in his profession, but he soon built up a lucrative practice, and has a business second in extent to no surgeon in the place. He is kind and attentive, as well as expert; keeps well posted in his profession, and is a growing man.

While in Morrisburg, Dr. Burritt was Surgeon to the Prescott Brigade of Garrison Artillery, and Coroner of Dundas; has had various positions tendered to him here, but has usually succeeded in keeping out of office, it being a hindrance to his professional business.

He is a member of the St. Luke the Evangelist's Episcopal Church, Ashburnham; has an honorable standing among Christian people, and has been a delegate to the Synod a dozen years or more.

The wife of Dr. Burritt was Maria H. Rogers, daughter of the late James G. Rogers of Grafton, County of Northumberland, married October 26, 1864. They have five children living, and have lost two.

LIEUT-COLONEL DAVID WYLIE,

BROCKVILLE.

DAVID WYLIE, generally called "the father of the Press," and certainly a journalist of great experience as well as ability, is a son of William and Mary (Orr) Wylie, who were married in Johnstone, Renfrewshire, Scotland, in 1804, and reared a family of five children, of whom David was the fourth child. Two of his brothers were sea captains, one of them of the Inman line of steamers. David was born in the village of Johnstone, parish of Paisley, March 23, 1811. Fortunately for him his father, who was a shoe dealer, was very fond of books, and encouraged David to cultivate a taste for reading, which he did at a very early age.

At fourteen he was apprenticed to a printer for the period of seven years, the last half of which period he spent in the University Printing Office, Glasgow, where, at the same time he also took lessons in Latin, French, and Stenography.

On completing his apprenticeship, Mr. Wylie spent three or four years on the Greenock *Advertiser*, there writing his newspaper items, and two or three short stories for that paper.

Afterwards he had a situation on the Glasgow *Guardian*, removing at the end of eighteen months to Liverpool, where he was reporter and proof-reader for the *Mail* for eight years. We next find him at Manchester, on the *Anti-Corn-Law Circular*, the mouth-piece of Cobden, Bright, and statesmen of that ilk. In a short time that publication went to London and he returned to Scotland, taking charge of the *Fife Herald* office, in the town of Cupar, a paper owned by George Tullis, and edited by Mr. Russell, afterwards of the Edinburgh *Scotsman*.

While in that place Mr. Wylie published a story called "Life of a Convict," and several metrical compositions in the *Herald*. At that period he was invited by John C. Becket, of Montreal, to come to Canada and take charge of his printing office, he being the publisher of several monthly periodicals. This offer Mr. Wylie accepted, arriving in Canada in September, 1845. At that time the subject of "Responsible Government" was claiming much attention, and he wrote several letters to the *Fife Herald*, earnestly and ably advocating the claims of such Government.

In 1849 Mr. Wylie left Mr. Becket to accept the situation of Parliamentary reporter for the Montreal *Herald*, writing meantime, more or less miscellaneously for the daily papers of Montreal, and a monthly magazine called *The Literary Garland*.

When the Parliamentary building was burned in 1849, he came to Brockville and took charge of the *Recorder*. Before leaving Montreal, however, and while the Government buildings were in hot ashes, a "call for the Upper House" was made, and Mr. Wylie wrote the report for the *Herald*—all his but a single French speech—occupying eighteen columns of that paper. So well pleased were the members of the House with his work during the session, that at its close they voted him a bonus of $50.

He made the *Recorder* a staunch Reform paper, and a power in this part of the Dominion. He advocated large liberties for the people, and limited powers for the Crown, being early made a Radical from witnessing the tyranny of the Government in the old world, when sixty years ago the spy system was in vogue, and when men who kept fire-arms or even a rusty sword in their house, and spoke in contempt of the Government, were imprisoned or driven out of the country.

Mr. Wylie published the Brockville *Recorder* nearly thirty years, issuing a daily edition as well as weekly the last three years, selling out in September, 1875. In 1867 he collected his poems and published them in a small volume under the title of "Waifs from the Thousand Isles," which volume, we understand, had a cordial reception at the hands of the press and the public.

In 1870, under an engagement with the Provincial Government to bring the subject of "Canada as a field for Immigration" before the people of Scotland, he visited that country and his childhood's home, and made a successful trip, his expenses only being borne, and he giving four months' time gratuitously to the interests of his adopted country. By pen as well as

tongue he laid the subject of his mission before the people, writing a series of letters for the Glasgow *Herald*.

While in Montreal Mr. Wylie joined a rifle company, and from that time has warmly favored the volunteer system of Militia, having passed through every grade from a private and corporal to major, and is now Lieutenant-Colonel and Paymaster of the Militia District No. 4.

Colonel Wylie has been connected with the School Board since 1849, and is chairman of the Board in Brockville, and has been so for nearly twenty years. Nobody here takes a livelier interest in educational matters than he.

He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and while in Montreal was an elder in that body. He has long borne a stable Christian character. His life has been one of great usefulness as well as activity, and he is well preserved, being a man of excellent habits. His stock of knowledge is very large, his communicative powers are admirable, and he is a good entertainer in the social circle.

Colonel Wylie has a second wife. His first was Miss Janet McNab, of Glasgow, married in 1834, and dying March 16, 1865. She had one child, Christina, a lovely young lady, who died at 23 years of age. His second wife was Mrs. Sophronia Craig, daughter of James Holden of Augusta, Grenville, married October 5, 1865. They have two children, William David Holden, aged thirteen, and Mary Esther, aged eleven years.

GEORGE T. ORTON, M.D., M.P.,

FERGUS.

GEORGE TURNER ORTON, who represents Centre Wellington in the House of Commons, is a son of Dr. Henry Orton, who came to Upper Canada from Leicestershire, England, and settled in Guelph in 1835, was County Coroner many years, and died at Fergus in 1869, and Mary *née* Jerram, also a native of England; and was born in Guelph, January 19, 1837. His mother died at Nottingham, England, in 1858.

Our subject received a grammar school education at Guelph; studied German while with a private tutor at Berlin, County of Waterloo, Ontario; and for the medical profession at the College of Surgeons, Dublin, Ireland, and at the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, where he was graduated M.D. in 1860. He was subsequently elected a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England.

Dr. Orton practised a short time in England, and at Ancaster, near Hamilton, with his brother, Dr. Henry Orton, and in August, 1861, settled in Fergus. Here he soon built up a remunerative practice, and has made a good reputation as a physician and surgeon, being one of the oldest men in practice here.

Doctor Orton was a Captain of a Volunteer company, formed soon after the Fenian Raid of 1866; is Surgeon of the 30th battalion "Wellington Rifles," and was Councilman and then Reeve for three successive years.

He was appointed County Coroner in 1870, but never served; was an active promoter of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway, which now passes through Fergus, also of the Credit Valley Road, which is being completed to Fergus.

Dr. Orton was an unsuccessful candidate for the House of Commons in 1872; was successful at generals election in 1874; unseated on petition and under protest November 3, 1874; re-elected on the 13th of December, 1874, and 17th of September, 1878. He is a Liberal Conservative and strongly favors reciprocity with the United States on an equitable basis. He takes great interest in agricultural matters; twice in the House of Commons, 1874 and 1876, moved for a Committee on the Agricultural interests of the Dominion, and was the most prominent advocate of agricultural protection, chiefly as a means of obtaining equitable reciprocity with foreign countries, his persistent agitation in favor of which, may have largely influenced the result of the general election of 1878, and the subsequent adoption of the Dominion National Policy. The Doctor is also interested in manufactures as a means of building up a larger home market for the agricultural products of Canada, his own town, as well as others, and the Dominion generally. In 1873 he organized a Brewing Company in Fergus, whose ales and porter are extensively used in Canada, under the firm name of Holland and Co., and he is still a member of the firm.

Some time ago the Doctor gave a popular course of lectures in Fergus, on chemistry, and he has also lectured, more or less, on physiology and the laws of health, thus aiding to educate the people on important subjects, pertaining to their mental and physical well-being.

The wife of Dr. Orton was Ann Farmer, daughter of William Farmer, formerly of Sutton-Maddock, Shropshire, England, and for many years engaged in lumbering on the Gatineau River, in the Huron district; married in 1862. They have three children living, and have buried four.

HECTOR CAMERON, Q.C., M.A., M.P.,

TORONTO.

HECTOR CAMERON, Member of Parliament for North Riding of the County of Victoria, in the Province of Ontario, and one of the leading members of the Ontario Bar, is descended, on the paternal side, from the Glen Dessary branch of the Clan Cameron, of Inverness-shire, Scotland, and is the only surviving son of Assistant Commissary General, Kenneth Cameron, who, at the time of the birth of our subject at Montreal, June 3, 1832, was stationed

there on duty connected with his office. Other members of this branch of the Clan Cameron have been quite prominent in Canada, among whom we may mention the late John Cameron, Esq., uncle of Hector, who was a well-known member of the Old Canadian Parliament, from 1857 until 1861, for Victoria County. On the maternal side our subject is of English descent his mother being Christian Selby, daughter of Robert Selby, Esq., of North Earl, Northumberland, England. On the return of his father to England, the subject of this memoir, then quite young, accompanied them, and was afterwards sent to King's College, London. Later, while his father was stationed at Dublin, Ireland, he entered Trinity College, in that city, where he graduated in 1851, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts; returned to Canada the same year, and subsequently took the degree of M.A. at the University of Toronto. Subsequently, after being stationed in various places in the old world, General Cameron also returned to Canada, assigned to duties connected with the Commissariat Department in Montreal, where he died in October, 1855. Soon after reaching Toronto in 1851, Hector Cameron began the study of law with that distinguished leader of the Bar—Hon. J. Hillyard Cameron, Q.C., who, previous to his death, was probably the most eminent of the profession in Canada; and called to the Bar of Upper Canada, in Easter Term, 1854, he at once entered upon a practice which has been very successfully pursued ever since. During 1858-59 he was in partnership with the present Minister of Education, Hon. Adam Crooks. After the dissolution of that firm, Mr. Thomas (now the Hon. Chief Justice) Moss, who had previously been a student in his office, was taken into partnership by Mr. Cameron; this connection lasted until 1864, when Mr. Moss retired. From this time Mr. Cameron practised alone until 1876, when the present firm of Cameron and Applebe was formed. He has always enjoyed a large practice, and has done a leading business for many years, not confined to either Common Law or Chancery, but largely in both courts; to his many cases in the latter, however, he probably largely owns his reputation as one of the leading lawyers of Toronto. In 1872 he was created a Queen's Counsel; and in addition to his general practice, is standing counsel for the Northern Railway of Canada, Dominion Telegraph, and American Union Telegraph Companies. He has also been somewhat interested in railways, and for some years was director of the Huron and Quebec, and is now a director of the Belleville and North Hastings Railway, and Counsel for that Company and the Grand Junction Railway. The political sentiments of Mr. Cameron are in favor of the Conservative party, and he has taken a lively interest in politics for many years; was an unsuccessful candidate in South Victoria, in 1867, for the House of Commons, and in North Victoria, in 1874. In November, 1875, after Mr. MacLennan, the incumbent for the latter constituency had been unseated, he was again a candidate. Mr. MacLennan was returned, but upon a subsequent scrutiny of the votes, Mr. Cameron was declared entitled to the seat, and since that time has continued to hold it, being re-elected at the general elections in 1878. In Parliament he has actively sup-

ported the Conservative measures, and has been Chairman of the Private Bills Committee, Though taking a lively interest in all legislation, he more frequently discusses the legal questions that often arise, than any other, on the floor of the House.

In religious views he adheres to the Church of England; is a member of St. Andrew's Society, and of the Orange Order.

Mr. Cameron was married in August, 1860, to Clara, eldest daughter of William Boswell, Barrister-at-Law, Cobourg, and grand-daughter of Captain, Hon. Walter Boswell, R. N., and by this union has two children—a son, born in 1863, and a daughter, born 1876.

CHIEF JUSTICE RITCHIE,

OTTAWA.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON RITCHIE, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Dominion, is a son of the Hon. Justice Ritchie, of Nova Scotia, and was born at Annapolis, in that Province, in October, 1813. His paternal grandfather came from Scotland and settled in Nova Scotia, prior to the American Revolution. The mother of our subject was Eliza Wildman Johnston, a descendant of a distinguished U. E. Loyalist family, her grandfather being a Scotchman of the Annandale line. He married a Miss Peyton, a lady of French Huguenot extraction. He was Governor of the Province of Georgia, in the troubled times that preceded the Revolution, and when war commenced his sons all took up arms for "King George and the United Empire," and three of them fell in action. On one occasion, one of them was saved from the fury of the rebels by taking refuge in a coffin, and being mourned over by sympathetic friends.

"They wept the living Hector as the dead."

The mother of Chief Justice Ritchie was a sister of the late Hon. James W. Johnston, Judge in Equity of the Province of Nova Scotia, who died in November, 1873, at the age of eighty-one years. His father was a Captain in a Regiment of Norfolk Volunteers, raised by a grandfather of the late Judge Haliburton, Major Alexander Grant, a well-known Scotch officer, who fell mortally wounded at the storming of Fort Stanwix, and died in the arms of Captain Johnston. The latter married the only daughter of Captain Leichenstein, of Austrian extraction, and sent all his children to Scotland for their education.

The subject of this memoir was educated at Pictou College; studied law at Halifax with his father, Hon. John William Ritchie, the present Chief Judge in Equity for Nova Scotia; was called to the Bar of New Brunswick in 1838; practised in the City of St. John from 1836 to 1855, and was created a Queen's Counsel in 1854. When this honor was proffered to him, Justice Ritchie refused to accept it, unless on condition that it should not trammel him in his

political views, he being at that time in opposition to the Government. Governor-General Head had some correspondence with him, and with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, before the appointment came. The following extract from a despatch of Sir Edmund Head to the Secretary of State, dated November 11, 1853, will explain itself:—

"Mr. Ritchie is politically opposed to the existing Council. Your Grace will therefore understand that this gentleman's appointment, if made by Her Most Gracious Majesty, is to be considered as offered and accepted, without reference to party or political considerations of any kind. His professional claims are amply sufficient to justify my recommendation."

The appointment came two months afterwards, and few barristers in the Province of New Brunswick, ever created a Queen's Counsel, had the honor more worthily bestowed.

Judge Ritchie sat for the City and County of St. John, in the New Brunswick Assembly, from 1848 to 1851, when he retired, and from 1854, till he was placed on the Bench. He was a member of the Executive Council of New Brunswick from October, 1854, until appointed a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of that Province, on the 17th of August, 1855, remaining in that position until he succeeded Hon. Robert Parker, as Chief Justice of New Brunswick November 30, 1865. His appointment as a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Dominion, is dated October 8, 1875; that of Chief Justice, January, 1879. Both as a lawyer and a jurist, his career is brilliant, and now, holding the most excellent position in the judiciary department of the Dominion, he adorns his office.

Judge Ritchie has been twice married, first in 1843, to Miss Martha Strang, of St. Andrew's, New Brunswick, she dying in 1847; second time in 1854, to Grace Vernon, daughter of the late Thomas L. Nicholson, Esq., of St. John, N. B., and step-daughter of the late Admiral W. F. W. Owen, R. N., of Campobello. The Judge has one child, a daughter living by the first wife, and nine children by the second, and lost a son by his first wife.

WILLIAM HENRY GRIFFIN,

OTTAWA.

FEW men in the Dominion of Canada have been longer in the public service than the present Deputy Postmaster-General. He commenced in the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General of Canada before he was nineteen years old, and has held some official position connected with the postal department or civil service, for forty-nine years. He is still vigorous and active, and evidently does not regard labor as a very serious curse. He seems to derive solid comfort from the faithful discharge of his duties, and if a cheerful heart promotes longevity

—and we believe it does—Mr. Griffin ought to be at the bell-ropes when this century is knelled to the grave.

Mr. Griffin is a son of George Griffin, many years a surgeon in the British army, and was born in the City of London, August 7, 1812. He followed his father as he marched from place to place, while in the service, grazing in such literary pastures as were most accessible—though not always the best—and obtaining a fair business education.

In 1830, Mr. Griffin crossed the ocean to seek his fortune in the New World, settling at Quebec, where, on the 21st of April, 1831, he entered the Imperial service, by becoming a clerk in the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General. Four years later (May 1, 1835), he was promoted to be Surveyer of Post Offices, east of Kingston, and in 1851, was appointed Secretary of the Post Office Department, on its transfer to Provincial control.

Mr. Griffin was appointed Deputy Postmaster-General of Canada, June 12, 1857, and Deputy Postmaster-General of the Dominion, May 30, 1868, and in the same year, a Commissioner for the reorganizing of the Civil Service. He was also on the Board of Civil Service Commissioners in 1862. It was Mr. Griffin who negotiated the Postal Convention with the United States in 1875. He is President of the Civil Service Building and Savings Society, and Chairman of the Civil Service Board.

He is a member of the Church of England, and, so far as we can ascertain, has lived a very consistent Christian life. He is a man of great buoyancy of spirits, and genuine cordiality of nature, and affords his share of sunshine in this "dark world"—dark to those who *make* it so.

JACOB F. PRINGLE,

CORNWALL.

JACOB FARRAND PRINGLE, Judge of the County Court, was born in the City of Valenciennes, France, June 27, 1816. His father, James Pringle, was a Lowland Scotchman, of the Torsonce Pringles; was born near Edinburgh, and was an officer in the British army; his mother, before her marriage, was Ann M. Anderson. In 1817, when Jacob was little more than one year old, the family came to Canada, settling near Cornwall, the father serving as Clerk of the Peace for the United Counties of Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry, for a long period. Jacob received an English and classical education; in 1833, commenced studying law at Cornwall, and became an Attorney and Barrister in 1838, practising at Cornwall. In 1857, he was elected a Bencher of the Law Society.

Mr. Pringle was Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, from January, 1858, to November, 1866; was then appointed junior Judge of the County Court, and June 15, 1878, senior Judge, which office he now holds, performing his duties very faithfully, and with eminent satisfaction to the public.

Judge Pringle leans to the Conservative side in politics, but has never been an active partisan. He was a School Trustee of Cornwall for several years; is Past Master in Masonry, and a Trustee and Elder in the Presbyterian Church. His moral and religious standing is far above reproach, and he is a very useful citizen.

In September, 1844, Isabella, daughter of Hon. Alexander Fraser, of Fraserfield, Glengarry, became the wife of Judge Pringle, and they have five sons and five daughters living. Ann, the eldest daughter, is the wife of Arthur Moren, M.D., of Halifax, N.S.; Margaret is the wife of Frank J. Hall, merchant, of Walkerton, Ont.; Isabella is the wife of Thomas Ritchie, barrister, Halifax; and two daughters and the five sons are single. One son, Alexander Fraser, is studying medicine; another, Robert Abercrombie, law; another son, James the eldest, is Clerk of the Division Court; George is a druggist at Cornwall, and William is in the Local High School; Mary and Edith are with their parents.

Judge Pringle has a relic of Revolutionary times, an orderly book which belonged to his maternal great-grandfather, Captain Samuel Anderson, who commanded a light infantry company in Sir John Johnston's Royal Reginent—the book being a record of matters between May, 1779, and August, 1780. The paternal grandfather of the Judge was also a United Empire Loyalist.

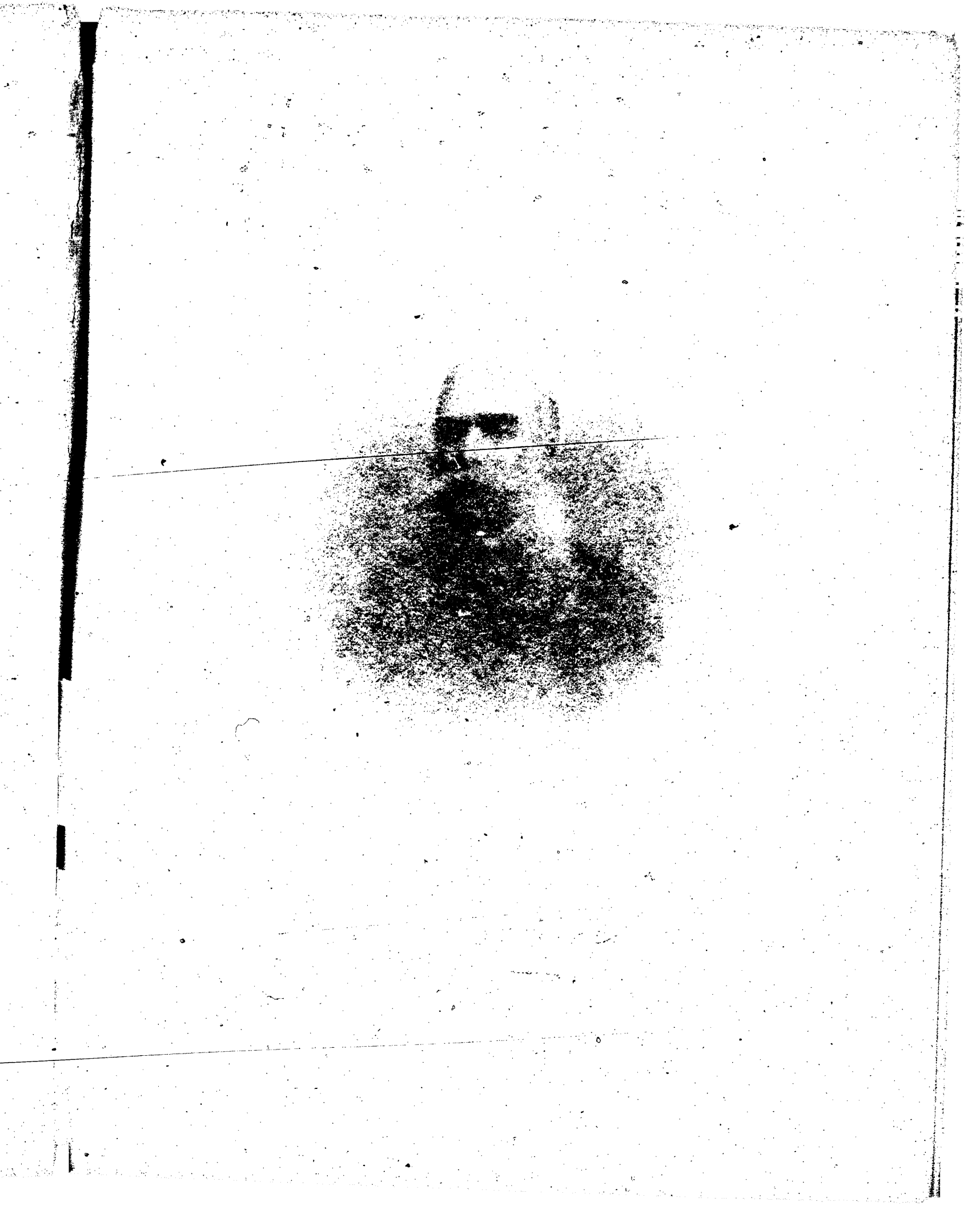
LIEUT.-COL. DENNIS,

OTTAWA.

LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN STOUGHTON DENNIS, Deputy Minister of the Interior, was born at Kingston, Ontario, in 1820. He is the eldest son of Joseph Dennis and Mary Stoughton, his wife, and grandson of John Dennis, a United Empire Loyalist, who, living in Philadelphia at the time of the American rebellion, cast his fortunes in with the Crown. At the close of the war, Mr. Dennis, with other expatriated Loyalists, settled in Shelburne, N. S., whence he moved to Beaver Harbour, N. B., and finally, in 1792, settled in Upper Canada on a tract of land given him by the Government on the Humber, near Toronto. Mary Stoughton was a granddaughter of John Gray, a member of Frazer's Highlanders, who, as part of Wolfe's army on the heights of Abraham, contributed their share towards the glories of the 13th of September, 1759, the day which gave Canada to the British Crown.

For many years, Colonel Dennis was a widely-known and active member of the land surveying profession, and in early life served the Government in making many important explorations and surveys. In 1855, he connected himself with the active militia force, raising and commanding a battery of field artillery at Toronto; and on the reorganization of the militia in 1862, he was appointed to the permanent staff of the active force as brigade major of the 5th military district.

In 1869, on the acquisition by Canada of the North-west Territories, the subject of this sketch was sent to the Red River settlement to inaugurate a system of government surveys,



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N. S. Dennis

but the work had hardly been commenced when, in common with the Hon. Wm. McDougall, C.B., who had been appointed Lieutenant-Governor, and other officials of the Canadian Government, he was obliged to leave the country, in consequence of the rebellious conduct of the French half-breeds.

In 1871, Colonel Dennis was appointed Surveyor-General of the lands owned by the Dominion. Upon acceding to office he devised and initiated, in the newly acquired territories, with the approval of the Government, the admirable system of rectangular survey and the comprehensive and liberal land policy, confirmed by Act of Parliament the following year, and now in force—and entered generally, under the direction of the Secretary of State, on the work of administering the public domain.

On accepting the office of Surveyor-General, he resigned his position on the staff of the militia, and removed to Ottawa. In November, 1878, he was appointed Deputy Minister of the Interior.

Colonel Dennis married, in 1848, Sarah Maria, second daughter of the late George Henry Oliver and Harriet Webb Sadler, his wife, of Kingston, Ontario, by whom he has had nine children, seven of whom are living.

ALEXANDER D. FERRIER,

FERGUS.

ALEXANDER DAVID FERRIER, member of the first Ontario Parliament, and a pioneer in that part of the Township of Nichol on which the village of Fergus now stands, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, November 13, 1813. His parents were Lewis Henry and Charlotte (Monro) Ferrier. His paternal grandfather was a Major-General in the British Army, and had a brother (who took the name of Hamilton), a Lieutenant in the Navy, and had command of the men who drew the cannon from the river bank to the plains of Abraham, at the time that General Wolfe won his great victory. His maternal grandfather, Alexander Monro, was Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh.

Mr. Ferrier was educated at the Edinburgh Academy and University, spending three winters in the latter institution; in 1830 came with the family to Quebec, where his father was Collector of Customs, and who died in 1833. Alexander, after being in a large Commission house in Quebec four years, came, in 1834, to the place where Fergus now stands, bought a little more than 200 acres of land; improved it from 1835 to 1845; then kept books three years at Elora; was appointed Clerk of the County Council in 1849, and held that office more than twenty years, living the first three at Guelph, and then returning to Fergus.

During the latter part of the period that Mr. Ferrier was farming, and while clerking at Elora, he was a member for four years of the District Council; was a private during the Re-

bellion of 1837-38; was subsequently promoted to Captain and Major, and in 1856 formed the 6th Battalion Wellington Militia, and was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel.

Mr. Ferrier was Clerk of the County Council until 1871, when he resigned. During the last four years that he was in that office he represented the Centre Riding of Wellington in the Local Assembly. Immediately afterwards he went to Scotland, spent three years in that country, and then returned to Fergus, where he now resides.

In 1850 he married Magdalene Dingwall Fordyce, of Fergus, who died without issue in September, 1872. He has a small but well selected library, and finds comfort and profit in his books. Among them is an edition of the poems of Robert Burns, dedicated by the author to the members of the Caledonian Hunt, and published in 1787, which was the property of his mother. Mr. Ferrier was appointed J. P. for the County of Wellington, in 1842; and was ordained an elder in Melville Church, Fergus, in 1844.

JOHN POWELL,

ST. CATHARINES.

JOHN POWELL, Registrar of the County of Lincoln, son of John Powell, senior, for many years Registrar of the Counties of Lincoln and Haldimand, was born at Niagara Town, June 19, 1809. His father was from Norwich, England, and son of Hon. W. D. Powell, Chief-Justice of Upper Canada. He received his education at the Home District Grammar School, Toronto, the Rev. Dr., afterwards Bishop Strachan, Principal, studying law in the same city with Wm. W. Baldwin and Sons; was called to the Bar in 1835. His mother, Isabella Shaw, was a daughter of Major-General, the Hon. Æneas Shaw, Adjutant-General under General Brock was appointed Judge of the County Court of York and Simcoe, in 1836, and while holding that office was also Mayor of the City of Toronto in 1838, 1839 and 1840.

He became connected with the Incorporated Militia at sixteen years of age; was in the rebellion of 1837-38, and was taken prisoner by the rebels. He was also in the Fenian raids, and is Major of the 19th Battalion Volunteer Militia, retired.

In 1844 Mr. Powell was appointed Registrar of the County of Lincoln, and has held that office nearly thirty-six years, being very prompt, faithful, and efficient in discharging its duties.

He seems to have kept out of politics; has secured and retained the good will as well as confidence of all parties and all classes of people, and has the warm esteem of a very large circle of acquaintances.

Mr. Powell grew up in the Church of England, and has served as Warden both at Niagara and St. Catharines.

He was married July 1, 1830, to Ellen, daughter of Henry Drean, merchant, of Toronto, and

of eight children, the fruit of this union, only two daughters are living. Ellen is the wife of John Ogilvy of Montreal, and Florence is the widow of William H. Averling, London, England. Of the six deceased children, four sons lived to grow up and start in business. Henry was a Barrister-at-law, St. Catharines; Murray was a Sub-inspector of Mounted Police, Melbourne, Australia; William was Sub-inspector of Customs, Canton, China, and John was a resident of British Columbia for several years.

A few months ago Mr. Powell finished his three score years and ten, and though never out of business, nor for forty-two years free from the responsibilities of office, yet he is in comfortable health, has a clear and active mind, and observes his office hours with almost the same punctiliousness that he did when in the mid-summer of life.

John Powell, senior, was born in Norwich, England, on the 26th day of August, 1776, and was there educated. Upon his voyage to Canada the ship in which he sailed was captured by a French cruiser, and he, with others, was compelled to serve as a sailor. This ship was captured by a British man-of-war, and all hands were required to serve. He remained with the ship until it reached the West Indies, when the yellow fever broke out, and, with many others, he was sent to the hospital. The ship sailed, leaving them to their fate. Mr. Powell recovered (almost the only one) from the fever, and after a long time succeeded in getting to Halifax, and thence to Canada. He was then, upon the division of the Provinces, made one of the Act of Parliament lawyers, his name appearing second on the list published by Fothergill, in 1825, fol. iii. He was captain of the first Lincoln Artillery Company in 1812, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Niagara, and released or exchanged while confined in old Fort Niagara. He was appointed Clerk of the Legislative Council, U. C.; Registrar of the Counties of Lincoln and Haldimand; and, for the hardships he underwent in the French and British service, was appointed Naval Officer or Port Admiral, by the British Admiralty, of the then port of Niagara, which position he held until his death. One of his sisters (Anne) was drowned in the ship "Albion" off the coast of Ireland, in 1820; his younger brother was engaged in the expedition under Mirenda against Spain; was captured and confined for life in the Castle of Caloa, but through the exertions of his father at the Court of Spain and before the Prince of Peace, the then Prime Minister, he was released; came in a British man-of-war to Halifax and then to York. Being of an adventurous disposition he left there and engaged as supercargo on a vessel trading to the West Indies, and was never more heard of.

The subject of this sketch has all the correspondence with the Court of Spain in his possession.

JOSEPH C. WOODRUFF,

DRUMMONDVILLE.

AMONG the prominent business men of Drummondville none stands higher than Joseph Clement Woodruff, an old citizen who has grown up with the town, and by doing a legitimate trade has won the confidence of the people. He belongs to one of the families that settled at an early day in the Niagara district, and was born at St. Davids, near Queenston, December 9, 1808. His father, Richard Woodruff, from New England, and at one time a member of the Upper Canada Parliament, was one of the first merchants at St. Davids, where he married Ann

Clement, and had eight children, six sons and two daughters, our subject being the first born. The five brothers all became farmers. Ann Clement was a native of the Niagara District, and a daughter of Joseph Clement, a pioneer in this part of the Province.

Joseph received a Common School education; early became a clerk in his father's store; served a long apprenticeship at the mercantile business; and when twenty-five years of age, moved from St. Davids to Drummondville; became a partner of William Lowell in a general store, and since 1833 has been in trade here, being the oldest merchant in the village, since Mr. Lowell retired from business.

Mr. Woodruff was living here at the time of the rebellion, but was exempt from duty on account of partial deafness,

He has been Treasurer of the township ever since its municipality was organized, and is an eminently trustworthy official. His political sentiments are Conservative, he being firm and unwavering in them.

In 1832, Mr. Woodruff married Miss Sarah Shaw, daughter of George Shaw, of Ireland, her birth place being the County of Lincoln, near Queenston; and they have had five children, four sons and one daughter. One son died in infancy; Sarah Devaux married William McKay, of Drummondville, and died in 1875, and the other three sons are living, the two younger having families. George Wellington, the eldest, is assisting his father in the store; William Walter is Postmaster at Clifton, and has been Mayor of that town six or seven terms, and Theodore W. is Postmaster at Drummondville.

HON. WALTER H. DICKSON,

NIAGARA.

WALTER HAMILTON DICKSON, Senator, was born at Niagara, January 4, 1806, being a son of Hon. William Dickson, a native of Dumfries, Scotland, and a member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, and Charlotte, *née* Adlam, who was born in London, England. William Dickson died at Niagara, February 19, 1846. His father was a writer to the *Signet*, dying in Scotland.

Mr. Dickson was educated in the Grammar School at Niagara, taught by Rev. John Burns; studied law with his elder brother, Hon. Robert Dickson; was called to the Bar at Hilary term, 1830; practised four or five years at Dundas, County of Wentworth, and in 1836 returned to Niagara, discontinuing the practice of his profession.

When a young man he was connected with the cavalry, commencing as Cornet and was Major at the time of the Rebellion of 1837-38.

Colonel Dickson has been in public life almost constantly for nearly forty years. In 1840

he was returned to the District Council, serving in that body for four years; in 1844 was returned to Parliament, it being the first session of Lord Metcalf's Parliament at Montreal; in 1848 was returned by acclamation, and in 1852 retired for Sir Francis Hincks. In 1854 our subject was called to the Legislative Council, in which he held a life seat until called to the Senate by Royal proclamation in May, 1867.

In politics Colonel Dickson may be called an Independent Conservative, he usually acting and voting with that party, but refusing all dictation, and consulting his own judgment in public matters, and acting accordingly.

He is a member of the St. Mark's Episcopal Church, and has served as Warden of the same off and on, something like thirty years.

Colonel Dickson has been twice married; first, in 1832, to Augusta Maria Geale, granddaughter of Hon. William Claus of Niagara, she dying in March, 1855, leaving nine children, six of whom are yet living; the second time in September, 1859, to Mrs. Charlotte Armstrong, widow of Captain Armstrong of the 66th regiment, and by her he has one child.

CHARLES F. GILDERSLEEVE,

KINGSTON.

CHARLES FULLER GILDERSLEEVE, Mayor of Kingston, and one of the leading business men of this city, was born here on the 17th of October, 1833, his parents being Henry and Sarah (Finkle) Gildersleeve. His father came from Portland, Conn.; settled in Kingston in 1816; was a ship-builder and steamboat owner, and an energetic business man. His maternal grandfather was a United Empire Loyalist.

The subject of this notice received his literary education at the High School of Ontario, better known as the Upper Canada College, Toronto; prepared for the profession of law, partly in Kingston and partly in Toronto; was called to the Bar in 1859, and practised in Kingston for five years.

Since March, 1864, Mr. Gildersleeve has been in the steamboat business on Lake Ontario; he owns the steamer *Norseman*, running between Rochester, N. Y., and Port Hope, Ontario, and the *Hastings*, plying between Kingston and Belleville. He is, or has been, identified with various public interests; has been President of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company since the enterprise was started in 1871, and was for some time Vice-President of the Canadian Navigation Company. Probably no man in Kingston is more active in pushing forward local improvements; he was for several years in the City Council, and in January, 1879, was placed at the head of the city government, making a very efficient Chief Magistrate.

The Kingston and Pembroke Railway mentioned above, and which enterprise he took a

chief part in initiating, has added largely to the advancement of Kingston. It constitutes the shortest route between the principal lumbering rivers of Ontario and the American market, and opens a considerable extent of country for settlement. No other single enterprise has ever given such an impetus to the growth of Kingston.

Mr. Gildersleeve belongs to a family of very enterprising men, prominent in ship-building, the sixth generation of Gildersleeves being engaged in that business at Portland, Conn. When the father of our subject came to Kingston in 1816, he assisted in building the *Frontenac*, the first steamboat on Lake Ontario, which boat was launched in August of that year. Soon afterwards he built the *Charlotte* for a company, he being the principal owner, and was the manager until his death in 1851. The eldest son, Overton Gildersleeve, was Mayor of Kingston several years; then continued the business till he died in 1864, when the next son, Charles, took it in charge, and continues it, thus representing the oldest existing steamboat interest in Canada, if not on the continent.

In politics Mr. Gildersleeve is a staunch Reformer, and has been Vice-President of the local association of his party.

He is a Master Mason, and a member of the Church of England; has held the office of warden in the latter body, and his standing in the Church and in the community is high.

The wife of Mr. Gildersleeve was Mary Elizabeth Herchmer, daughter of Charles L. Herchmer, of Belleville, Ontario. They were married in June, 1863, and have two children.

HON. SAMUEL H. STRONG,

OTTAWA.

SAMUEL HENRY STRONG is a native of Dorsetshire, Eng., and was born in 1825. His father, Rev. Samuel T. Strong, was at one time Rector of Bytown, now Ottawa.

Our subject was educated in Ottawa and Toronto; was called to the Bar at Hilary term, 1849; practised at Toronto, and soon distinguished himself as a Barrister. He was created a Queen's Counsel in 1863; was elected a Bencher of the Law School of Upper Canada, in 1860, and was a member of the Commission for consolidating the Public General Statutes of Upper Canada and Canada respectively, from December 20, 1856, to December 5, 1859.

Mr. Strong was appointed Vice-Chanceller for Ontario on the 27th of December, 1869; there remained until May 27, 1874, when he was promoted to the Court of Error and Appeal for this Province, and was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court, October 8, 1875. Prior to this date (in 1871) Judge Strong was appointed, with four other prominent men, Adam Wilson, now Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas; J. W. Gwynne, recently placed on the Supreme Bench; C. T. Patterson, now Judge of the Court of Appeals, and J. R. Gowan,

Judge of the Judicial District of Simcoe—a Commission to inquire into the constitution and jurisdiction of the several Courts of Law and Equity, Superior and Inferior, Appellate and Original, and into the operation and effect of the present separation and division of the jurisdiction among the Courts, &c., similar to the English Judicature Commission. Judge Strong has just the stamp of mind to be of eminent service on such a Commission.

An Attorney-at-law who knew Judge Strong when a student-at-law and during the period of his practice at the Bar, speaks of him, in a letter addressed to the editor of this work, as follows:

"At his elevation to the Bench, Samuel H. Strong stood the acknowledged head of the Chancery Bar of Ontario, with only one or two equals, and no superior. His high mental culture and legal attainments eminently fitted him for the position he now holds. Few men have his legal grasp and perspicuity. He seems at once to grasp all the facts and legal points of matters brought before him, and rarely, if ever, is wrong in his first judgment. He is considered, not only by the legal profession, but by his brother Judges, to have a legal mind second in balance to that of no jurist in the Dominion."

Judge Strong has a wife and two children.

PIERRE ST. JEAN, M.D.,

OTTAWA.

PIERRE ST. JEAN, a native of Bytown (Ottawa), and now one of the oldest residents of this City, was born September 22, 1834, his parents being Sylvain St. Jean and Elizabeth, *née* Causabon. His father, who settled in Bytown in about 1832, was from St. Sulpice, L'Assomption, Province of Quebec, and died at Ottawa in 1867. His maternal great grandfather was a French military officer.

The subject of this biographical notice was educated at the Ottawa College; commenced the study of medicine in 1850; obtained his degree of M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons (New Victoria College), Montreal, in 1855; practised a few months at Ottawa, in company with Dr. J. C. T. Beaubien; three years at St. Denis, Canada East; in July, 1858 returned to Ottawa, and has here been in steady practice for twenty-one years. He does a general business—medicine, surgery, midwifery, &c., making a specialty of the last named branch, and having a good reputation in all departments.

Dr. St. Jean is Surgeon to the Nunnery General Hospital; has been a Director of the French Canadian Institute for twenty-one years and President five times, and of the Ottawa *St. Jean Baptiste Societé* four times. He is Vice-President of the Ottawa Musical Union; and is alive to the welfare of Ottawa in all its phases.

Dr. St. Jean was returned to the House of Commons, to represent the City of Ottawa in 1874, and sat five years, being the first French Canadian ever elected to Parliament from Upper Canada or in the Province of Ontario. He is a Liberal or Reformer, and gave a hearty support to the Mackenzie administration. Among the measures which he favors are the protection of the rights of minorities irrespective of religious belief; a fair reciprocity treaty; the completion of the Pacific Railway on Canadian soil, and all enterprises tending to encourage settlement in the Dominion and the development of its agricultural, mineral and other wealth. He could probably have been returned to Parliament on an independent ticket; but he declined to be a candidate again. During the years he was a member of the House, he was indefatigable in his efforts to assist the poor, whose untiring friend he still remains.

The Doctor has a second wife. The first was Rose Delima, daughter of Levi LaRue, of St. Denis, married in January, 1856. She lived one year, leaving a daughter, Alphonsine, the wife of L. Laframboise, son of Hon. Judge M. Laframboise, of Montreal. His present wife was Louise, daughter of Antoine Fréchette, Esq., of Quebec, married in November, 1862. She has had seven children of whom one died in infancy, and another, Alixina, died when she was nine years old. The five living are Velleda, Delia, Honorine, Alizia and Marie Louise.

HON. WILLIAM McMASTER,

TORONTO.

HE who possesses a good name, a well-earned reputation for probity, integrity, and high moral character, and of whom it can be said that all he has attained is attributable to perseverance and pluck, individual enterprise and sagacity, is far worthier a place in this volume than he who simply boasts a long genealogical record. In this liberal age and country, ancestry, no matter how ancient or honorable, amounts to little in comparison with personal worth. Such a man, possessing these qualities, is the subject of our sketch, whose present high position, commercially, socially, and politically, is almost exclusively due to his own indomitable energy, coupled with abilities above the average, and an amount of tact and shrewdness in business affairs such as few possess. He has been fortunate because he has known when and how to use to the best advantage, that flood in the tide of men's affairs, which the immortal bard has truly said, comes, sooner or later, to all.

Mr. McMaster was born in the County of Tyrone, Ireland, where his father, the late William McMaster, was a linen merchant, on the 24th of December, 1811. He was educated at a private school, the best the neighborhood afforded, presided over by a Mr. Halcro, one of the most eminent teachers in the North of Ireland.

I [illegible] House of Commons, to represent the City of Ottawa in 1874, [illegible] French Canadian ever elected to Parliament from Upper Canad[illegible] He is a Liberal or Reformer and gave a hearty support to the [illegible] Among the measures which he [illegible] are the protection of the [illegible] respective of religious belief; a fair reciprocity treaty; the completion [illegible] Railway on Canadian soil, and all enterprises tending to encourage settlement [illegible] and the development of its agricultural, mineral and other wealth. He cou[illegible] have been returned to Parliament on an independent ticket; but he declined to be a candidate again. During the [illegible] years he was a member of the House, he was indefatigable in [illegible] efforts to assist [illegible] constituents [illegible]

The Doctor has [illegible] Rev. LaRue, of St. Denis, married in [illegible] Alphonsine the wife of L. [illegible] His present wife was Lou[illegible] daughter of [illegible] 1862. She has had [illegible] and [illegible] was nine yea[illegible]

HON. WILLIAM McMASTER.

TORONTO.

HE who possesses a good name, well-earned reputation, [illegible] and high [illegible] perseverance [illegible] place in this volume th[illegible] country, ancestry, [illegible] worth. S[illegible] whose present high position, c[illegible] energy, co[illegible] business af[illegible] when and how to us[illegible] the rich of [illegible] bard has tr[illegible] all.

Mr. M[illegible] was born [illegible] Tyrone, [illegible] father, the late William M[illegible] on the 24th of [illegible] He was educated at a private [illegible] Mr. Halero, one of the most en[illegible]

Wm. Webster

In 1833, bidding farewell to his native land, he set sail from Londonderry, bound for more promising fields, where the fruits of honest industry would be more apparent. Perhaps he had high aspirations, but however great his hopes, they were certainly below the realization, for long before reaching the biblical limit of man's three score years and ten, he succeeded in making his name familiar in almost every household, as one of the greatest of our merchants and bankers. In other fields than finance and commerce, he has also been honored as few others have been who did not make politics a business, for he has filled, at various times, many important positions of public trust by appointment of the Crown.

He had intended to settle in the States, but was induced by the British Consul at New York, to come to Canada, where, at the age of twenty-two, he at once embarked in what proved a remarkably successful mercantile career. His first position was that of clerk in the wholesale and retail house of Mr. Robert Cathcart, in which he was admitted as a partner, after clerking little more than a year. He continued in partnership with Mr. Cathcart until 1844, when he instituted a wholesale dry goods house of his own. At that time Montreal was the principal distributing point both for Upper and Lower Canada, and it required time, energy, and the exercise of skill and caution, to secure any considerable portion of the wholesale trade for Toronto. The subject of this sketch was not the first to make the attempt to draw the trade into a new channel, but no one has done more than he to make the effort successful. Mr. McMaster's operations were gradually extended, until the time came when it has been said that there were but few hamlets in Western Ontario whose merchants were not his customers to a greater or less extent. His rapidly expanding business soon required more space than was contained in the building in which he started, and he built and removed his stock to the building adjoining the Bank of Montreal. His nephews were at this time associated with him under the firm name of William McMaster and Nephews, and within a few years more their business had grown to such proportions that they were again compelled to seek more commodious quarters, and they erected the handsome edifice on Front Street, near Yonge, now occupied by A. R. McMaster and Brother, who succeeded the old firm on the retirement of Mr. McMaster to devote his whole time to other pursuits. Since then his attention has been directed almost wholly to purely financial transactions, for which his intellect seems to have been by nature peculiarly fitted, for no matter how varied have been the interests which demanded his attention they have always been within the scope of his master mind. Among the many positions which he was called upon to fill, may be briefly mentioned the following: Director of the Ontario Bank and of the Bank of Montreal; President of the Freehold Loan and Savings Company; Vice-President of the Confederation Life Association, and Director of the Isolated Risk and Farmers' Insurance Company. He is one of the organizers and heaviest stockholders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and was elected its first President. During its prosperous career of nearly twenty years Mr. McMaster has retained his responsible position

and no small share of the Bank's success is due to his tact, shrewdness, and financial experience —qualities which are more indispensable in banking on a large scale than in any other business. For many years he was Chairman of the Canadian Board of the Great Western Railway, an office by no means desirable or satisfactory, as his colleagues were in a position to carry such means as they saw fit, the only effectual way of preventing them being an appeal to the English Directors. When the growing dissatisfaction of the shareholders with the condition of the road led to a change of management, the Canadian Board was abolished, and when the English Board was elected, Mr. McMaster was the only Canadian retained. This honor indicates that his conduct as Chairman of the extinguished Board was regarded with much favor in England.

In politics he has always been a moderate Liberal, and though an interested observer of public events, he took no active part in political life until 1862, when he was elected to represent the Midland Division, which embraced North York and South Simcoe, in the Legislative Council of Canada. The members of that body had at first held their appointment from the Crown, but by a change of the constitution, effected in 1856, the elective system was introduced into the Council, the members of which were to hold office for eight years. Mr. McMaster was with difficulty persuaded to contest the seat, but having consented, prosecuted the canvass with such zeal as to astonish both friends and foes by the magnitude of his majority. Before the time came round for another election, Confederation was an accomplished fact, and the Dominion Senate was substituted for the Legislative Council, and he was one of the Senators, to represent Ontario, called by Royal Proclamation, May, 1867. In the Senate, as he did in the Council, he still continued to give the country the benefit of his liberal views and large experience, by attentive consideration of all measures calculated to benefit the public.

Senator McMaster has also found time to devote much attention to educational, social, and religious interests. In 1865 he was appointed a member of the Council of Public Instruction, and for ten years represented at the Board the Baptist Church, of which he is a prominent member. Since 1873 he has been a member of the Senate of Toronto University, having been nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor. His most practical work in the interest of education, however, was in connection with the Canadian Literary and Theological Institute, at Woodstock, of which he has been a very liberal supporter. He gave twelve thousand dollars to the building fund, and has continued by most generous annual donations to assist in meeting the current expenses of the Institution. This valuable Institution is now to be moved to Toronto, where a building is to be erected for its accommodation, to which Mr. McMaster contributes the further large sum of sixty thousand dollars. It remains to be mentioned his liberality in support of religious and church affairs, wherein his open-hearted generosity is unsurpassed, affording a commendable example to others. Some time ago the congregation to which he belongs decided to erect a new and more commodious edifice on the corner of Jarvis and Gerrard Streets, one of the costliest and handsomest in Toronto, which will, as long as it stands,

remain a memorial of Senator McMaster's liberality, and of that of the equally liberal-minded lady who has been his wife since 1871. Their joint contributions to the building fund amounted to over $60,000, and but for this large sum the undertaking would probably never have been commenced, or successfully carried out. Other worthy objects have also claimed a share in his liberality: the Upper Canada Bible Society, a purely non-sectarian institution, of which he is Treasurer, receives his earnest support, both by liberal contributions and personal services. The Superannuated Ministers' Society of the Baptist Church of Ontario, which he was mainly instrumental in founding, and of which he is President, owes its highly prosperous condition very largely to his liberality and excellent management.

Senator McMaster has been twice married; first in 1851, to Mary Henderson, of New York City, who died in 1868; and in 1871 to his present wife, Susan Molton, widow of the late James Fraser, of Newburgh, New York State.

In stature, Senator McMaster is somewhat above the medium height, with a physical development that favorably compares with his strong mental activity; with an intelligent countenance, friendly and expressive, through which is reflected a mind well stored with useful knowledge; and with a disposition generous and hospitable, he dispenses his great wealth with a free and bounteous hand when he deems the object a worthy one, and is alike beloved and respected by a wide circle of friends

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JAMES JOHNSON,

OTTAWA.

JAMES JOHNSON, Commissioner and Deputy Minister of Customs, is descended from an English soldier, who went to Ireland with Cromwell's forces. His father, Thomas Johnson, led a mercantile life in the City of Cork, where the son was born, May 20, 1816. His mother was Margery Parrot, a native of Bandon, Ireland. James received an ordinary Grammar School training; came to Canada in 1831; clerked a few years in a store at St. John, New Brunswick, and was, for fifteen years, an accountant in the Bank of British North America, Frederickton, in the same Province.

Mr. Johnson was Accountant of Construction of the European and North America Railway —a Government Road—from August, 1857, until its completion, in November, 1860, at which date he was appointed Chief Clerk of the Provincial Office of Audit, New Brunswick. He became Acting Auditor-General of that Province in January, 1865; was appointed Auditor-General the next year, and resigned the office in November, 1867, to accept the Assistant Commissionship of Customs at Ottawa. While Auditor-General, he also held the offices of Assistant Provincial Secretary and Registrar of the Records of New Brunswick. In earlier life,

before entering Government service, he was Mayor of Moncton, N.B., where he resided four years. During part of the year 1872, he was Acting Collector of the Port of St. John, N.B. His appointment as Commissioner and Deputy Minister of Customs is dated January 1, 1875.

It will be seen that Mr. Johnson has had numerous offices of trust and responsibility. He is one of those reliable men who are always found at their post, and who are themselves satisfied with nothing less than the utmost faithfulness in the discharge of their duties. He has not only the confidence of the Government, but the high esteem of his fellow citizens.

In January, 1842, Miss Amelia B. Wood, of the County of Westmoreland, N.B., was joined in wedlock with Mr. Johnson, and they have six children, three in this world and three in the other. James Albert died when only two years old. The eldest daughter, Annie Gaynor, died in 1870, just before finishing her education at the Mount Holyoke, Mass., Seminary. The eldest son, Rev. Thomas Johnson, of the Episcopal Church, was killed by accident, in August, 1875, being thrown from his carriage one Sunday afternoon, while on his way to fill an appointment to preach. Edward V. Johnson, the only son living, is employed in the Pacific Railroad Office, Ottawa, under the Chief Engineer. Minnie R., the elder living daughter, was educated at the Mount Holyoke Seminary, and has quite a talent for music, and Amelia B., the younger daughter, has the same for painting.

PETER PERRY,

WHITBY.

ONE of the pioneer merchants in what is now the County of Ontario, and one of the most prominent and public-spirited men that ever lived in this county, was Peter Perry, son of Robert Perry, a United Empire Loyalist, who left the State of New York, and settled near the foot of the Bay of Quinté, County of Lennox and Addington, soon after the Revolutionary War, being a farmer in that part of Upper Canada until his death, about 1840. Peter was born at Ernestown, near Kingston, in 1793, received such an education as the district schools could furnish to farmers' boys in these early days, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1836. In that year he removed to what is now the Town of Whitby, which was soon called, and is still known by old settlers as "Perry's Corners." Here he became a general merchant and produce dealer; the first man who dealt in merchandise of all descriptions, and bought farm products of every kind at this point. He was the best known man in this section of the Province, and very prominent in public matters until his demise, which occurred at Saratoga, N. Y., August, 24, 1851, and was caused by the breaking down of his constitution through over-work in public enterprises.

Mr. Perry entered public life in 1828. With Marshall S. Bidwell, as his colleague, he was that year elected to the Parliament of Upper Canada, and remained in the House with Mr. Bidwell until 1836. A large portion of the municipal laws of to-day, as affecting municipal councils, and assessment and taxation of property, were foreshadowed in several bills introduced by Mr. Perry, some of which became laws and remain incorporated in the municipal statutes of to-day; and, as since enlarged and improved, they are no doubt equal in excellence to similar laws in any country on the globe. It was during this period that the agitation of the "Clergy Reserves" question was commenced, and Mr. Perry was among the leading men in trying to effect the settlement of that question.

On settling in Whitby, the whole back country being a dense and almost roadless forest, Mr. Perry immediately addressed himself to the arduous and praiseworthy task of opening and improving the country through the building of roads and the bridging of streams. About 1844, through his influence, a grant of money from the Provincial Government was obtained for the improvement of Whitby harbor, and the construction of a road from that point to Lake Huron, a distance of nearly 100 miles. Something like $120,000 had been expended, and the road completed about twenty miles, when Mr. Perry died and the enterprise stopped. Meantime he commenced the agitation of the question of the separation of Ontario from the old Home District, a project which was consummated in the year of his death, Whitby being selected for the shire-town.

Although strongly pressed to go into public life again as representative from Lennox and Addington, and also for the Riding in which he lived, Mr. Perry declined doing so until 1849, when, upon the appointment of Hon. William Home Blake as Chancellor, he consented to become a candidate for the Third Riding, was elected by acclamation and was a member at the time of his death. Though, during the last two years of his life, he was in feeble health, yet on account of his energy, public spirit and thorough acquaintance with Canadian politics, he had an influence on the floor, second, probably, to that of no one outside the Government. He was a Reformer.

In the troublous times of 1837-38, though a zealous advocate of the great principles of "Responsible Government," Mr. Perry did not sympathize with William Lyon Mackenzie in the course he took on that memorable occasion. Soon after the rebellion Mr. Perry, with Sir Francis Hincks, made a long and laborious journey to what is now the State of Iowa, with the object of selecting lands for the purpose of finding another home, and starting out in life anew. The report then made by these two gentlemen of that western territory, then an almost unbroken prairie country, was printed and scattered throughout the Province, and was regarded at that time as a very important document. Shortly afterwards the famous report of Lord Durham, who had been sent out by the British Government to examine into Canadian affairs, was published, and that report, changed the minds of Messrs. Perry and Hincks, and they decided to remain in Canada.

In private, as well as in public, Mr. Perry lived an eminently useful life, being kind to the poor and a friend to everybody. His generosity was sometimes imposed upon, but he preferred to "err on virtue's side," rather than stop to inquire into the actual merits and demerits of every applicant's claims for aid. He held connection, we believe, with no church, but was a liberal supporter of the Gospel and of benevolent societies. In short, his life was spent for the benefit of his neighbors, his constituents, and his country, and he knew not what it was to tire in such noble work.

About 1814 Mr. Perry married Miss Mary Ham, of Lennox and Addington, a daughter of a U. E. Loyalist. She has had eight children, is still living, now in her eighty-fifth year, and sees the fourth generation of daughters, all living. Her own children were two sons and six daughters, four of the latter being dead. The four living are married and have families. Robert Ebenezer, the elder son, is a miller and a general business man, residing at Bracebridge, County of Muskoka, and John Ham, the youngest son, is still living in Whitby, holding the office of Registrar of the county since its formation in 1853. Though a much younger man than many others in the same office, he is one of the oldest officials in that particular position in the Province, and it is proper to here add that the present registrar law of Ontario, which is as near perfect as any law of the kind of which we have any knowledge, was drafted by Mr. Perry, in 1863, at the request of the Hon. J. Sandfield Macdonald. Mr. Perry was sixteen years in the Municipality of Whitby, holding every office from Councilor and Mayor to Warden of the county, and his usefulness in the community is second only to that of his venerated father.

WILLIAM R. MEREDITH, Q.C., M.P.P.,

LONDON.

WILLIAM RALPH MEREDITH, who represents the City of London in the Ontario Legislature, is a native of Middlesex County, in this Province, and was born in the Township of Westminster, March 31, 1840. His father, John Cooke Meredith, born in the City of Dublin, Ireland, and there graduated at Trinity College, is Clerk of the Division Court for the County of Middlesex. His mother, before her marriage, was Sarah Pegler.

Our subject was educated in the London Grammar School, and the University of Toronto, being graduated from the law department of the latter institution, and called to the Bar at the Trinity term, 1861. Mr. Meredith opened a law office in London, in the autumn of the year just mentioned, and in a short time built up a remunerative practice. As a lawyer, he is held in high esteem in the community, and holds a high position in the fraternity. He is good in

common law and consultation, and is regarded by many as the leading Chancery lawyer in Western Ontario. He is Solicitor for the City of London.

He was elected a Bencher of the Law Society of Ontario in 1871, and created a Q. C. in 1876. In August, 1872, Mr. Meredith was returned to the seat in the Local Parliament which he now holds, on the resignation of the sitting member, Hon. John Carling, and was re-elected at the general elections, in January, 1875, and June, 1879.

In politics his affiliations are with the Liberal Conservative party, and hence is opposed to the Mowat administration. He favors compulsory voting. He is the leader of his party in the Province. He adheres to the English Church, though not, we believe, a communicant.

Mr. Meredith was a member of the Senate of the University of Toronto, which conferred upon him the degree of LL.B., in 1872.

The wife of our subject was Mary Holmes, daughter of Marcus Holmes of London, Ontario, married June 26, 1862. They have four children living, and lost one son in infancy.

JOSEPH CHARLES TACHÉ,

OTTAWA.

JOSEPH CHARLES TACHÉ, was born at Kamouraska, in the Province of Quebec, on the 24th December, 1820. He is the elder son of Charles Taché, Captain of *Voltigeurs* in the war of 1812, and of Henriette de La Broquerie. The subject of this notice has two brothers, and no sisters, the elder of the former being Louis Taché, a Notary, and Sheriff of the District of St. Hyacinthe; and the younger, His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface.

Mr. Joseph Charles Taché received his classical education in the Seminary of Quebec, and his professional education also at Quebec, he followed the medical courses and attended practice at the Marine and Emigrant Hospital; he was licensed to practice medicine by the Medical Board of Lower Canada, in 1844, and settled at Rimouski, where he continued to follow his profession, and remained until the end of the year 1856. He was married in 1847, to Miss Françoise Lepage, of Rimouski, from which union six children were born; three of whom, two sons and a daughter, survive. During his sojourn of little over twelve years in the County of Rimouski, he represented this constituency in the Canadian Legislature, for a period of ten years, till he resigned his seat in the House of Assembly, at the time of his leaving Rimouski to settle in the city of Quebec, as editor of *Le Courrier du Canada*, a paper founded by persons of high standing, and of which it has been said, "It marked the beginning of a new era in the French journalism of Canada."

In 1855, Mr. Taché, the member for Rimouski, was appointed Commissioner to the Paris

Exhibition, on the occasion, and at the conclusion, of which he was made Knight of the Legion of Honor.

In December, 1859, Mr. Taché was asked by Sir George Cartier to accept the situation of Member of the Board of Inspection of Asylums, Prisons, and other Public Establishments, of which Board he became Chairman, at the death of his senior colleague, Dr. Nelson.

In August, 1864, Mr. Taché was made Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture, a situation which he still holds. In 1867, Mr. Taché was, for the second time, sent to Paris as Commissioner to represent Canada at the Paris Exhibition.

During his whole life, from the time he left college, Mr. Taché followed the career of a writer. Besides extensive current writings in the Press, and various series of lively polemics, he is the author of important Parliamentary and Administrative documents, of many brochures, and of several books on various subjects. Speaking of Mr. Taché, as a writer, Mr. Lareau in his "Histoire de la Littérature Canadienne," says, "The author has attached his name to works which will live as long as the French language is spoken along the shores of the St. Lawrence."

We shall content ourselves here to notice some of these numerous productions, with mention of the opinions expressed on them by several reviewers and critics, both Canadian and European.

He is the author of the "Report of the Special Committee on the state of Agriculture," (1850). The importance of this document is shown by the fact that it has been quoted, extracted from, and commented upon, by almost every writer, to this very day, who has undertaken to treat, or even to speak somewhat extensively on the subject mentioned; it is, in one word, a standard book on the question therein propounded.

In 1854, Mr. Taché published a book, entitled "De la tenure seigneuriale au Canada, et projet de commutation suivi de tableaux des Fiefs et Seigneuries du Bas Canada." The first edition of this work was a private enterprise; but, at the session subsequent to its publication, the book was thought of so much utility and value, that the House of Assembly, with the consent of the author, ordered a second French edition and an English translation of it to be published at the public expense.

This last work was soon followed by the publication, in partnership with M. Chauveau, of a political satire, called, "La Pléiade Rouge," which has been republished in several editions, and is still fresh in the memories of the political men of the Province of Quebec.

While in Paris, Mr. Taché published a book on Canada:—"Esquisse sur le Canada considéré sous le point de vue économiste." This work, which had two editions in French, and one in English, has been eulogistically reviewed, both in France and in Canada. The author of "L'Histoire de l'Exposition Universelle de 1855," Mr. Robin, says of it, "C'est un ouvrage "concis, nourri de faits substantiels, un tableau animé de ces contrées fertiles et pittoresques," &c., &c.

The principal work of M. Taché, as a political writer, is the book entitled, "*Des Provinces de l'Amerique du Nord et d'une Union Fédérale,*" which was written and first published, in series, in 1857, and subsequently in 1858, republished in a volume. It is in relation to that book, that the late Dean of the French Academy, the illustrious M. Biot, in a letter to the Honorable M. Chauveau, said: "Veuillez en faire mes compliments à M. Taché; son livre est plus qu'un bon livre, c'est une bonne action." The author was also complimented by the Count de Montalambert on the occasion of the publication of that book, and M. Rameau, the well known author of "*Acadiens et Canadiens,*" and of other reputed productions, says of it: "c'est ce qu'il y a de mieux dit et de plus complet sur la matière." It is interesting to compare the project of Confederation, proposed in this book of M. Taché, ten years in advance of Confederation itself, with the general features, and even minute details, of our present constitution, as embodied in the "British North America Act." It is such comparison which prompted the Honorable M. Blanchet, the present Speaker in the House of Commons, to say, in his speech on the occasion of the Confederation debate, in Quebec: "M. Taché wrote a book which was almost prophetic on this question."

In the domain of purely literary compositions, the principal works of M. Taché are, "*Trois Légendes,*" a kind of trilogy on the social and religious state of the Red Indians at three different periods of their history; "*Le Braillard de la Montagne,*" a legend in verse; "*Forestiers et Voyageurs,*" being a picture of the life, travels, ideas and habits of the French Canadian Lumbermen and Voyageurs, with landscape descriptions of Canadian nature and legends. That work, published in 1863, is very often republished, *en feuilleton,* in French newspapers and periodicals.

As a polemist, M. Taché has had several of the most lively contests which the French Press of Canada has experienced, and one writer of the liberal persuasion, who went under the *nom de plume* of Placide Lépine, says of him: "Quand on ne le lit pas de plaisir, on le lit de rage."

M. Taché has published a number of pamphlets, memoirs and papers on philosophical, medical, social, economical and scientific questions; his historical and archeological searches are quoted by M. Laverdière and Mr. Francis Parkman, in their works on Canadian History, and by Professor Wilson, in his papers on anthropology. M. Taché is the framer of our Quarantine, Patent, Trade Marks and Copyright Laws, the latter of which has been the first successful step toward the final settlement of a long standing and vexed question, and is regarded, in England, in such high estimation, that Mr. Daldy, a member of the "Royal Commission on Copyright," and one of the very best authorities on the subject at home, says of it (Report of 1878), "I have great hopes that before long, they (the Americans) will be prepared to accept an arrangement on the basis of the Canadian Act. * * * * In fact, I should be very glad to see our Government explain to them the basis of that Act, and tender that basis as the basis of a Treaty between the two countries."

The last administrative and scientific production of the subject of this sketch is the work of "Canadian Statistics," commonly called "The Census," in five volumes, the materials for which were collected under his direction and supervision by many officers and employés, the principals of whom are mentioned in the letter of presentation of the work to the Minister, printed at the head of the first volume. The order, name, economy, arrangement and control of the whole are the idea of M. Taché, whose time, for several years, has been in a great part occupied in bringing it to the result now attained. These volumes contain the returns of the first Census of the Dominion, but, especially, the retrospective statistics of the country; it is, in fact, the numerical History of Canada which forms the matter of the two last volumes of this series. The value of that work can only be fully appreciated by those engaged in, and conversant with such subjects, a surmise of which can, nevertheless, be easily obtained by anyone by the careful perusal of the introduction which begins each volume.

We have restricted ourselves, in this short sketch, to facts, and given only such opinions as have been uttered by critics of standing—certain that such a course will be more acceptable to all concerned, than any eulogy or commentaries which we could here offer.

HON. ARTHUR S. HARDY, Q.C., M.P.P.,

BRANTFORD.

ARTHUR STURGIS HARDY, member of the Ontario Parliament and Provincial Secretary and Registrar, is a son of Russell and Juletta (Sturgis) Hardy, and was born at Mount Pleasant, County of Brant, December 14, 1837, both parents being descended of United Empire Loyalists. Russell Hardy, formerly a merchant in Brantford, is a native of Canada as was also Mr. A. S. Hardy's mother. Both families came to Canada nearly one hundred years ago. Our subject was educated in the Brant County Grammar School, and at Rockwood Academy, near Guelph; studied law at Brantford and afterwards completed his studies in Toronto under the late Chief Justice Harrison, and Thomas Hodgins, LL.B., Q. C.; was called to the Bar at Easter term, 1865; has been in practice at Brantford since that time, and for some years has been at the head of the Brant County Bar. Since 1867 he has been City Solicitor; he was elected a Bencher of the Law Society of Ontario in 1875, and created a Queen's Counsel in 1876.

Mr. Hardy is the senior member of the firm of Hardy, Wilkes, and Jones, who do an extentensive common law and chancery business, and are the leading firm of the kind in the city. Mr. Hardy is a fluent, animated, and eloquent speaker, a clear reasoner, a powerful logician, and one of the most successful jury lawyers in Western Ontario. Few men of his profession and his age in this part of the Province, have a more brilliant record. He has also acquired a reputa-

tion in the western section of the Province as a very able and successful advocate in criminal cases. Mr. Hardy was first elected to Parliament for his present seat (South Brant) in April, 1873, on the resignation of the sitting member, the Honorable Edmund Burke Wood, now Chief Justice of Manitoba; was elected by acclamation at the general election in January, 1875; entered the Provincial Government, and was appointed Provincial Secretary and Registrar in March, 1877, and was again re-elected by acclamation; and after an unusually spirited contest, was re-elected a third time in June, 1879, by a large majority.

The politics of Mr. Hardy are Liberal or Reform, and he is a leading man in his party in the Province. His Christian membership is in the Church of England.

The wife of Mr. Hardy is Mary, daughter of Hon. Justice Morrison, of Toronto, one of the Judges of the Court of Appeal of Ontario, they having been married on the 19th of January, 1870. They have three children.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, M.P.P.,

BELLEVILLE.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, Mayor of the City of Belleville, and one of its prominent barristers, is a native of the Province of Ontario, being born at Trenton, County of Hastings, December 5, 1838. His father was William Robertson, lumber merchant, from Glenelg, Inverness-shire, Scotland, coming to Canada in 1827; his mother, Jane Simmons, a native of Canada, and daughter of a United Empire Loyalist. William Robertson, who died in 1861, was a descendant of the Robertsons of Strowan, "who were noted for their bravery and fine physique." When James I. was murdered in Black Friars Monastery, in the presence of the Queen and her attendants, by Sir Robert Graham, the murderer made his escape to the Highlands, hiding in the Braes-o'-Mar, where he was captured by Robert, grandson of Robert of Athol, founder of the Clan Robertson. For this brave deed, and the taking of Graham to the Queen, he was rewarded with a Crown Charter, dated in 1451, erecting a large quantity of lands into a free Barony, and also with a coat of arms—"A naked man, manacled under the achievement, with the motto, *Virtutis gloria merces.*"

When Alexander was seven years old, the family moved from Trenton to Belleville, in the same county, where the son was educated in the excellent Grammar School, and subsequently read law with George E. Henderson, Q.C., being called to the Bar in 1865. Since that date he has been in the practice of his profession in this city, being at this time of the firm of Robertson and Thomas. They have an extensive practice, but Mr. Robertson, who is a sound and able lawyer, gives much of his attention to investments, partly of his own funds, and

largely for other parties. Great trusts are confided to him, people having unlimited confidence in his integrity and business tact. He is a skilful and successful operator.

Mr. Robertson was a member of the Town Council of Belleville, before it became a city, which was in 1878, and was Mayor of the Town in 1870, and of the city in 1878-'79, at the time of writing still holding that office. He is a man who likes to push public enterprises ahead, and to see the city advancing in all its material and other interests, and he makes an efficient and popular Chief Magistrate.

Individually he is doing a great deal to build up and beautify the city. In 1876 he put up the elegant brick block known as the Robertson Block, on the east side of Front Street, and in 1879, the block on the other side of the same street.

He is a large property owner in the city, and no man takes more pride in furthering its interests, which he considers identical with his own. It is this class of public-spirited men who have made Belleville one of the handsomest cities of the younger class in the Province of Ontario.

In politics Mr. Robertson is a Conservative, and in 1873, was offered, by acclamation, the membership of the House of Commons for East Hastings; but he declined. In 1879 at the urgent request of his many friends he became a candidate for the Local Legislature, and was elected by a large majority.

He is a Knight Templar in the Masonic Order, President of the St. Andrew's Society; a member and trustee of the St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, and a man of unbending rectitude of character.

In June, 1870, Georgina, daughter of Dr. Robert Stewart, became the wife of Mr. Robertson, and she died in April, 1874, leaving one child, Ethel Jane, aged eight years. Mrs. Robertson was a woman of kind and genial disposition, having a special talent for music, and being much beloved by a large circle of friends. Her death was a serious loss to society in Belleville.

EDWIN D. TILLSON,

TILSONBURG.

EDWIN DELAVAN TILLSON, son of George Tillson, founder of the town of Tilsonburg, was born at Normandale, County of Norfolk, March 26, 1825, his mother being Nancy (Barker) Tillson, a native of the State of Maine. His father was born in Massachusetts, and in 1822 moved from New York into Upper Canada, and with Hiram Capron, and Joseph Van Norman, built, at Long Point, County of Norfolk, the first foundry, it is said, in the Province of Upper Canada.

In 1825, when Edwin was a month or two old, his father came to what is now Tilsonburg, then in the Township of Dereham, and put up a saw mill and forge on Big Otter Creek, moving his family hither the next year. Here he manufactured lumber and wrought iron, cultivated land, helped to build roads—acting as County Commissioner on roads for years—toiled hard to open the country, and died in 1863; his wife died a year later. The town took the name of Tilsonburg about 1835.

Our subject spent one year in his youth at a school in Huron County, State of Ohio, paying for his board by doing chores; worked much of the time on his father's lands until of age, and when twenty-one years old, having raised $36 by teaching school three months, with that capital commenced manufacturing lumber for himself, and is still thus engaged. For the last twenty years he has also had a flouring mill, doing custom work only; and is extensively engaged in the manufacture of oatmeal and split peas, sash, door, blinds, and brick, having one of the largest and best brick-yards in the county, if not in the Province.

He has at least 600 acres of land under improvement, besides pasture and timbered lands, his farm being second to none in this vicinity; he owns 600 acres in town, mostly in lots, and 2,000 acres in adjoining townships, and is doing a large real estate business.

The greatest undertaking of his life he now has on his hands, the building of a dam 500 feet long across Big Otter Creek, right in town. It is 34 feet high, will have a water power of about 300 horse, and will cost from $12,000 to $15,000. It will have a water-lime cement wall 85 feet long, 12 feet thick, and 25 feet high. Mr. Tillson is supervising this great work himself, and is doing it in a very substantial and workmanlike manner. He does not believe in slipshod workmanship; everything he does is made to last. Near his house is a sulphur spring with good medicinal qualities, and he is preparing to make Tilsonburg a watering-place.

He sold goods in this town for many years, going out of the trade five or six years ago; has been Postmaster since 1869; was Reeve of the Township of Dereham two terms, and was the first Mayor of Tilsonburg, serving two years.

No man in the County of Oxford is more energetic or enterprising than he, or has done more to develop the water-power and manufacturing and agricultural interests of this section of the Province. He has spent more than $40,000 improving the town—grading streets, building roads, water-works, &c. He gave $6,000 cash towards introducing the Holley system of water works which are operated entirely by water power; he has also given thousands of dollars as a private bonus to railroads which run through the town.

He is a member of the Methodist Church of Canada, and as far as we can learn, is living an exemplary Christian life; he holds the offices of steward and trustee.

July 4, 1850, he married Mary Ann, daughter of Whiting Van Norman, then of Tilsonburg, and they have five children living, and have lost two. Lillie is the wife of Dr. Lachlin C. Sinclair, of Tilsonburg; Hattie Adele is the wife of Bailey Harrison, of London; Fred., the oldest

son, is married and lives in Tilsonburg, and the other two, George and Edwin, are young and reside at home.

For years Mr. Tillson has been one of Tilsonburg's most prominent and substantial citizens; has always advanced measures favorable to the public interest; is a man of the highest moral character; by earnest industry has accumulated considerable property, and is well worthy the esteem in which he is held by the citizens of Oxford County.

JOSEPH VAN NORMAN,

TILSONBURG.

JOSEPH VAN NORMAN is a native of New Jersey, a son of John and Sarah (De Pue) Van Norman, and was born May 12, 1796. His mother was of Huguenot descent, her ancestors escaping from France at the time of the persecution of the Protestants. When he was a small boy the family emigrated to Canandaigua, in Western New York, where he received a moderate education, picked up some knowledge of the iron manufacturing business, and having a talent, as well as a natural taste, for mechanics, he built a small furnace, and operated it for two or three years; then went to Manchester, now Shortsville, in the same State, and worked as foreman in a foundry.

In 1821 Mr Van Norman came to Norfolk County, then a part of the London District, and made preparations for the erection of a blast furnace at Normandale, in the Township of Charlotteville. The next spring he was joined by Hiram Capron and George Tillson; the enterprise was completed, and proved a success. In a few years Mr. Van Norman bought out his partners, and subsequently, at different times, had for partners, his brother, Benjamin Van Norman, and his eldest son, Romaine. He gave employment to a great many men, and did much towards settling the country.

In 1847 our subject went to Marmora, bought out the iron manufactory of Hon. Peter McGill founded the Marmora Iron Works Company, and on account of the difficulty of making shipments, the company found the enterprise a losing concern, and abandoned it, Mr. Van Norman returning to Norfolk County, and building a blast furnace in the Township of Houghton. About that time occurred the great financial crash of 1857, and this undertaking also proved a failure.

Since 1863 Mr. Van Norman has resided at Tilsonburg, County of Oxford, and has been at times engaged in the manufacture of brick, lime and shingles. For the last few years he has assumed light responsibilities only, though still quite active and smart for a man who is older than this century. His memory is a thesaurus of old annals.

Mr. Van Norman was one of the first Councilmen for the County of Norfolk; has been a Councilman for the Town of Tilsonburg, and was magistrate for a long time. His political affiliations have always been with the Reform party, whose candidate he was at one time for the Parliament of Upper Canada, prior to the union of 1841.

He is a member of the Methodist Church of Canada; a good example of a steadfast Christian and one of the most hospitable men that ever lived in these parts, his door standing open for fifty years for the entrance of the weary traveler, or the agent of benevolent, religious, and other commendable enterprises. The hungry he never turned empty away, and probably a more generous heart rarely beats in any Christian land.

August 25, 1817, Mr. Van Norman married, at Pembroke, New York, Miss Roxilana Robinson, a native of Hertford, Vermont, and they have four children living, and have buried seven, three of them, Carolina, Susan Maria, and Roxilana, dying after having grown up; the last two mentioned after they were married. Romaine, their eldest child living, is at Beamsville; George Robinson is a Barrister and County Attorney for Brant, residing at Brantford; De Witt is an attorney-at-law at Palmerston; and Harriet Eliza is living with her parents. All the sons are married. Mrs. Van Norman, born in the last year of the last century, and at the time of writing this sketch just four-score years old, has the sprightliness of mind and vivacity of middle life, and has grown old with unusual gracefulness. The writer once heard her describe her first home at Normandale in 1822, it being one end of bellows-house to the furnace, with a hole in the top to let the smoke out! "But godliness with contentment is great gain;" she preserved her cheerfulness, had a better house in a few weeks, with a chimney in it, and still laughs at the humble style in which she commenced house-keeping in the wilds of Canada.

JOHN McDONAGH,

THOROLD.

JOHN McDONAGH is a native of Rivers Town, County of Sligo, Ireland, and was born February 6, 1822. His mother, before her marriage was Elizabeth Carson. His father, William McDonagh, was the youngest of five brothers, four of whom volunteered in the militia at the time of the rebellion of 1798, afterwards joined the regular army, served under Wellington in the Peninsular War, and were with him till after the battle of Waterloo. His father, who was not a whit behind the four brothers in patriotism, served twenty-five years in the yeomanry or local militia, removing to Upper Canada in 1840, and settling in the Township of Tecumseth, County of Simcoe, where he died in 1877 at the age of eighty. The mother died about ten years earlier.

In the spring of 1840 our subject joined Her Majesty's Royal Revenue Police, and served three years, following his parents to this country in 1843. After spending one year in the County of Simcoe, he removed to the Niagara District, and has resided in it for thirty-five years. He spent a little more than one year in a saw mill at Dunnville; then joined the mounted police on the Welland Canal, under command of Major Richardson, serving until it was disbanded a year or two later.

In the spring of 1850 Mr. McDonagh and other Canadians caught the gold fever, and made up their minds to see the young El Dorado of the Pacific Slope. Early in May of that year, twelve of them started out with ox teams on the overland route, going via St. Joe, Mo. (where they secured their teams and outfit), Fort Karney, Fort Laramie, Independence Rock, through the valley of the Sweet river, crossing it sixteen times, and on the 18th of June stood on the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, where the westward flowing streams take their rise. In the morning of that day they found water frozen in their buckets.

They proceeded across the Big Sandy Desert a distance of seventy miles, to Green river, thence to the Big Bear, and up its flats to Soda Springs; followed the Humbolt Valley four hundred miles, to where it disappears in a sandy plain, and thence across to Carson river, sixty miles, where their provisions gave out. They were two hundred miles from Placerville, and four of the party, with four biscuits each, started on ahead of the teams, Mr. McDonagh carrying thirty-six pounds, the others nothing. One man besides him went through, the others giving out, and waiting for the teams to pick them up. Mr. McDonagh reached Placerville, then called Hangtown, at two o'clock, p.m. of the fourth day, faint, yet would have gone farther, rather than lie down and starve to death. He never saw a sick day on the entire route, and walked all the way from St. Joe to Placerville, a distance of 2500 miles, reaching the latter place in the latter part of August; others were sick, and were glad enough to be carried on an ox cart.

One of their party had a leg broken when eighty miles east of Fort Karney, and the teams never halted, night or day, until they reached the Fort, where he had his limb amputated, and had to remain some weeks.

Mr. McDonagh commenced mining in Calaveras County, and was in California nearly four years. During the first two he was with Italian, French, Portuguese, Chinese, and Indians, and never heard a word of English from any lips but his own.

He had good success, returned in 1854 by the Nicarauga route, and on his way to Canada, halted at Philadelphia, and had his "dust" turned to coin. He has been often heard to speak of the kindness which he received at the hands of the officers of the mint. They charged him and his associate nothing for services, getting their pay probably out of the alloy put into the coin to harden it, and politely showing them through the great establishment, &c.

Since returning to Canada, Mr. McDonagh has resided at Thorold, and is one of the lead-

ing business men of the town, he has been manufacturing and dealing in ship timber since 1855, and farming by proxy and through renters. He has a farm of three hundred acres adjoining the town, other property in Thorold and at Merritton and St. Catharines, being in very comfortable circumstances. The several buildings which he has erected in Thorold have been important improvements. He is quite enterprising.

Mr. McDonagh was in the Town Council five years; was Reeve and member of County Council four years, and has been magistrate of the county a decade or more.

About the time of the Trent affair, 1861, he raised a volunteer company, and commanded it for three years, and then resigned.

Mr. McDonagh is a Conservative in politics, and for the last eight years has been president of the Liberal Conservative Association for the County of Welland.

In 1854 he married Miss Mary Ann Williams, daughter of Daniel Williams, an early settler at Allanburg. The family came here from New Jersey, and are well known in this part of the Province. Mr. McDonagh belongs to the Episcopal Church, of which he was warden several years. He is a kind man to the poor, and a true friend of those suffering from any cause; has always been a hard working man; had some severe "roughing" in middle life, yet is still very healthy and robust, and as a business man he is a fine success.

HON. LEWIS WALLBRIDGE, Q.C.,

BELLEVILLE.

THE subject of this sketch, one of the oldest and most prominent barristers, and an *ex officio* bencher of the Law Society, in the Province of Ontario, was born in Belleville. He is a grandson of Elijah Wallbridge, a United Empire Loyalist, who settled in Canada shortly after the War of Independence of the American Colonies; is a son of William H. Wallbridge, lumber merchant, who died in Belleville, March 12, 1832. Asa Wallbridge, an older brother of Elijah, erected the first house where the city now stands. The family were from Dorsetshire, England, and took sides with the Duke of Monmouth in the rebellion against King James, and left England on that account.

Mr. Wallbridge received his education under the late Dr. Benjamin Workman, in Montreal, and at Upper Canada College, Toronto; his legal education in the office of Hon. Robert Baldwin, of Toronto; was called to the Bar at Hilary term in 1839; he was created a Queen's Counsel, when comparatively young.

Mr. Wallbridge was elected to the Canadian Parliament in 1858, and later, while a member of that body, became Solicitor-General, and a member of the Macdonald-Dorion Government.

Whilst Solicitor-General he was elected Speaker of the House in 1863; held that office a little more than four years, and presided during the debates on the exciting question of Confederation at Quebec. His politics are Conservative.

Mr. Wallbridge is a member of the Senate of Albert University, and takes pride in the growth and prosperity of this local institution.

His religious connection is with the Church of England.

COL. DARBY BERGIN, M.D., M.P.,

CORNWALL.

DARBY BERGIN, son of William Bergin, Civil Engineer, was born in Toronto, Ontario, September 7, 1826. His father, who was a native of King's County, Ireland, came to Canada in 1820, and was a merchant for some time in the city where the son was born. His mother, before her marriage, was Miss Mary Flanagan, daughter of John Flanagan of Charlottenburg, County of Glengarry, Ontario.

The subject of this notice received his literary education at the Upper Canada College, Toronto; graduated M.D. at the university of McGill College, Montreal, in 1847, and has since been practising at Cornwall, having an extensive ride and a remunerative business. He was for some time one of the Examiners in the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons, and recognized as the head of his profession in the United Counties. The doctor was a Trustee of the Cornwall High School, a member of the Town Council, and for many years physician to the Counties Gaol, a position which he resigned upon entering Parliament.

When the Trent affair occurred in 1861, he raised a company with great promptness and had command of it; was made a Major in 1866, and has since been promoted to the rank of Colonel of the 59th Stormont and Glengarry battalion of volunteer infantry.

Dr. Bergin was first returned to parliament for his present seat, by acclamation, in Sept., 1878. In politics he is a Liberal-Conservative; in religion a Roman Catholic.

He and his younger brother, John Bergin, born July 15, 1829, a barrister at Cornwall, and four years Master in Chancery, own the "Stormont Stock Farm," one mile east of the Cornwall station on the Grand Trunk Railway. This farm is devoted mainly to the breeding and training of roadsters and trotters, an enterprise started about five years ago. They commenced by purchasing "Ringwood," sired by "Edward Everett," the dam being by "Long Island Black Hawk," a golden chestnut 15⅔ hands high, weighing 1,170 pounds; and not long after, "Midway," a son of "Almont," brother in blood to "Alley West" and "Piedmont."

The *Canadian Illustrated News* of February 2, 1879, contained a portrait of "Midway," and the following reference to both of these splendid stallions :—.

"The Messrs. Bergin own two famous stallions, 'Ringwood' and 'Midway.' A glowing description of the former, with portrait, was given a few months ago in *The Spirit of the Times.* 'Ringwood' is described as 'a horse of grand presence, a model of equine beauty and of power, a style and carriage "at both ends," to use the phrase of Dr. Herr, the Nestor of Kentucky breeders, not surpassed by any horse in the country ; action even and true, with the smoothness, power, and regularity of a Corliss engine ; afraid of nothing, full of ambition, perfectly broken, of the kindest disposition, he is the very *beau ideal*, the *ne plus ultra* of an American trotter and gentleman's roadster. 'Ringwood' combines in the most direct descent the blood of 'Messenger,' of 'Grand Bashaw,' and of 'Diomed,' the fathers of those great trotting families the Hambletonians, the Mambrinos, the Bashaws, the Clays and the Stars. What may we not expect from such a sire ?'

"'Midway' is a brown colt, bred by General Whithers, of Lexington, Ky. ; 15 hands 3½ inches high. No trotting horse in this country is so closely allied to the Queens of the Trotting Turf, 'Goldsmith Maid' and 'Lady Thorne,' as is 'Midway.' Back of his dam, he belongs to the stoutest and fastest running families that ever trod the American turf."

They also own a small but choice herd of short horns, which will soon improve the present breed of cattle in their neighbourhood.

Messrs. D. and J. Bergin keep an experienced trainer on the premises, and are fully determined to do something towards improving the stock of horse flesh in their section of the Province.

GEORGE WATSON,

COLLINGWOOD.

GEORGE WATSON, Collector of Customs at Collingwood, was born near Aberdeen, Scotland, December 2, 1828. He lost his mother when about six years old. In 1836 the remainder of the family, father and two sisters, emigrated to Upper Canada, settling on a farm in the Township of Chinguacousy, twenty miles from Toronto. George finished his education at a grammar school in Toronto ; continued on the farm until 1855 ; then became a passenger conductor on the Northern Railway, and was in that position between eleven and twelve years, his home being at Collingwood. He left the road on account of ill health on the 4th of November, 1866 ; on the 22nd of the same month was appointed Sub-Collector at the out-port of Collingwood, and when the port was made an independent one, he was

appointed Collector of Customs, an office which he still holds, and in which he is very prompt and faithful.

In politics he is a Reformer, and belongs to a family of staunch Reformers, who know no "shadow of turning." He has considerable prominence as a politician in that part of Ontario.

Mr. Watson was elected Mayor of Collingwood on the first of January, 1867, and by repeated re-elections held that office five consecutive years, when he declined serving longer at that time; but in 1877 he was again elected and served another term. He made an eminently useful chief Magistrate of the town. He is a Justice of the Peace, Surveyor and Registrar of shipping at the port, and Chairman of the Board of License Commissioners for West Simcoe,—and has the reputation of being a man true to every trust imposed upon him.

In June, 1865, Mr. Watson married Miss Joanna Watson, daughter of John Watson of Chinguacousy, and they have one son, named George, aged twelve years.

Mr. Watson is a Presbyterian, as firm in the religion as in the political faith of his forefathers,—a positive man, knowing why he believes in any tenet, and adhering to it with the utmost tenacity. In a word, he is a conscientious, honest, Scotchman,—a true characteristic of "the land of brown heath and shaggy-wood."

He has earned for himself a competency sufficient to maintain his independence—a trait in his character.

RUFUS STEPHENSON, M.P.,

CHATHAM.

RUFUS STEPHENSON, member of the Dominion Parliament since the Dominion was formed, representing the County of Kent; is a native of Springfield, Mass., dating his birth January 14th, 1835. His parents are Eli and Chloe (Chapin) Stephenson, his father being still alive, and in his 94th year. His mother is a descendant of Deacon Samuel Chapin, a Puritan who came to Roxbury (now in Boston) Mass., prior to 1640, and settled at Springfield, same State, in 1642. His descendants form one of the most numerous families in the United States, embracing many names of a national reputation. Among them are Hon. Henry Chapin (Judge), Worcester, Mass., Edwin Chapin, D. D., N. Y. City; A. L. Chapin, D. D., President Beloit College, Wis.; Hon. Moses Chapin, Hon. William H. Seward, Hon. Solomon Foot, Henry Ward Beecher, J. G. Holland, Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., and scores of other persons who might be mentioned. In September, 1862, a meeting of the descendants of Deacon Samuel Chapin was held at Springfield, Mass., and between 2000 and 3000 of them were present.

The grandfather of our subject was from Lancashire, England, and was of that branch of the Stephenson family from which sprung George and Robert Stephenson, so famous as railway engineers. His grandmother was of the Murphy family, Londonderry, north of Ireland. She

died in St. Catharines in 1854, at the advanced age of within a few months of 100 years. In the infancy of Rufus the family moved to St. Catharines, Ontario, where he was educated in the Grantham Academy. His father's youngest brother, the late Colonel Eleazer Williams Stephenson of that place, was prominent as one of the promoters of the scheme for the construction of what is now called the Welland Canal, and was one of the Directors associated with the late Hon. William Hamilton Merritt, of the Welland Canal Company. He was also connected with many other enterprises which tended largely to develop the interests of the Niagara District, and especially the now flourishing city of St. Catharines. It was Colonel Stephenson who established the first Royal Mail stage coach line through Upper Canada from Niagara to Detroit, and in later years was intimately connected in business relations with those well-known enterprising Canadians, Messrs. Taylor, Chatham; Segar, London; Babcock, Brantford; Davis, Hamilton; Haynes of St. Catharines; Bernard of Toronto, and Weller of Cobourg. Colonel Stephenson was accidentally killed in 1867 by the running away of a pair of horses he was driving. The subject of this sketch, who was with him in the carriage at the time of the accident, narrowly escaped with his life. It was Eli Stephenson who first developed the manufacture of salt at St. Catharines, his works being located on the site now occupied by that magnificent structure known as the "Stephenson House." He learned the trade of a printer in the offices of the St. Catharines *Journal*, the *Long Point Advocate*, Simcoe; and the *British American*, Woodstock. In 1850 came to Chatham as foreman of the office of the Kent *Advertiser* and associate editor of the same; and in a short time took charge of the Chatham *Planet*, of which he became proprietor in 1857. He conducted that paper until November, 1878, when he disposed of it to his two oldest sons, Sydney and Edwin Frederick Stephenson, who are keeping up the excellent character of the journal, published tri-weekly, as well as weekly.

Since becoming a resident of Chatham, Mr. Stephenson has held numerous municipal and other offices; has been chairman of the Common School Board; Chief Engineer of the Fire Department; member of the County Board of Public Instruction; member of the Town Council a dozen years or more; member of the County Council one term, and Mayor three terms in succession, being re-elected twice by acclamation.

He has been Captain of No. 2 Co., 24th Battalion Volunteer Infantry since 1866.

In 1867 he was the successful candidate of the Liberal-Conservatives for the first Dominion Parliament for the County of Kent, and was re-elected at the general elections held in 1872, 1874 and 1878. Among legislative measures initiated by him were, the action of the Government in regard to the status of naturalized foreigners in the British Colonial Possessions, and the coasting relations with the United States and the navigation of inland waters, besides a number of general and local improvements of substantial value to Western Ontario. His politics are Liberal-Conservative.

He is a Free Mason, and has been Secretary of Lodge 46, Wellington.

October 11, 1854, Mr. Stephenson was joined in marriage with Georgiana Emma, eldest daughter of Thomas Andrew, barrister, formerly of London, England, and granddaughter of Joseph Sparks, Esq., of the County of Kent, England, and at one time a director of the East India Company. They have nine children, five sons and four daughters. The eldest son, Sydney, is married to Georgiana Minty; Chloe Eleanore is the wife of B. H. G. Vicars, of Toronto; the others are single.

WILLIAM GREY,

WOODSTOCK.

ONE of the oldest residents in Woodstock, and one of its most prominent citizens, is William Grey, who settled in Oxford County in 1825, two and a half miles from the present Town of Woodstock, before the place, as a town, had a name, except "Town Plot." The spot on which his house now stands, a quarter-mile from the Post Office, was a sugar bush half a century ago. He saw a village start here, and gradually expand into a town of 6,000 inhabitants,—industrious, thriving, and intelligent; and no man now living here has done more to build up the place than Mr. Grey. He is a native of West Pennard, Somersetshire, England, dating his birth October 18, 1812. His father, Thomas Grey, a farmer, was a descendant of a family of large property holders in Somersetshire; married Jane Carter, of his native county, and, in 1822, brought his family to Canada, halting two or three years at Nicolet, Lower Canada, and, in 1825, coming as far west as the County of Oxford.

William received a good start in his education before leaving the Old Country, and, after coming to Canada, availed himself of the best means at his command to complete it; but never, we believe, grew proud of his store of knowledge.

Mr. Grey farmed for many years, owning, at one time, three or four farms, all of which he has sold. He has some woodland, and considerable town property, beside his pleasant home on Graham Street. Mr. Grey built the first brick building, for dwelling purposes, erected in Woodstock—the Royal Hotel, still one of the popular public houses in the place. When it was erected, in 1843, it was probably the best hotel building within fifty miles of Woodstock. Mr. Grey has since erected various other buildings here, spending, in all, in such improvements, something like $40,000 or $50,000.

At one period after settling in the town Mr. Grey acted as deputy sheriff, and was a commission merchant, and a conveyancer, dealing very extensively in real estate. At the same time he was also an insurance agent for several of the best American companies, and was in the Town or County Council much of the time. He was the second Mayor of Woodstock,

Joseph Sidworth being the first. He has since held the same office several terms, and must have been in the Municipality of Woodstock altogether, at least, 25 years. He is one of the oldest magistrates in the county.

Mr. Grey was the first President of the Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway Company, and is now President of the Oxford Loan and Savings Society, the Woodstock and Norwich Plank and Gravel Road Company, and the Woodstock Board of Trade.

Mr. Grey was reared in the Episcopal Church, held the office of Warden over twenty years; has been a member of the Synod since it was formed, and has always been very active in Church matters, showing his public spirit here, as in many other directions.

Mr. Grey married, quite young (October, 1832), Miss Susan Westbrook, of Oakland, then County of Oxford, now Brant, and they had two children, one dying in infancy, and the other, John George, after he had become a practising physician.

TECUMSEH K. HOLMES, M.D.,

CHATHAM.

TECUMSEH KINGSLEY HOLMES, one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Kent County, Ontario, is a son of Abraham and Jane Louisa (Gibson) Holmes, and was born at Euphemia, County of Kent, January 17, 1839. His father, many years a farmer, is still living, being in his 84th year. The family is of Irish descent, the great grandfather of our subject coming over when the father of Abraham Holmes was a child, and settling at Montreal. The grandfather of our subject, on reaching manhood, removed to Sandwich, Upper Canada, and was there Principal of an Academy many years. The Gibsons were United Empire Loyalists. The mother of Tecumseh was a granddaughter of General Gates, who fought on the side of the colonies.

In his younger years our subject prepared himself in the public schools of his native country, and by private study, for an instructor, and taught five years. He studied medicine with Drs. Wallen and Askin of Chatham; attended lectures in the Medical Department of the Michigan State University, Ann Arbor, in 1864; the next year was graduated M.D. at Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn; a year later at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and at Victoria University, Ontario, 1867. While in New York, Dr. Holmes also took private lessons in surgery of Dr. Frank Hastings Hamilton, of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, one of the most eminent surgeons in the United States; and in auscultation and percussion of Dr. Austin Flint, senior, of the same college, and the best writer on theory and practice of medicine in that country.

With the best of preparations for his practice, both in medicine and surgery, Dr. Holmes opened an office at Chatham in May, 1867, and has been one of the most successful men in his profession in Western Ontario. He makes a specialty of nothing, but has given a good deal of attention to the diseases of women and children. His whole time and energies are devoted to his profession in its several branches, and his standing is excellent. He has, from the start, been an active member of the Western and St. Clair Medical Association, and was a delegate from it to the International Medical Congress—Centennial of the United States—held at Philadelphia in 1876. On that occasion he prepared and read a paper on the "Management of Convulsions in Children, depending upon a High Temperature of the Body," which paper was published in the transactions of that Congress. He has also prepared for the same local association, several papers, which have been published in its transactions. He is, likewise, quite active in educational matters, occasionally lecturing before teachers' conventions.

Dr. Holmes is Surgeon of the 24th Battalion Volunteer Infantry, and has held one or two offices in the corporation of Chatham, but evidently has no aspirations in that direction, as civil offices would necessarily interfere with his very remunerative practice. He is a decided and earnest Reformer, and has been urged by his political confreres to stand as a candidate for the Provincial Parliament, but has steadfastly refused to let his name be used in a nominating convention.

He is a member of the Church of England, and much interested in religious progress and moral reforms, being an ardent supporter of the temperance cause, and frequently and zealously advocating it on public occasions. He was the first Worthy Chief of the first Lodge of Good Templars in Kent County.

The Doctor has been married since January 23, 1873, his wife being Mary E., daughter of Thomas H. Taylor, of Chatham. They have two boys.

ROBERT HAY, M.P.,

TORONTO.

ROBERT HAY, member of the House of Commons for Centre Toronto, is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Henderson) Hay, and was born in the parish of Tippermuir, Perthshire, Scotland, May 18, 1808. His father was an agriculturist in moderate circumstances, with a family of nine children; and at fourteen years of age our subject had to leave school and rely upon his own small hands for support. He became an apprentice to a cabinet-maker; learned the trade thoroughly in the town of Perth; worked at it as a journeyman in the old country until the summer of 1831, when he sailed for the new world, reaching Toronto on the 10th of

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[illegible] January 25, 1872, [illegible] being Mary E. daughter of Thomas [illegible]

ROBERT HAY, [illegible] son of Robert and Elizabeth [illegible], [illegible] Auchtermuir, Perthshire, Scotland, May 18, 1808. His father was in [illegible] circumstances, with a fa[illegible] children, and at fourteen [illegible] school and rely u[illegible] small hands for support. He [illegible] stocking-weaver, learned th[illegible] thoroughly in the town of Perth [illegible] trade in the old country u[illegible] 1832, when he sailed for [illegible] Toronto on the 10th of

Robert Hay

September. Here has been the home of Mr. Hay for almost fifty years, and by hard work and the most careful attention to his business in all its details, he placed himself in comfortable, and we might say independent, circumstances years ago. In the year 1835 he commenced business, forming a partnership with John Jacques, a native of Cumberlandshire, England, and the firm of Jacques and Hay continued between thirty and forty years. They commenced with a capital of about $400 each, and with a "force" of two apprentice boys, enlarging from year to year until they had something like four hundred men.

After they had been in business about twenty years, they were burnt out twice, losing, in the aggregate, about $200,000—the accumulations of two decades of solid work. Without "bating a jot of heart or hope," they rebuilt, and pushed on to fortune, good luck thenceforth attending them.

In 1870 Mr. Jacques retired from the business, and two worthy men, long in the employ of the firm—Charles Rogers and George Craig—took his place; and the firm of R. Hay and Co. continues the business, their present store-rooms being at the corner of King and Jordan Streets, their sales averaging, during the last nine or ten years, about $350,000 per annum. It is safe to say that no better furniture is manufactured in the Dominion of Canada. Its sales are not altogether limited to this country: several shipments yearly have been forwarded to Great Britain. Some very prominent families in England have been supplied from the shops of this firm, among whom are Lord Abinger, and Mr. Bass, M. P., son of the extensive brewer, well known the world over.

Mr. Hay has a saw mill at New Lowell, County of Simcoe, cutting 4,000,000 feet of lumber annually; also at the same place a hair factory and a turning shop, equipped with the best of machinery. He has likewise a farm there of 700 acres, which he owns in company with his nephew, Robert Patton, which is all cleared and improved. They raised 45 acres of potatoes in 1879, and are preparing to plant more than twice that number of acres in 1880, the soil being admirable for root crops. Mr. Hay has recently commenced the breeding of short-horn cattle on the farm, and has also a few sheep and swine of choice breeds. Near New Lowell he has 2,500 acres of woodland.

Mr. Hay is a Director of the Credit Valley Railway, and of the Electric Manufacturing Company of Toronto. In September, 1878, he was elected to Parliament to represent the riding of Centre Toronto, one of the wealthiest and most important constituencies in the Dominion. He was formerly, and for many years, a Liberal in politics, but latterly has favored what is known as the "National Policy," which means a protective tariff to Canadian industries, and now acts with the Liberal Conservatives, having received their unanimous and hearty support along with many Liberals at the election just mentioned. He also favors the adoption of a prohibitory Liquor law, as soon as the people are educated up to that high standard of morality.

November 18, 1847, Mr. Hay married Miss Mary Dunlop, a native of Glasgow. She was born in 1827 and died in 1871, leaving six children, one of whom, Sophia, has since died. One son and one daughter had preceded her to the other world.

Mr. Hay is as much of a self-made man as almost any province or country can present. Relying upon his own labor for support since he entered upon his teens; applying himself to his daily toil with an industry that never flags, he has won the crown of well-merited and notable success.

LAMBERT R. BOLTON,

BOLTON.

THE Bolton family is thoroughly identified with the history of the Township of Albion and the County of Peel, some of its members having figured quite prominently in this locality. James Bolton, one of the pioneers in Albion, and the grandfather of our subject, came from the County of Suffolk, England, to Upper Canada in 1818; his occupation was that of a carpenter and builder. He settled in Albion, near the Humber, the next year. We learn from the "Historical Atlas of Peel County," that he erected the first grist-mills at Weston, Newmarket, Lloydtown and Tecumseh, and also a number of buildings in the City of Toronto and the neighborhood. He was quite a noted man, and active, using his pen as well as voice in opposing the "Family Compact," and taking a prominent part in politics previous to the Rebellion, leaving the country at the time of the outbreak, and dying in Indiana in 1838.

He left six sons, of whom Charles the eldest son, was the father of our subject. He was born in England in 1804; married Catharine Parker, daughter of William Parker of Albion, in 1827; bought the farm that year which covered part of the present village of Bolton; was a farmer and subsequently a merchant here, and died in 1863; held the offices of School Commissioner under the old law, School Trustee, Deacon of the Congregational Church, the latter office he held till his death, and was a noble Christian man, a valuable citizen of the place.

His brothers were, George Bolton, a farmer, who died at Fordwich, County of Huron, in 1877; Henry Bolton, also living in Albion, and dying in 1845; James Cupper Bolton, a miller, farmer, and merchant in Bolton, from 1845 to 1854, when he sold his property here, removed to the Township of King, near Newmarket, where he still lives, and was appointed Justice of the Peace in 1848, and is now one of the oldest magistrates in this part of the Province; Samuel Bolton, a carpenter and builder, who settled in Bolton in 1846, and is still residing here, and is a member of the Congregational Church; and William Bolton, the sixth son, a carpenter by trade, who lived alternately in Ontario and Indiana, and died in that State in 1865. He was a member of the Primitive Methodist Church.

The subject of this sketch, a leading business man in Bolton, was born here September 8, 1831; educated in the Common School; farmed until sixteen years of age; served an apprenticeship at the mercantile business in Toronto; was a clerk and book-keeper in Bolton for several years; and about 1856 became a conveyancer, which occupation he still follows, doing most of the business of that kind in this vicinity, and having an excellent reputation for accurate and honest work.

Mr. Bolton was appointed Commissioner of Queen's Bench in 1853; a Justice of the Peace in 1863, and is also a Notary Public and Clerk of the Division Court; was Clerk of the Township Council six or seven years; a School Trustee at one period; and Reeve of the Village for five years, elected every time by acclamation. In 1879 he was elected a Director of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway.

Mr. Bolton is a Reformer, and a leading man in the party in Peel and Cardwell.

He holds the same office in the Congregational Church that his father held, having been Deacon since about 1863 or 1864. His heart is enlisted in every good work, and he is the poor man's friend.

In 1863 he married Maria Warbrick, daughter of James Warbrick of Bolton, and they have four children: James Warbrick, Grace, Louisa Maria, and John.

Among the early settlers in Bolton, is also George Evans, who came here in 1839, opened a Hotel in 1842, and is still its proprietor. He has been a Magistrate for nearly thirty years; was a member of the County Council from 1847 to 1856; has been a Commissioner of Queen's Bench for a long period, and Post Master for the last ten or twelve years. During the Fenian raid he was Captain of Company No. 4, 36th Battalion, and now holds the rank of Major of that Battalion.

WILLIAM PATERSON, M.P.,

BRANTFORD.

WILLIAM PATERSON, who represents South Brant, in the House of Commons, is a son of James and Martha (Lawson) Paterson, of Aberdeen, Scotland, and grandson of Rev. Mr. Paterson, minister for years at Midmar, Scotland. His parents came to Upper Canada, nearly fifty years ago, and he was born in Hamilton, September 19, 1839. He was educated in that city and at Caledonia, in the County of Haldimand; came to Brantford in 1854, and was a clerk in a general store, until 1863, when he commenced the bakery business, and manufacture of confectionery, being for several years in company with Henry B. Leeming. Since 1876 he has been alone. His bakery and confectionery are operated by steam, with all the latest and best methods of manufacture introduced into his works, and he is doing a business, in the three departments of industry mentioned, of about $150,000 a year. He has the genuine pushing

disposition, and probably no manufacturer in the city does a more prosperous business. He is a straightforward, high-minded man, and has an honorable standing in the community.

Mr. Paterson was elected a member of the Town Council of Brantford, in 1868; was subsequently Deputy Reeve for three years—1869-1871—and Mayor in 1872. At the general election, in the last named year, he was elected to Parliament, defeating Hon. Francis Hincks, the then Finance Minister, and was re-elected in January, 1874, and September, 1878. He is a Liberal or Reformer, and, so far as we can learn, is popular with his party, and faithfully represents his constituency in the House of Commons.

Mr. Paterson is a member of the Independent Church, and maintains a high character for rectitude and purity of life. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Ontario Sabbath School Association for three years.

His wife was Miss Lucy Clive Davies, daughter of Timothy C. Davies, of Brantford, married in September, 1863. They have two children living, and have buried two.

THOMAS W. JOHNSTON, M.D.,

SARNIA.

THOMAS W. JOHNSTON, Sarnia's pioneer physician, was a native of Ireland, and was born in Omagh, County of Tyrone, on the 24th of March, 1813. He was the son of Hugh Johnston, merchant and contractor, of the same place. His early studies were prosecuted at the High School in Omagh, under the direction of Sir William Smith. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to John Hamilton, a surgeon of great local celebrity; and the nature of the duties imposed upon the young apprentice will be inferred from an extract from the indenture executed by the parties at the time, the original copy being now in the possession of Dr. T. G. Johnston, of Sarnia, eldest son of the subject of this sketch. By the terms of this paper the apprentice agrees: "His master faithfully to serve, his secrets to keep, his lawful commandments gladly to do. He shall do no damage to his said master nor see it to be done of others, but shall to his power let, or faithfully give warning to his said master of the same. He shall not commit fornication, nor contract matrimony within the said term. Hurt to his said master he shall not do, cause, or procure to be done of others. He shall not play at cards, dice tables, or any other unlawful games, whereby his said master may have loss, with his own or other goods during said term, without license of his said master. He shall neither buy nor sell, he shall not use or haunt taverns, ale houses or play houses, nor absent himself from his said master's service day or night unlawfully, but in all things, as an honest and faithful apprentice, he shall behave himself toward his master and all his, during his said term; and the said master his said apprentice, in

the same art which he useth, by the best ways and means that he can, shall teach and instruct, or cause to be taught and instructed with due correction."

In 1832 young Johnston came to the United States, bringing with him from Dr. Hamilton the best testimonials in regard to the "regularity of his habits," and "his excellent knowledge of his profession." The certificate of Dr. Hamilton speaks highly of the skill of his pupil in "the practice and compounding departments of the Castlederg and Killeter Dispensary," and bears date April 11, 1832. With his father and family, Dr. Johnston resided a short time at Niagara, then Upper Canada; subsequently he removed with the family to the neighborhood of London, where he became the owner of a large tract of land, which he afterward exchanged for land on the River St. Clair.

In 1834 Dr. Johnston went to New Orleans, where he prosecuted his medical studies under Dr. Stone and at the Medical College of Louisiana. As evidence of the attainments he had made in medical science, he received in 1837 a finely executed diploma on parchment, from the above college, bearing the signatures of the seven members of the Faculty, and also that of E. D. White, Governor of the State of Louisiana. Suffering an attack of yellow fever in New Orleans, he, on his recovery in 1838, returned to the banks of the St. Clair, stopping first at Moore, where he was engaged for several years in the practice of medicine. Subsequently, Sarnia having become a village and an important business centre, he removed there, and continued in the practice of a profession which he adorned, and in which he was for many years almost without a rival.

In 1848, in pursuance of an Act of the Canadian Parliament to license practitioners in Physic and Surgery, His Excellency Lord Elgin signed a license authorizing Dr. Johnston "to practise physic, surgery, medicine and midwifery, within that part of the Province of Canada, formerly constituting Upper Canada." This was also in pursuance of certificate and recommendation from the Medical Board of that part of the Province composing the Western District.

As early as 1840 license had also been granted Dr. Johnston to practise physic and surgery in the State of Michigan. The authorization is in the form of a document bearing date May of that year, and signed by the officers of the Michigan State Medical Society: Z. Pitcher, President; Adrian R. Perry and G. B. Russell, Censors; and J. B. Scovel, Secretary.

In August, 1841, Dr. Johnston was appointed by Lord Sydenham to the post of Surgeon to the Third Regiment of Kent Militia, the commission bearing date, Kingston, August 19. In 1857 he received from Governor Head, under date of Toronto, March 10, an appointment as Surgeon to the Fourth Battalion of Lambton Militia, "taking rank and precedence in said battalion from the 15th of November, 1856, and in the militia of the Province from the 17th of August, 1841."

For a long period of years Dr. Johnston devoted himself faithfully to the duties of his profession in Sarnia and in parts adjacent, and for a considerable period he was the chief, if not the only, practitioner in the place. His calls were frequent and his rides extensive; but he was

ever attentive to the cry of distress, and had little apparent concern about the ability of the suffering to render compensation for his services. He was a successful practitioner, and popular, both as a physician and a man. Of genial temperament and social habits, he was a great favorite with the public. He was the first Mayor of Sarnia ever elected by the people, and for three successive years he was chosen by acclamation to discharge the duties of that office. It was during his incumbency that the place was visited by the Prince of Wales, and on that memorable occasion he did the honors of the chief magistrate quite to the gratification of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in Sarnia.

Dr. Johnston was appointed Registrar of the County of Lambton in 1866, an office which he held until his death, which occurred at Sarnia, March 12, 1876.

Dr. Johnston was married to Grace, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Sutherland, of Edinburgh, in October, 1847. By this estimable woman he had seven children, four sons and three daughters; all save one son survive him. His eldest son, Thomas G. Johnston, inherits the father's taste for his chosen profession, and is now in the enjoyment of a large practice as a physician in Sarnia, having qualified himself for his duties by a course of study at McGill College, Montreal.

EDWARD McGILLIVRAY,

OTTAWA.

EDWARD McGILLIVRAY is a son of Donald McGillivray, a farmer, who came from Invernessshire, Scotland, in 1793, and settled in the County of Glengarry, where Edward was born September 15, 1815. His mother was Catharine Campbell, a Highlander.

The subject of this notice is one of the leading merchants of Ottawa; received a very plain education in a country school, but made good use of his time, and early became quite proficient in figures, the Mathematics being a favorite study with him. In youth he profitably employed his leisure time when out of school, and acquired a fair knowledge of the branches necessary for the prosecution of business.

When about sixteen years of age, with ten pence in coppers in his pocket, he entered a store at L'Orignal, County of Prescott; there served a four years' apprenticeship at the mercantile trade; in 1835 came to Ottawa and clerked one year for Wells and McCrea, and then commenced business for himself at the same place, Nos. 333-335 Wellington-street, where he has traded since the autumn of 1836.

At first he dealt in dry goods and groceries, and of late years in groceries and provisions only, wholesaling since about 1873. He always has a close oversight of his business, which he manages with prudence and success. For a few years past it has averaged about $30,000 per month.

Mr. McGillivray is a Conservative in politics, and has as little to do with offices as possible, consistent with his duties as a citizen. He served eight years in the City Council of Ottawa, and was the first Mayor elected (1858) by the voice of the people, serving two years. At one time he was President of, or a Director in, twelve different societies and institutions, three-fourths of which positions he has given up, turning them over to younger men with more leisure.

He is a Son of Temperance, and has been a diligent worker in that good cause for forty-eight years. It is almost needless to say that he is well preserved, and as active as ever in business.

He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and for more than thirty years was an office-bearer in that body, being on the Temporal Committee. He has a very large circle of acquaintances and friends, by whom he is held in high esteem.

January 9, 1841, Miss Catherine Collins, a native of Ireland, became the wife of Mr. McGillivray. She had two children, and died in 1866. He was again married January 18, 1870, to Matilda, daughter of Lyman Perkins, an old resident of Ottawa. She has no children.

DANIEL O'CONNOR,

OTTAWA.

AMONG the earlier class of families that settled in Ottawa (then known as Bytown), was that of Daniel O'Connor, senior, who was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1796. He was possessed of considerable scholastic attainments, his parents, being in comfortable circumstances, having intended him for the clerical profession.

Like many more of a literary turn of mind, Mr. O'Connor kept a journal through life, and being permitted to peruse it, we are in a position to give correctly his early life and history.

Not feeling the necessary disposition to comply with his parents' wishes, he was allowed to follow his own inclinations and took to mercantile pursuits, and in 1816 we find him embarked in the management of a large business in Clonmel, which he carried on with some success for over three years. At this time, to quote from his Journal:

"The South American Patriot service was blazoned forth through the public press. Several regiments were being raised in Ireland, England and Scotland, by Sir Gregor McGregor and General Devereux, in aid of General Bolivar, who was then at the head of a Republican Army endeavoring to shake off the Spanish yoke. The temptations held out were so alluring that thousands of fine young men were entrapped into this unfortunate service. Trade being at this time dull with me, being subject to enormous rent, and being in the prime of youth, enjoying good health, and rather of an ambitious disposition, I caught the infectious mania also. I gave up my business on the 20th June, 1819, started for Dublin and purchased a commission as Lieutenant in the first Regiment of Light Infantry, commanded by Colonel Power, late Major in the 18th Royal Irish. For this commission I paid £60 and £40 more for my regimental dress. It consisted of a superfine green jacket,

with light blue facings, gold epaulettes, triple gilt buttons with the words "*La Legion Irelandesa*" round the edges. The trousers were of light blue, with gold stripes along the legs; a beautiful sword with brass scabbard; a handsome crimson sash, and a black cloth cap with the usual surroundings. Had I that dress now, as I wore it in Dublin at a public dinner given by the officers of the Regiment to Mr. O'Connell and other distinguished men, at Morrison's Hotel, it would not be easy to induce me to part with it."

After dwelling a while upon his stay in Dublin, and penning many quaint reflections concerning the great men of that period, he proceeds to treat of his regiment.

"The Spanish Ambassador in London used his influence with the Government to hamper our operations. The 'Foreign Enlistment Bill' was introduced in the House of Commons and passed into a law. It declared it illegal for any of Her Majesty's subjects to leave the country on such an expedition, after first day of August following."

For two months the officers separated. Sad news from the seat of war was received; Sir Gregor McGregor's force was killed off by the enemy and horrible diseases. At length good news arrives. The Government winks at an embarkation, and after a variety of difficulties, the Regiment embarked in the *Nichloa Poliewitch*, on the 22nd of December, 1819. Storms and mutiny on board, described with fearful accuracy, fill up the time till the 2nd of January following, by which time they put about and entered the harbor of Belfast. The vessel was there surveyed and condemned, and the expedition abandoned. General Devereux and a few leaders made their way out, but retired in disgust to New York, where the General carried on an extensive mercantile business. The Republic of New Granada and Venezuela was soon forgotten. We give one or two reflections of the deceased upon its merits.

"The South American Patriot Service was considered, in its disastrous results to society, not much inferior to the celebrated South Sea Bubble. In its origin it was patronized by some persons of the first rank. A great number of young men from all parts of Ireland had joined it with the sanction and support of their parents. Several British officers on half pay entered the regiments. The ladies of Dublin supplied all the regiments with flags of the most costly description, and public meetings were convened for their presentation. Whole families were reduced to poverty by the extravagance induced. And, alas! in the short space of one year it brought many a fine young man to death or desolation, and mourning into the bosom of many a family for the loss of relatives whose bones lie bleaching beneath a tropical sun. If they still lived it was most likely as wanderers upon a foreign shore, with no paternal or fraternal hand to relieve their sufferings, or soothe their woes."

Mr. O'Connor's adventurous disposition did not permit him to remain quiet long. He took leave of his mother once more, "More grieved," he says, "at the many causes of grief I gave her by my roving inclination than at any reverse in my own fortunes." In the ship *Athens*, bound for Baltimore we next find him, and he first put his foot on the American shore on the 8th of May, 1821. American manners and customs were very distasteful to Mr. O'Connor. In Savannah a cousin residing there took him round the city. He says:—

"Having shown me all the curiosities of the place, he took me to see a new burial ground of sixteen acres, opened the year before, and in which 1,100 persons were already interred. I said to myself, if I stop here much longer it will be very easy to provide a situation for me, as I fear before the first of November I will be in the sixteen acres."

After visiting New Brunswick, and traveling about nine thousand miles, and meeting

many strange adventures, he again finds himself at Farrinlare, beneath his mother's roof. Again he goes into business, and in 1824 marries Miss Power, the daughter of a neighboring mill-owner. In 1826 they emigrated to America to improve their fortunes in a new country. At Utica, New York, Mr. O'Connor was introduced to the extensive firm of O'Connor, McDonough and Co., of which house General Devereux was said to be a partner. He remarks :

"My namesake offered me my choice of two good houses, and as many goods as I would want. To obtain a license there I should take the oath of allegiance to qualify me as a citizen, and abjure my allegiance to Great Britain. This I would not do at all hazards."

Many instances of his unswerving attachment to principle occurred. His mind once made up, he was inflexible. In 1827, at the commencement of the Rideau Canal, he made his way to this place, then known as Nepean Point by the lumberers. But one house or shanty, then occupied by the then proprietor of the greater part of the city, N. Sparks, could receive the family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor and one child, afterwards deceased. Shortly after their arrival their second child was born, being the first birth within the present city of Ottawa. That child grew with the city, and became the wife of a well known citizen of Ottawa, H. J. Friel, Esq. Born within sound of the cutting of the first tree, in the almost trackless forest, it will, no doubt, be a source of pride that she still lives to hear the Vice-Regal Halls resound with eloquence in the capital of her country. Colonel By, the Commanding Engineer of that day, and Mr. O'Connor became fast friends, the Colonel desiring to mark his joy at the occurrence by a gift of several town lots to the young visitor. In after years this friendship was firmly cemented, Mr. O'Connor having it in his power to render the Colonel important services. On the route between Kingston and Bytown, then an unopened country, Mr. O'Connor halted to rest at Capt. Andrew Wilson's residence in Gloucester, where they were kindly received, Mrs. O'Connor was so worn out with fatigue that she exclaimed, "If we could get a few acres of land to buy here we would go no further." The homestead with four hundred acres, now a most valuable property, is in possession of the family, having been purchased within a few years of the time mentioned. At his death, which occurred May 8, 1858, Mr O'Connor was the oldest magistrate in the County; the Commission bears date December 9, 1833. He was also the oldest militia officer in the 4th Carleton, commission being dated 23rd of April, 1836. He was Major in this regiment at his decease. On the 2nd of July, 1842, on the formation of the County of Carleton, he was appointed by the Draper administration, Treasurer of the County, which position he held until his death, being year after year re-appointed by the Municipal Council of the County, since the passing of the Municipal Law of 1849. Deceased was for many years Chairman of the Grammar School Board of this County. He was also chairman of the local Board of Health during the Emigrant fever disaster of 1847, and took an active part in the danger-surrounded charities of that time, a time when some of our most valuable citizens were carried off in the midst of their self-denying labors. Mr. O'Connor

was a candidate for Parliamentary honors in October, 1834, having contested the County of Russell with Hon. Thomas McKay, of New Edinburgh. Mr. O'Connor was defeated by seven votes, after a severe contest of eight days. He filled every position with credit to himself and justice to the public.

At the time of Mr. O'Connor's death he left seven children living, of whom Daniel O'Connor, junior, the subject of this sketch, was the fourth child. His mother, Margaret O'Connor, was a very estimable and amiable woman, as we learn from parties who were her neighbors and intimately acquainted with her during her life time in old Bytown, now the fair capital of the Dominion. She died in 1874.

Daniel O'Connor, junior, was born in Ottawa, January 29, 1835; grew up in the place, and received his literary education at the Grammar School and College of Ottawa. In 1852, he began the study of the law in the office of the late John Bower Lewis, and in 1858 was admitted as Attorney and Solicitor, and subsequently was called to the Bar. His brother, the Rev. Dr. O'Connor, is the learned and popular Parish Priest of St. Patrick's Church in Ottawa.

Mr. O'Connor was in partnership for about eight years with Judge Robert Lyon, now of the County Bench, and subsequently with Mr. Daniel Wade, now deceased, and at the present time is the head of the well-known and highly respectable law firm of O'Connor and Hogg.

Mr. O'Connor is a well-read lawyer, and a conscientious adviser. He looks into a case carefully, and never advises a friend to go to law unless he thinks his cause is a good one and he is likely to win. Once enlisted he is very faithful to his client, and is indefatigable in his efforts to gain the suit.

Mr. O'Connor has taken an active part in politics, and has always been a consistent and steady Conservative. And we may here remark, that we have also learned from old residents of Ottawa, that his father during his lifetime always supported the Conservative leaders and principals of his day.

Immediately on the accession to power of the Administration of the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald in 1878, Mr. O'Connor was appointed, by the Minister of Justice, to the important position of Solicitor of the Crown business in Ottawa.

In 1866 Mr. O'Connor was largely instrumental in establishing that well and favorably known charity in Ottawa, the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, of which institution he was Vice-President during the years 1866-7-8, and has been President ever since. Through his energy and perseverance the institution has prospered, and the Asylum building on Maria Street is one of the finest edifices of the kind in Ottawa, giving shelter and a home to over 100 inmates in each year.

He is a man of the most humane feelings, and of very benevolent impulses. The orphan, the unfortunate, and the suffering of all classes have a strong friend in Mr. O'Connor.

He is a Roman Catholic in religion, and is married to Catharine Charlesetta Willis, daughter

of William K. Willis, formerly of New York City, and niece to the Very Reverend Wm. Quinn, the Vicar-General of the Diocese of New York.

We give the original of Bolivar's Commission as a relic of the past.

LA LEGION IRLANDESA.

JUAN D'EVEREUX.

MAYOR GENERAL DEL EXERCITO DE LA REPUBLICA DE VENEZUELA Y NUEVA GRANADA, &c., &c

POR quanto atendiendo à los servicios méritos de Crudedone DANIEL O'CONNOR, he venido en admitirle al servicio de la Republica, conforme al poder que me ha dado S. E. el Gefe Supremo, y nombrarle Secundo Teniento del Primero Regimiente de caccadores de la legion Irlandesa, basco mi mando Por tanto, ordeno y mando à la autoridad à quien corresponda dé la orden conveniente, para que se le ponga en posesion del referido Empero, guardandoley haciendo que se le guarden y cumplan las honras gracias, exenciones, y preeminencias que, como à tal, le tocan ;—y que el Intendente del Exercito ó Provinca dande fuere à servir haga tomar cuenta y formar asiento de este despacho en la Contaduria del Ertado.—Dado, Firmado de mi mano, sellado con el sello de la Legion, y refrendado por el Secretario militar de la Legion.

En Dublin à de Julie de 1819.

(*Seal*)

D'EVEREUX,
MATHEW SUTTON,
Military Secretary.

JOSEPH CAWTHRA,

NEWMARKET.

JOSEPH CAWTHRA, Manager of the Newmarket Branch of the Federal Bank of Canada, is a descendant of an old prominent family in the County of York. His grandfather, Joseph Cawthra, a native of England, settled in Toronto, about the beginning of the present century; was a druggist at first, then a general merchant; became one of the heaviest importers in Upper Canada, and died one of the richest men in the Province. John Cawthra, father of our subject, came from England with his father when about eight years old; settled in Newmarket, about 1822, and was a prominent man here for many years, being the first representative of the County of Simcoe, immediately after it was set off from York, in the Upper Canada Parliament. Here he was a leading merchant and manufacturer for a long period, having a flouring mill and distillery, as well as a store, and being a stirring and efficient business man, dying in 1851. His wife, who had preceded him by nearly twenty years, to the spirit world, was a noble Christian woman, active in religious and benevolent enterprises, and a warm friend of the poor. Although she has been dead nearly fifty years, there are those still living in North York, who recollect her Christian activity and her many deeds of charity.

The subject of this sketch, was born in Newmarket, December 25, 1823, and was educated in public and private schools, was connected with the stores until about five years after his father's death, when he removed to Toronto. There he remained, looking after his business for

seven or eight years, and subsequently spent a year in New York City, acquainting himself with the business of banking and commerce.

When, in 1865, the Royal Canadian Bank was about to establish an agency at Newmarket, Mr. Cawthra was invited to take the management of it. He returned to Newmarket, fitted up suitable premises, and managed this agency until the early part of 1879. In February of that year, the Royal Canadian Bank, which had amalgamated with the City Bank of Montreal, was withdrawn from Newmarket; and the Federal Bank of Canada being about to establish a branch here, appointed Mr. Cawthra to manage it. That work he is now doing with prudence and success, being eminently trustworthy, as well as painstaking and efficient.

He is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. In October, 1868, he married Charlotte Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Dr. J. Bentley, of Newmarket, by whom he has four children.

FRANCIS RAE, M.D.,

OSHAWA.

FRANCIS RAE, one of the leading physicians and surgeons in Oshawa, is a son of James and Jane (Johnston) Rae, both natives of Scotland, who emigrated to New Brunswick about 1827. James Rae was a farmer. Our subject was born at Fredericton, N.B., July 8, 1833; was educated in the common schools of Ontario, and at the Normal School, Toronto, and taught for ten years, most of the time at Prince Albert, County of Ontario, and Stouffville, County of York, studying medicine during a part of this period. He attended lectures at the Toronto School of Medicine, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Medicine in 1865 at the Toronto University, and that of Doctor of Medicine in 1866, spending a session before commencing practice in the hospitals in New York City.

Since 1865 Dr. Rae has been in practice at Oshawa, having a good run of business almost from the start. He is a studious and growing man.

In 1874 he was appointed, by the Senate, one of the Examiners in the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto, which position he held for two years, and discharged its duties in a very satisfactory manner. The Doctor is a member of "King's and Queen's" Division Medical Association, and few men among the younger class have so high a standing among the fraternity.

He has been a Coroner for the County of Ontario since 1868; has been Reeve of the town of Oshawa during the last four years, having been first elected in 1876; was elected Mayor by acclamation for the year 1880; is a Master Mason, and also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a member of the Grand Lodges of both Societies. His politics are Reform,

and locally he is rather prominent, being usually an active worker in the political contests, which take place from time to time, not, however, so much as to interfere with his practice.

His religious connection is with the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a trustee and one of the Board of Managers. He is a man of noble impulses, kind to the poor, and self-sacrificing in his efforts to relieve the suffering.

In October, 1865, Miss Lizzie Currie, daughter of the late Andrew Currie, of Chatham, was married to Dr. Rae, and they have four children living and have buried two.

HON. WILLIAM H. BROUSE, M.A., M.D.,

PRESCOTT.

WILLIAM HENRY BROUSE, Senator from South Grenville, is a descendant of one of the United Empire Loyalists that settled on the northern shore of the St. Lawrence river, immediately after the American revolution, his parents being Col. Jacob Brouse, a farmer, and Nancy Parlow, his wife, the latter being also a descendant of a loyalist family.

He was born at Matilda, Dundas, Ont., June 15, 1825; received his literary education at Victoria College, Cobourg, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1849; studied medicine with the Hon. John Rolph, M.D., LL.D., of Toronto; graduated at McGill College, Montreal, obtaining the degree of M.D., in 1847; had charge that year, under the Canadian Government, of three hundred cases of emigrant fever at Port Iroquois, Matilda, and in 1848 removed to Prescott, where he has been in the practice of his profession more than thirty years. He is well known on either side of the St. Lawrence; has had an extensive practice for many years, and occupies a high position among the medical profession.

Dr. Brouse is the chief medical officer of the Toronto Life Assurance and Tontine Company; surgeon of the 56th battalion of volunteer infantry; Director of the Prescott and Brockville macadamized road, and of the Ottawa Agricultural Society, and is a member of the Senate of Victoria College. He was appointed a member of the Medical Examining Board for Upper Canada in 1850; was elected a member of the Medical Council for Ontario in 1866, 1869, 1872, and 1876, continuously, since its formation; was President of that body in 1870; and in 1876 was a delegate from the Dominion to the World's Convention of Medical and Scientific men, held in Philadelphia. He has had several strong inducements held out to him to remove to Toronto, and in 1878 was gazetted Professor of Surgery in the Toronto College of Medicine and Science, but declined to accept. His reputation in both medicine and surgery is excellent.

Dr. Brouse has been Reeve and Mayor of Prescott, and identified himself with every interest of the least importance in the town and vicinity. His heart is in every enterprise that will advance the cause of good morals and the intelligence of the people.

He was an unsuccessful candidate for St. Lawrence Division in the Legislative Council of Canada, in 1858; was first returned to Parliament at the general election in 1872; was re-elected in 1874, and in August, 1878, was elected to the Senate—a life office. In politics he is a Reformer.

While in the House of Commons, the Doctor was quite active and influential in securing the appropriation of $50,000 as a reward to the surviving veterans of the war of 1812-14. He favored the establishment of a Dominion Sanitary Bureau, and to that end moved the appointment of a committee, of which he was made chairman, the report of which committee strongly recommended action in the matter. He also favored the introduction of military drill in the schools of a higher grade, he moving for the appointment of a committee to report on this subject in the session of 1875, and advocating the measure in an able speech.

On the 12th of February, 1877, he called the attention of the House of Commons to the fact that the Imperial Board of Trade had notified the English agents of the Allan line of steamers, that none of that company's ships, carrying passengers, would be allowed to clear at the British Custom House, unless the Surgeon had graduated at one of the colleges of England, Ireland, or Scotland—an act which he declared was "an insult, alike oppressive to the Canadian medical graduates and the universities of the Dominion." The Board of Trade is a branch of the Executive Government of England, and Dr. Brouse moved that that Board be required to rescind that Act; the resolution was carried almost unanimously; a despatch was sent to the English board, and the desires of the Dominion Parliament were promptly complied with.

January 28, 1857, Frances A., eldest daughter of Alpheus Jones, Esq., of Prescott, became the wife of Dr. Brouse, and they have two children, William Henry, junior, a law student with Hon. Edward Blake, of Toronto, and Fanny Josephine, aged five years.

HON. W. J. CHRISTIE,

BROCKVILLE.

WE first saw "Edgar Place," the residence of Hon. W. J. Christie, in the month of March, 1879. Deep snow still covered the ground, and the trees, with the exception of evergreens, were destitute of leaves; but it hardly required a poet's eye, "in a fine frenzy rolling," to picture the beauties of the spot, when clothed in all the pomp of mid-summer. An artist had just been there, sketching "Edgar Place" and other beautiful points of scenery with which Brockville abounds, and the *Canadian Illustrated News* of May 17, 1879, contained views of "Villas at River's Cliff" (Brockville), "Edgar Place," a portrait of Mr. Christie, and a sketch of his life. Most of the sketch we reproduce, it being a good picture of his experience in

"roughing it" in hyperborean regions, he being long connected with the Hudson Bay Company, and perfectly familiar with the vast country composing the "great North-West."

"The father of our subject entered the Hudson Bay Company's service in 1809, and rose rapidly, being a Chief Factor in 1821, when the Hudson Bay and Nor'-West Companies amalgamated. He was subsequently in charge of York Factory, Moose and Fort Garry, and for many years Governor of the Assiniboine District, now Manitoba. He retired in 1849 and died in his native country, Scotland, aged eighty-nine, leaving a reputation and name honored to this day throughout the Nor'-West.

"His son, whose eventful life I purpose to briefly sketch, was born at Fort Albany, East Hudson Bay, January 19, 1824. He was sent to Aberdeen, Scotland, to be educated, and returned to this continent with Sir George Simpson, in 1841, almost immediately entering the service at Lake Superior; in 1843 he went to the Northern Department and was one year at Rocky Mountain House trading with Blackfeet Indians. He was next stationed at York Factory where he stayed four years, being thence promoted to Fort Churchill, H. B., where he remained four years and was transferred to the Swan River District, Fort Pelly; after six years he was promoted to the charge of the Saskatchewan District, which he retained fourteen years, when in 1872, upon the re-organisation of the Hudson Bay Company's business, he was made Inspecting Chief Factor and Supervisor of the country from Fort Garry to the Arctic Regions, comprising Swan river, the Saskatchewan, English river, Athabaska and the McKenzie river Districts. On returning from his tour of inspection Mr. Christie resigned and settled at Brockville, in 1873, after thirty-one years' active service.

"During the Riel insurrection, Mr. Christie was in charge of the Saskatchewan District, and his tact, management and great popularity with the half-breeds and natives undoubtedly saved the Hudson Bay Company from immense loss. It would have been easy for the disaffected to have cut off the northern posts, which at the outbreak of the disturbances were almost entirely without supplies, but Mr. Christie managed to avoid a blockade and early got out a supply of provisions to Norway House depot for the summer's transport business.

"In the spring of 1874, the Dominion Government being about to make a treaty with the Plain District Crees, Mr. Christie was appointed one of the Commissioners for that purpose, and when a Council was appointed to aid the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and the North-West he was requested to form one of that body. Throughout the administrations of Governors Simpson, Dallas and McTavish, he was a commissioned officer and member of council, and in various ways rendered conspicuous services. His name is mentioned in very flattering terms in Captain Palliser's report of the expedition of 1858-9, and the same may be said of all Parliamentary papers referring to the North-West.

"A brief account of some of Mr. Christie's journeyings may prove interesting to those only accustomed to Palace cars. In 1861, having with difficulty obtained leave of absence for six

months for the purpose of visiting Scotland, Mr. Christie set out from York Factory, on the 19th September, in the Hudson Bay Company's sailing vessel *Prince of Wales*, 550 tons, Captain D. J. Herd. The Bay was crossed in three days, and the Straits cleared in a week. It took only ten days to run from Resolution to the Lizard, and but for a thick fog in the English Channel, which detained the vessel several days, the passage from York Factory to the East India Docks, London, would have been made in twenty days. This achievement will be interesting to the advocates of the scheme for shipping the grain of the West to Europe *via* Hudson's Bay. The route is undoubtedly short, but the early close of navigation is a formidable obstacle. However, to resume, on the 4th January, 1862, Mr. Christie embarked on a Cunard steamer for New York, thence took train for Lacrosse, thence by four-horse coach to St. Paul, from whence the journey to George Town, Red river, occupied eight days. Here dog-trains were ready to make the run to Pembina, five days, where a horse cariole was brought into requisition for the 70 miles to Fort Garry. He was thus enabled to report on the 20th February—the very day on which his leave expired. After a week's rest he started for Fort Edmonton, 1,000 miles distant, and accomplished the trip in twenty-eight days, with dog sleds. Staying here a month he left for Carleton, 600 miles down the Saskatchewan river by boat, and returned to Fort Garry, 500 miles, on horseback. Remaining a few days, he started with Messrs. Dallas, McTavish and Graham, for Norway House, north end of Lake Winnipeg, to hold the North-West Fur Council, after which, having been appointed to take charge of an expedition of two North canoes to convey Governor Dallas on a tour of inspection, he set out, 28th June, *via* Cumberland House, Isle Lacrosse, to Portage Laloche, 1,600 miles, accomplished in sixteen days. Portage Laloche is nine miles long. One of the canoes was carried across and the other sent back to Montreal. Continuing their journey Messrs. Dallas and Christie went down Clear Water and Athabaska rivers to Fort Chipewyan, thence up Peace river to Dunvegan, seventeen days' paddling against the stream. Returning to Heart River, a clerk, men and twenty pack-horses assisted them across the portage to Lesser Slave Lake, three days' journey, where the party exchanged the canoe for a boat manned by eight men and were rowed *via* Lesser Slave Lake and River and Athabasca River to Post Assiniboine, where thirty pack-horses were ready to transport the expedition across the eighty miles to Fort Edmonton. After a week at the Fort, they set out with a light boat and eight men for Carleton House, six days' journey. Here Governor Dallas started for Fort Garry across the Plains, and Mr. Christie returned to Edmonton to winter, having been traveling in all sorts of ways from September, 1861, to October, 1862, during which period he must have covered over fourteen thousand miles.

"Another time he made a tour of inspection from Fort Garry to Fort Simpson, about 2,000 miles, which was accomplished with the aid of horses, boats and canoes, in forty-one days. The return journey was made in winter, leaving Fort Simpson, Dec. 5, with a cariole, two dog trains, a clerk, interpreter and two men. It occupied fifty-four days. Not a mishap occurred either way.

"In Mr. Christie's journal I find the following rather dismal entry under the heading 'Christmas Day in Camp, Athabaska's river, 1872:—Bitter cold. Short commons; dinner, small allowance of poor black dried cariboo; no pudding, no dessert or anything of that sort. Tea without sugar; no bread; supper the same. Smoked our pipes; talked of absent friends and what *their* Christmas dinner might be. Hard is the life of a fur trader at times.'"

With all his hardships, however, Mr. Christie left the service with a rare stock of robust health, and he is to-day as hearty a specimen of humanity as you will meet in a day's journey.

JOHN STEVENSON,

NAPANEE.

ONE of the older class of residents in the County of Lennox, and one of its most prominent citizens, he having been Speaker of the Provincial Parliament, is John Stevenson, who was born in the State of New Jersey, August 12, 1812. His parents were Edward and Mary (Large) Stevenson, members of the agricultural community, and both of Quaker descent, his mother dying in the faith of that religious sect. The Stevensons were English, and first settled in Pennsylvania, soon after William Penn went there, the pioneer settler being Surveyor-in-Chief of the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. One branch of the family went to New Jersey, and some of its members to Virginia. Andrew Stevenson of that State, once Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and at another time Minister to the Court of St. James, being remotely related to the subject of this sketch. The New Jersey branch of this family, as well as those in Pennsylvania, were staunch Quakers.

Edward Stevenson moved from New Jersey to Northern New York, when the son was quite young, and a little later to Canada, settling at first in the County of Leeds. Our subject received his education mainly at Brockville, where he was a schoolmate of Hon. William B. Richards, late Chief Justice of the Dominion of Canada, and afterwards taught a district school one short year, east of Brockville and near Maitland, boarding with Richard Arnold, a son of General Benedict Arnold.

In 1831 Mr. Stevenson removed to Bath, County of Lennox, clerked five years for Henry Lasher, Merchant, and then succeeded him in business in company with his son, John Lasher. This partnership continued for fourteen years. They had at Newburgh in the same County, a branch store, which, on dissolving their connection, Mr. Stevenson took charge of, and in 1851 removed to Napanee, which has since been his home. Here he was a merchant and lumberman until 1868, when he partially retired from business, merely looking after enterprises which had been in charge of his sons, who died while managing them.

Mr. Stevenson was a Justice of the Peace for a long period after settling in Napanee, and was for some time a member of the County Council, and Warden for two terms, obtaining, in the latter position, a little insight into the duties of a presiding officer. This was all the experience he had in that line, when, on being elected to the first Provincial Parliament (1867) he was placed in the Speaker's chair. He soon posted himself thoroughly on the rules and regulations by which legislative bodies are governed, and made a prompt and efficient presiding officer, holding that office the full term of four years, and no decision of his during that period was reversed.

Mr. Stevenson is a member of the Reform party, and has been since it was organized, being, when in his prime, not only active, but very influential in its interests.

In October, 1841, Miss Phebe Eliza Hall, of New York State, of a Quaker family, was joined in wedlock with Mr. Stevenson, and they have had seven children, losing four of them, two in infancy, and two after nearly reaching middle life. George, an active and efficient business man, having charge of part of his father's property, died at Napanee, in June, 1873. Edward, who was educated at the University of Toronto, and had been preparing for the Bar, which he was forced to abandon on account of his health, died in Chicago in October 1874, while the extensive piano factory at Kingston was on his hands. He had spent the winters of 1873-'74, in Florida, and though very weak, wrote a letter regularly, week after week, for the Napanee *Beaver*. In the Fall of 1874 he started for Colorado, halting in Chicago to visit friends, and there closed his eyes in death, leaving a wife and one son to mourn their extremely great loss.

John, the oldest of all the children, has a wife and is living with his father; William is also married and lives near Syracuse, N. Y., and Maria, the only daughter, is married to Hon. A. W. Archibald; they reside in Colorado.

REV. JAMES T. BOGERT, M.A.,

NAPANEE.

JAMES JOHN BOGERT, Rector of Napanee, and one of the Rural Deans of Lennox and Addington, is a native of this Province, being born in Brockville, August 2, 1835. His father, John Bogert, Barrister, was a Captain of Cavalry during the "Patriot War" of 1837-38, and practised his profession in Brockville, being known as the "honest lawyer," dying in 1842. The father of John Bogert lived at one time in the United States. The mother of our subject, Mary Radcliffe before her marriage, was a native of Wales.

Mr. Bogert was educated at Trinity College, Toronto; graduated B.A. in 1855; received the degree of M.A. three years later, and was ordained Deacon by Bishop Strachan, in 1858, and Priest the following year.

Mr. Bogert was curate at Prescott two years; was appointed Rector of Napanee in May, 1862, and is still serving this parish with the most cordial acceptance. Since he settled here, a fine gothic house of worship, built of blue limestone, with white limestone facings, has been erected, also a handsome rectory; and the numerical and financial strength of the church has been greatly increased. A few years ago the parish was divided, and his younger brother, Rev. David Ford Bogert, assumed the pastorate of the rural part of it.

In March, 1879, the Bishop of the Diocese of Ontario appointed eight Rural Deans, selecting Mr. Bogert as one of them, thus adding to his labors, cares, and responsibilities. It is almost needless to say that he is "diligent in business, always abounding in the work of the Lord." His greatest joy is in the success of the Master's cause.

Part of the years 1857 and 1858 Mr. Bogert spent in the Old World, visiting more than half of the countries of Europe, and returned with his mind enriched with the fruits of careful observation and research. Material for illustrations, etc., then and there gathered, often embellish his literary and religious discourses. He is polished in mind and manners, and a pleasant speaker.

The wife of Mr. Bogert was Miss Elizabeth Grant Atkinson, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. A. F. Atkinson of St. Catharines, Ontario, their marriage being dated May 31, 1860. They have seven children, three sons and four daughters.

LORENZO D. RAYMOND,

WELLAND.

LORENZO DULMAGE RAYMOND, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, is a native of the County of Leeds, Ontario, dating his birth September 28, 1811. The Raymonds are a New England family, originally English. His father, Truman Raymond, M. D., coming from Massachusetts in 1808, settling in the old Johnston district, acting as surgeon at Gananoque in the war of 1812-'14; was Coroner of Lincoln and Welland when united; a pioneer in the temperance cause in the Niagara District, and a very excellent man, dying at Welland in 1861. The mother of Lorenzo was Elizabeth Dulmage, whose father was a United Empire Loyalist, a Lieutenant in the British Army in 1775-1783, and drew his lands on the St. Lawrence, just below Prescott. Lorenzo is the eldest of four children who grew up, two sons and two daughters. The other son has since died. One daughter is the wife of R. A. Clarke, of St. Catharines; the other is unmarried. In 1824 the family moved westward to Niagara, where our subject was educated by the Rev. Thomas Creen, and studied law with Charles Richardson, being called to the Bar at Trinity term, June, 1835.

Mr. Raymond practised his profession at Chippawa until the close of the rebellion in 1838, acting as a soldier during that exciting period, and then moved to St. Catharines, where he continued his practice and his connection with the military, being promoted, step by step, to a Captaincy in the 5th Lincoln, Lieut.-Colonel John Clark, commander. From 1845 to 1853 he again resided in Chippawa; and returning to St. Catharines he remained there until the separation of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland in 1856, when he was appointed Clerk of the Peace for Welland, and removed to his present home. Subsequently he was appointed County Attorney, and still holds both offices, continuing, meantime, his legal practice, and doing a good business in the several Courts. He is a careful lawyer, very attentive to his business, prompt and perfectly reliable.

Mr. Raymond has often served as a trustee of the Grammar School, and has occasionally acted as chairman of that Board, being ready at all times, we understand, to co-operate with his fellow-citizens in promoting the educational interests of this the county town, whose schools have a high reputation.

Mr. Raymond is a member of the Church of England; has served as warden a number of years, and has been a delegate to the Synod at sundry times.

In October, 1855, Miss Mary Jane Cochrane, of St. Catharines, and whose widowed mother was from Armagh, Ireland, was joined in marriage with Mr. Raymond, and they have four children, three sons and one daughter. Samuel D., the eldest son, is in the Imperial Bank, Toronto; William B. is in the Engineer's office, Welland Canal, and Lorenzo Clarke and Mary Elizabeth, are pursuing their studies in the local schools.

WILLIAM ROBINSON,

KINGSTON.

AMONG the self-made men of Kingston, a conspicuous example is the member of the Provincial Parliament for the last eight or nine years, William Robinson. He had only very ordinary advantages for education in his youth; learned the trade of a weaver, and followed it until twenty-two years of age, adding, meantime, to his limited stock of knowledge, as he had opportunity. He is the son of a carpenter, William Robinson, senior, and Martha Flanagan, and was born at Ballymony, County of Antrim, Ireland, November 5, 1824. Both parents died before he was nine years old, and he was cast largely upon his own resources at that early age, supporting himself by tending for weavers and working on a farm till thirteen years old. Commencing to learn the weaver's trade at that age, he worked at it until 1846, when he came to Kingston, which has been his home since that date. Here he dropped the weaver's, and

learned the painter's trade. Still following the latter, several years ago he added wall paper to his other business, and has an extensive trade, being the heaviest dealer in the line in the city.

For many years Mr. Robinson was kept in the Municipality of Kingston, being Alderman for fifteen years, and Mayor two (1869 and 1870). His practical business tact and talents made him very serviceable in the city government. Mr. Robinson was first elected to the Ontario Assembly in 1871; was re-elected in 1875. In Parliament he looks well to the interests of the business men of his class, the Mechanics' Lien Law *as amended*, being the work of his hand. He is a Reformer, and firm supporter of Hon. Oliver Mowat, Premier.

Mr. Robinson has been a strong Orangeman since settling in Canada; was at one time Master of the County Lodge, and another Treasurer for the Provincial Lodge.

He is a member of the Brock Street Presbyterian Church, a man of solid Christian character, and the highest rectitude of purpose.

The wife of Mr. Robinson was Miss Margaret Dick, a native of the County of Down, Ireland, They were married in Kingston, September 15, 1850, and have seven children; two of the daughters are married. Isabella is the wife of William J. Gibson, and Martha married Mr. Charles P. Taft, both residents of Kingston. The other children are Thomas D., William J., Margaret, James S., and Robert Alexander, the youngest ones being engaged in securing an education at the excellent Kingston Schools. Thomas D., the eldest son, is a partner of his father in business.

GEORGE C. McKINDSEY,

MILTON.

GEORGE CRAWFORD McKINDSEY, Sheriff of the County of Halton, and son of William and Jane (Crawford) McKindsey, was born in this county, March 29, 1829. Both parents were from Ireland. His father, who was a merchant, died in 1844; his mother, who is a sister of Hon. George Crawford, deceased, Brockville, is still living, her home being with her son in Milton. He received a common school education, and luckily had an excellent teacher, and made good progress in his studies; was a clerk one year in the store of his father, on whose demise he went to Montreal, and was in a wholesale establishment three years, returning to the County of Halton in 1848, and opening a general store in the village of Hornby, where he was in trade four or five years. While there, as soon as of age, he was appointed Justice of the Peace.

In July, 1855, Mr. McKindsey was appointed Deputy Sheriff, and removed to Milton, having been a resident of this town for a quarter of a century. In the Autumn of 1858, he

was appointed Sheriff, which office he still holds. He is also a Commissioner of Queen's Bench to take affidavits. He is a first class business man, prompt and efficient in performing his official duties, and courteous and obliging as a neighbor.

Mr. McKindsey was in the Town Council of Milton, nine or ten years; was at one period a Trustee of the Grammar School Board, and held a Lieutenant's commission under the old militia system; was President of the Halton Agricultural Society one year, and has been thoroughly identified with public improvements and enterprises generally of the county. He was one of the foremost men in moving for a railroad to connect Milton with the outside world, and rejoices in seeing two such roads running through the town.

October 19, 1859 Miss Teresa Crawford, daughter of John Crawford, Postmaster at Brockville, became the wife of Sheriff McKindsey, was the mother of two children, a son and daughter, and died November 21, 1878. The son, George Crawford, died in his 8th year. Effie Edgeworth, aged seven, being the only member of his family that he has left.

PROF. NATHANIEL BURWASH, A.M., S.T.D.,

COBOURG.

THE subject of this biographical notice is a descendant of a United Empire Loyalist family that settled in Vermont, sometime before the American Revolution. Prior to that great historical event, his great grandfather was in the British navy. His grandfather, Adam Burwash, senior, moved from Vermont to Lower Canada, about 1790, and settled in the County of Argenteuil, where our subject was born July 25, 1839. His father, Adam Burwash, junior, was a volunteer in the rebellion of 1837-'38, an uncle commanding the regiment, which was on garrison duty most of the time.

When Nathaniel was ten years old the family removed to Upper Canada, settling on a farm near Cobourg. At thirteen years of age he was taken from the farm, and placed in the preparatory department of Victoria College, at which he was graduated in the Arts in 1859. After being tutor one year in this institution, Mr. Burwash entered the ministry of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, holding pastorates at Newburgh, Belleville, Toronto, and Hamilton, seven years in all; then spent one term in Yale College, New Haven, Conn., and returned to Cobourg to take the chair of Natural Science. That post he held for six years, graduating in Divinity meanwhile (1871) at Garrett Biblican Institute, Evanston, Illinois. Five years later he received, from the same institution, the degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology.

In 1873 Dr. Burwash was appointed Professor of Theology in Victoria College, and that position he still occupies. He is faithful in his work; is blest with a strong and tenacious

memory, and accumulates large and rich stores of knowledge; combines lecturing and catechising; is heartily devoted to the religious as well as intellectual improvement of his pupils, and by them is very much liked as a teacher. His lecture on the "Genesis, Nature and Results of Sin," published in a neat little volume, with a sermon by President Nelles, shows him to be a deep thinker and powerful logician.

Besides his duties in connection with the chair of Theology, and more or less work in the Conference, the Doctor preaches, oftener, probably, than every other Sunday in the year. It is needless, perhaps, to say he is a very busy man. He has a little "farm" of somewhat less than an acre of excellent land, and knowing that a mind ever so strong cannot be of much service in a weak body, he so manages as to get a good deal of exercise, thus raising the tone of his physical system as well as potatoes and cabbages; and the consequence is that his mind is usually elastic and ready to grapple with the knottiest theological problems.

The wife of Dr. Burwash was Miss Margaret Proctor, daughter of Edward M. Proctor of Sarnia, many years a reeve and magistrate of that place—married December 25, 1868. They have three children here, and four with the Saviour. Mrs. Burwash is a graduate of the Wesleyan Female College at Hamilton, Ontario.

DAVID KIRKWOOD,

BRAMPTON.

DAVID KIRKWOOD, Clerk of the County Council, and a native of this county, was born in Caledon, May 26, 1829. His parents, William and Margaret (McDonald) Kirkwood, were from Scotland, the Kirkwood's being a Renfrewshire family. The father of David was a pioneer in this part of the Province, a farmer after coming to Canada, dying in the Township of Caledon in 1849. His mother died in 1860.

Schools in the boyhood of our subject, were very poor in his locality, neither grammar nor geography being taught, and he had to attend to such branches outside of the school-room. He was reared on the farm, and in the strictest habits of industry and virtue, his parents being members of the Presbyterian Church.

He was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1875, when he was appointed Clerk of the County Council, rented his farm, and moved into Brampton. He has been Clerk of the Caledon Township Council since 1871, still holding that office; was in that Township Council four years and Deputy Reeve two of them; was Secretary of the Caledon Agricultural Society thirteen years; and immediately on settling in Brampton was made Treasurer of the County Agricultural Society, a position which he still holds.

He is a Liberal, always moderate in his political sentiments, and more so since taking his present county office.

He was the first Master of Wellington Lodge, No. 271, of Free Masons, in Erin Township, six miles from his home, and when he retired from the Lodge, was presented with a Past Master's jewel. Religiously he adheres to the faith of his parents and ancestors, having long been a communicant in the church, maintaining a consistent Christian character.

Mr. Kirkwood has a second wife, being first married in 1863, to Miss Barbara Smith, of Chinguacousy, she dying childless in 1867; and the second time in 1872, to Miss Mary McDonald, of Esquesing, County of Halton, having by her four children, all yet living.

THEOPHILUS MACK, M.D.,

ST. CATHARINES.

DOCTOR MACK is a native of Dublin, Ireland, dating his birth April 22, 1820, his parents being Frederick and Frances (Lendrum) Mack. His father was of Prussian descent, and a minister of the Church of England, he migrated to Upper Canada when our subject was twelve years old, and served at Osnabruck and Wellington Square, and finally as chaplain of the garrison at Amherstburg, and rector of the same place. The old gentleman is still living, being in his eighty-first year, and making his home with his son in St. Catharines.

Dr. Mack was educated at Upper Canada College, being one of the first pupils in that institution. During the rebellion of 1837-'38 he was in the service, being appointed Lieutenant in the Provincial Navy, and served two years. Subsequently he studied medicine in the military hospital at Amherstburg; graduated at Geneva College, New York, in 1843; obtained his Provincial license the same year; settled in St. Catharines, and has been in practice here from that date, being eminently successful in his profession.

Dr. Mack claims to be the first man in America that treated the diseases of women locally, and we understand that one reason for his making this claim is that, when he commenced such treatment, he could not find a speculum in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and was obliged to employ a tinsmith to manufacture a temporary one for his use.

Dr. Mack occupied the chair of *Materia Medica* in the Buffalo Medical College for three consecutive sessions, and was invited to accept that Chair permanently; but he found such an arrangement incompatible with his residing in St. Catharines, and he gave it up.

In 1856, with a solemn guarantee that there should be no interference of a non-professional character, and that all charlatanry should be rigidly excluded, the Doctor commenced

Nathaniel Mitchell

[illegible] always moderate in his political sentiments, and more so since taking [illegible] office.

[illegible] first Master of Wellington Lodge, No. 271, of Free Masons, in Erin [illegible] miles from his home, and [illegible] he retired from the Lodge, was presented with a [illegible] Master's [illegible] religiously [illegible] to the faith of his parents and ancestors, have [illegible] been a [illegible] in the church, [illegible] a consistent Christian character.

Mr. Kirkwood has [illegible] first married in 1863, to M[illegible] Samuella Smith, of Chingucousy; she [illegible] second time [illegible] to Miss Mary McDonald, of Esquesing [illegible] children [illegible] yet living.

[illegible] K., M.D.,

[illegible]

D[illegible] April 22, 1820, his [illegible] His father was of Prussian [illegible] emigrated to Upper Canada when our [illegible] years old, at [illegible] Cobourg and Wellington Square and finally as [illegible] and rector of the same place. The old gentleman [illegible] year, and making his home with his son in St.

Mr. [illegible] one of the first pupils for clas[illegible] 1837-38 he was [illegible] Lieutenant [illegible] no student medicine in the [illegible] practice here [illegible]

Mr. K. [illegible] the diseases of women really, [illegible] such [illegible] New York, Philadelphia and Boston, [illegible] his use.

Dr. Mac[illegible] College for three [illegible] but he found such [illegible] incompatible [illegible] with a solemn guarantee that [illegible] of a non-pa[illegible] should [illegible] the Doctor commence[illegible]

Theophilus Mack

the development of the mineral waters of St. Catharines, assisting Col. E. W. Stephenson in writing them up and drawing the attention of the profession to them; and he claims that it was wholly due to his influence that the waters became so celebrated, that for several years accommodation could not be had for all persons desirous of visiting the place. Finding that a system of false representation and interference was gradually being practised, in 1864 he erected "Springbank," one of the finest thermal establishments in America.

In 1865 the Doctor established, at his own expense and by subscriptions from his friends, an hospital for the poor, which has since received Government aid, and become a permanent and successful institution, with about fifty beds. In connection with this hospital he started, in 1873, a training school for nurses, the first establishment of the kind in the Dominion, and the second, probably, on this continent, the first being connected with Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.

Dr. Mack is devoting most of his time to "Springbank," the hospital and to surgery, especially that branch of it connected with the diseases of women.

The wife of Dr. Mack is Jane, eldest daughter of Elias S. Adams, first Mayor of St. Catharines, married July, 1845. They have no children.

During 1859 and 1860, Dr. Mack spent eight months in Europe, making the acquaintance of Sir James Simpson, of Edinburgh, Dr. Paget, of London, and Dr. Nelaton, of Paris, whose friendship he enjoyed during their lives. He deservedly ranks with Drs. Sims and Barker, of New York, White, of Buffalo, and Horatio Storer, of Boston, as being one of the most advanced gynæcologists of the day.

FINLAY McCALLUM,

MILTON.

FINLAY McCALLUM, County Treasurer, is a son of Finlay and Christian (Campbell) McCallum, and was born in Breadalbane, Perthshire, Scotland, January 12, 1813, and received his education in the parish schools of that county, including the classics. He is good in mathematics. He became a school teacher at fifteen years of age; came to Canada in 1833, and continued teaching until 1853, the first two years in Toronto, and after that mainly in the County of Halton. From 1853 to 1855 Mr. McCallum farmed in the Township of Nassagaweya; then became Deputy Registrar of the County, and occupied that position until appointed Treasurer in June, 1860, which latter office he has held for twenty years. He is a good sample of the "honest Scotchman;" and the people of the county have the greatest confidence in his integrity. He is a very faithful county official, and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. McCallum has a farm in the Township of Esquesing, three miles from Milton, and there makes his home. He is often called upon to act as Auditor for the County Agricultural Society. In politics he is a Conservative, rather mild of late years, owing, probably, to his official position in the county.

He has been married since November 1, 1850, his wife, before her marriage, was Jane Laidlaw, a native of Halton County. Her parents were from Scotland. Mrs. McCallum is the mother of eleven children, nine of them, six daughters and three sons are yet living. Agnes, the eldest daughter, is the wife of John Creighton, farmer, in Culross, County of Bruce; the others are unmarried.

JAMES CATTERMOLE, M.D.,

LONDON.

ONE of the most experienced and skilful physicians and surgeons in the County of Middlesex, Ontario, is James Cattermole, who has been in practice forty-seven years. He is a native of Suffolk, England, son of James Cattermole, senior, and was born October 13, 1807. His father was a farmer and belonged to a family of agriculturists, and landed proprietors of the County of Suffolk, whose record is traced back to the reign of "Good Queen Bess" or beyond.

At thirteen years of age our subject left home for London; received a fair literary education; at sixteen was apprenticed to a surgeon; was educated for his profession at Guy's Hospital, and Grangers School; passed a medical examination in 1830; came out to Quebec in 1832, as surgeon of an emigrant ship; passed the medical board at Toronto; practised three years at Guelph; then returned to England, and was for fifteen years at Surreyside in the suburbs of London, having a large and successful practice.

In 1850 Dr. Cattermole again crossed the ocean, this time to the United States, going as far west as the Mississippi river, locating on its western shore at Fort Madison, Iowa. There he spent five years in the practice of his profession. The country was new, and not having good health he determined to try Canada once more. Before leaving he obtained the degree of M.D. from the University of St. Louis, Missouri.

Settling in London, in 1855, he is still found here, a well preserved man, and quite sprightly for one who has seen his seventy-two winters. He thoroughly understands the laws of health, and has evidently had strict regard for them, being robust in body and elastic in step, notwithstanding his professional life is necessarily one of no inconsiderable exposure.

Since the establishment of the City Hospital in London, Dr. Cattermole has held the post of consulting surgeon to that institution. Latterly he has limited himself almost entirely to office and consulting practice, and gynæcological surgery, being an expert in the last named branch.

He has refrained from accepting civil offices of any kind; has given his life to the study and practice of his profession, and hence his success and high-standing. He keeps well read up in medical and surgical science; is a well informed man on general subjects and a pleasant converser.

He is a member of the Church of England, and has a high standing in the community, morally as well as professionally.

In May, 1850, Miss Maria Duttson, of Dover, England, became the wife of Dr. Cattermole, and they have lost two children and have three living. Caroline N. is the wife of Isaac Waterman, oil refiner, London; James Frederick is a medical student, an undergraduate of the University of Toronto, and Elizabeth is completing her education.

JAMES STRATTON,

PETERBOROUGH.

JAMES STRATTON, Collector of Customs at Peterborough, and for years a prominent journalist, is a native of the County of Armagh, Ireland, dating his birth May 22, 1830. His parents were Robert and Mary (McElwain) Stratton; his paternal ancestors were originally from Cornwall, England; his mother was a native of Scotland. Robert Stratton was a linen merchant, the calling of the family for at least two or three generations farther back.

Our subject was educated principally in the public schools of his native county, and in the County of Durham, Canada West; he coming to this country when only fifteen years of age. At eighteen he commenced teaching a public school in the Township of Clarke, and followed that profession for seventeen years.

In December, 1860, Mr. Stratton settled in Peterborough; shortly afterwards purchased the *Peterborough Examiner*, and conducted it for thirteen years, making it a strong advocate of the principles of the Reform party. In 1874 he was the nominee of his party for the Local Parliament, and was defeated by Dr. John O'Sullivan, by a small majority, the Conservatives previously having large majorities in the East Riding of Peterborough. Dr. O'Sullivan was unseated for violations of the Election Acts of the Province; but for political purposes Mr. Stratton did not again allow himself to be put in nomination. In 1876, Mr. Stratton was appointed Collector of Customs, when he dropped journalism to attend to his official duties.

His residence is across the Otonabee river, in Ashburnham. He has been Public School Inspector for the town and county for ten years, and for the Town of Peterborough for fourteen years, holding other offices of minor importance. He has a liberal share of enterprise, and is backward in no local projects of material progress or social or moral reform. He is among the

leaders in the temperance movement—a life-long teetotaler himself, and an advocate of most stringent measures to suppress the liquor traffic.

His religious connection is with the Baptists, his membership being in the Peterborough Church; he is active in benevolent as well as church matters, and warmly sympathizes with, and stands ready to aid, the poor and unfortunate.

The wife of Mr. Stratton—made so November 6, 1851—was Rosanna, daughter of William Armstrong, formerly of the Township of Cavan, County of Durham, and now of British Columbia, and sister of Hon. William J. Armstrong, late Commissioner of Crown Lands in British Columbia.

Mrs. Stratton is the mother of nine children, five daughters and four sons, all yet living but the oldest daughter, who was the wife of Rev. Isaac Campbell, of Richmond Hill, and died in 1876. James Robert, the oldest son, is the publisher of the *Examiner*, taking that paper when his father became Collector of Customs, and continuing to sustain its high character.

GEORGE STEPHENS,

COBOURG.

GEORGE STEPHENS, late United States Consul at the port of Cobourg, was a native of Schoharrie County, N. Y., and was born December 27, 1805. His parents were George and Sarah (Wood) Stephens, his paternal ancestors being from England; his maternal from Wales, both great-grandfathers coming from the old world. His grandfather fought for the independence of the American colonies.

Our subject received a common school education; at seventeen years of age came to Canada, located at Colborne, and manufactured furniture for several years, till he was burnt out, when he removed to Cobourg. With the exception of two or three years spent at Mishawaka, Ind., he resided here for forty-five years, being engaged all this time in the furniture and piano-forte business, and was a successful manufacturer and merchant.

While General Grant was President he appointed Mr. Stephens Consul at this port, and that office he held at the time of his demise, July 26, 1875.

He served on the Public School Board here for some years, and took pride in aiding to raise the standard of education; he was also a Justice of the Peace for a long period.

From youth he was connected with the Methodist Church, and was a conscientious, consistent member, always found in his place at the meetings of the Church, and usually serving both as Trustee and Steward. He was a man of kindly feelings and generous disposition.

January 31, 1828, Miss Tryphena Merriman, daughter of Joel Merriman, one of the first settlers in Colborne, was joined in wedlock with Mr. Stephens, who at his death left six chil-

dren, two others having previously died. Mrs. Stephens died ten months after her husband. The oldest daughter, Annie S., is the wife of Dr. Newton W. Powell, of Cobourg; George Joel, the eldest son, has succeeded his father in business and in the Consulship; Caroline M. is the wife of Allan Bowerman, Principal of the High School at Farmersville, Ontario. Roe is married and is a music publisher and dealer at Detroit, Mich., and Harriett B. and Harry H. are single.

REV. MICHAEL STAFFORD,

LINDSAY.

MICHAEL STAFFORD, Priest of the Roman Catholic Church, Lindsay, is a native of the County of Lanark, Ontario, the son of a pioneer settler, Thomas Stafford, and was born March, 1, 1832. His father was from Wexford, Ireland; his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth McGarry, from West Meath, same country. His family fought for Irish separation, and that was the reason Thomas Stafford came to Canada. Up to fourteen years of age our subject was educated at a district school near Lanark, his teacher, Robert Lees, still living, and filling the office of County-Attorney of Carleton. The school-house was an abandoned lumber shanty; the seats were made of bass-wood logs hewn flat on the upper side, and the desks were constructed by boring holes in the side of the house, driving in pegs and laying an unplaned board on the pegs. From that humble school-house he was promoted to the district school in the town of Perth, where he spent two years; immediately afterwards gave one year to study at Chambly, then seven years at St. Therese College, and took his ecclesiastical course at Regiopolis College, Kingston, where he was a pupil of the late V. G. McDonnell, and a schoolmate of Rev. John O'Brien, now Bishop of Kingston.

Mr. Stafford was ordained Priest in 1853, by the late Bishop Horan, and was a Director of Regiopolis College three years, filling meanwhile the chair of Logic and Philosophy. While in Kingston, Father Stafford was Chaplain of the Penitentiary, and on careful inquiry he ascertained that ninety per cent. of the convicts were sent there through the use of strong drinks as the direct procuring cause—a lesson which, it will be seen, was of great value to him.

On leaving Kingston he spent a year in traveling in the United States, and on the continent of Europe. Returning to this country, he spent seven years on Wolfe Island, where he found, on entering upon his duties, that, through the great exertions of his predecessor, Father Foley, there were only three Catholics in his parish who were not total abstainers. Best of all, there were no arrests and trials for crimes—a fact which confirmed his judgment in regard to the primal cause of the great number of convicts in the Kingston prison.

In 1868 Father Stafford was settled at Lindsay, where his church has nearly doubled in twelve short years. Here he has worked zealously for the cause of temperance, and the result of his labors may be seen, in part, by the decreasing popularity of the county jail, the jailer being at times, almost lonesome for the want of company, formerly having a great crowd.

Before the temperance reformation commenced here among the Catholics, they were not spending one-fifth the money for educational purposes that they are now, the children formerly being neglected, and the parents in many instances not having the means for clothing them and furnishing text books. The temperance reform gave a new, a comparatively clean, face to things, and one public school, under Catholic control, doubled its pupils in a single year.

In 1876 Father Stafford made a second visit to Europe, to carefully investigate the subject of education and temperance, and lectured in several of the large cities in England.

Since he settled here a Convent school building of light brick, one of the best modeled and best ventilated structures for educational purposes in the Province, has been put up at a cost of $40,000, with every conceivable comfort and convenience, and now has 300 scholars. A building for boys has also been erected costing $5,000, and has about 200 pupils. The Convent building stands on grounds where thistles rooted ten years ago, and which are now an Eden of beauty.

Father Stafford has written a good deal for the press, secular as well as religious, mainly on the subjects of education and temperance, his labors in this direction extending over a field as wide as this Province. With one exception, there is no city and hardly a town of any importance in Ontario where he has not lifted up his voice in behalf of one of these causes or both, he being untiring in his efforts to promote the cause of knowledge and sobriety as well as religion.

The parishioners of Father Stafford have done a very handsome thing for him in providing a home, second in elegance, convenience, and in the beauty of its surroundings, to no priest's house, we believe, in Ontario. It overlooks the town and the country, and on every side the prospect is delightful.

MAITLAND McCARTHY

ORANGEVILLE.

MAITLAND McCARTHY, Barrister, and first Mayor of the Town of Orangeville, was born at Oakley Park, near Dublin, May 5, 1841. His parentage, &c., may be seen in the sketch of his elder brother, D'Alton McCarthy, Barrister, found on another page. He came to Canada when about eight years old; was educated in the same grammar school, County of Simcoe; studied law with his father and D'Arcy Boulton, at Barrie; was admitted to practice in 1861, and opened an office at Orangeville, and has here been in constant practice since that date,

being called to the Bar at Michaelmas Term, 1876. He does business in all the Courts, and has had a good practice from the start. He has good abilities, is studious and well read; is of quick perceptions, and has gained for himself a high reputation and standing as a lawyer, as also in other walks of life.

Mr. McCarthy was Reeve of the Village of Orangeville four years, and when it became an incorporated town, in 1874, he was elected Mayor, serving one term and then retiring. While at the head of the Municipality of the Village and in the County Council, and while chief magistrate of the town, he gave a good deal of attention to local matters, and aided very essentially in starting and securing the completion of different enterprises of importance to Orangeville and the County.

Mr. McCarthy is a Master Mason, a churchman, and has been for several years warden of St. Mark's Church. He is a gentleman of sterling character. His wife was Miss Jennie Frances Stewart, sister of Falkner C. Stewart, warden of the County of Dufferin—married November 22, 1866. They have three children.

GEORGE J. GALE,

OWEN SOUND.

GEORGE JAMES GALE, for twenty-seven years Clerk of the County Council of Grey, was born in Hampstead, England, August 1, 1819, being the son of George Gale, a florist. In his fourteenth year he came to Lower Canada, and to three years' steady schooling in the old country, added a few terms at an Academy; then clerked ten years in a dry goods store in the city of Quebec, and one season in a store in Kingston; and was subsequently a merchant two years in Montreal.

In July, 1843, Mr. Gale settled in the County of Grey, and the Township of Derby, adjoining Owen Sound, which at one time was included in that township. At an early day he was engaged in a variety of business pursuits—merchandising, real estate, &c. He has also held a great variety of offices—Clerk of Township of Derby; member of the first Town Council of Owen Sound (1855); Commissioner in Court of Queen's Bench (appointed in 1849); Clerk of the Division Court, Owen Sound; Official Assignee for the County; School Superintendent, and Clerk of the Council, still holding the last office; Lieut.-Colonel 3rd Battery Grey Militia.

During the last eleven or twelve years Mr. Gale has been afflicted with nervous debility, unfitting him for manual labor, his only son and child living, John Gale, attending to his father's official duties. The mind of Mr. Gale is clear and active, his memory especially being strong and tenacious.

It was Mr. Gale who, as Auctioneer, sold the Indian Peninsula after it had been ceded to the Government by the Indians, a great crowd being present, and it bringing $200,000. For this act Mr. Gale received the thanks of Sir Edmund Head, and double pay.

He was once an active and influential politician of the Conservative school, and many years ago his party nominated him for the old Canadian Parliament, but he refused to stand. He was also active as an Orangeman, and at one time was County Master for Grey. He was likewise Warden of St. George's Church for many years, and very active in church duties for a long period. In 1854 the members of the church made him a present of a beautiful copy of the Bible and Church Service, as a token of their appreciation of his services in Christian work.

February 10, 1843, Mrs. Ann Woolrich *née* Shaw, a native of Nova Scotia, was joined in wedlock with Mr. Gale, and he has had two sons by her, losing one of them before he was named. The other we have already mentioned. He was the first male child born in Owen Sound. The father of Mrs. Gale, Isaiah Shaw, was twenty-one years a member of Parliament for the County of Annapolis, Nova Scotia. Mrs. Gale gave the first flag on Dominion Day, July 1, 1867, to the Owen Sound Volunteers, John Creason, Captain.

GEORGE D. MORTON, M.D.,

BRADFORD.

GEORGE DEANE MORTON, the oldest medical practitioner in the County of Simcoe, was born in the County of Wicklow, Ireland, August 31, 1822, his parents being Francis and Elizabeth Anne Morton. His grandfather, James Morton, was a Captain in the British Army, with which his great-grandfather also was connected. The Mortons are an old and highly respectable Irish family. Our subject was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he also studied medicine, and from whence he graduated. In 1849 he came to this country, took honors &c. at Toronto University, and passed his medical examinations before the old Medical Board of Upper Canada, and located at Bradford, where he has been in constant practice for thirty years. He has been quite successful, and was long ago placed in independent circumstances. He is one of the best known men in the county, and very much respected.

Dr. Morton has been for many years surgeon of the 35th Battalion (Simcoe Foresters), and acted officially in the Fenian raid of 1866; was Reeve for the Municipality of Bradford at an early day; and now holds the same office, and has been a Coroner of the County, for the last twenty years.

Dr. Morton has taken much interest in agricultural matters, and in blooded stock; was President of the County Agricultural Society something like a dozen years, and has introduced some very fine thoroughbred horses and cereals from Great Britain and the United States, hav-

ing done a good deal to create a worthy spirit of emulation among agriculturists and stock raisers in this part of the Province.

The Doctor is a Conservative in his political principles ; is president of the town association of his party, and is also a strong Orangeman, being master of the local lodge, and having been Master of the District Lodge for many years.

His religious connection is with the English Church, in which he has always taken a great interest and active part.

The wife of Dr. Morton is Cornelia, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Laughton, of Holland Landing, Ontario, married in September, 1854. They have no children.

JOHN A. ORCHARD,

DRUMMONDVILLE.

JOHN ALLEN ORCHARD, Clerk of the Division Court for the County of Welland, and a son of Thomas and Eliza Ann (Medway) Orchard, was born in Devonshire, England, March 2, 1815. Colonel Orchard, of the British army, was a cousin of his father, and John A. Medway, an officer in the British navy, was a brother of his mother. A large number of the Orchards are military and professional men.

Young Orchard was educated in common and private schools, farmed with his father in the old country until 1835 ; then came to Upper Canada with the family, and after spending a few months in Toronto, located at Drummondville early in the year 1836, here making his home from that date.

At first Mr. Orchard kept books for his father, who was a butcher, clerking also a while in the Pavillion hotel. In November, 1839, his father died, and the son took his place as a butcher for a year or two. The mother lived until September, 1868, dying in her 88th year.

About 1841 Mr. Orchard commenced farming, renting at first, and followed that business until 1852, when he became an auctioneer, a business in which he is still engaged. On the demise of Hon. James Buchanan, Mr. Orchard sold off his property, and soon afterwards administered on the estate of Lieut.-General Murray. For some time Mr. Orchard was an Insurance Agent ; is now dealing more or less in real estate, and has been Clerk of the 4th Division Court, County of Welland, the last fourteen or fifteen years. Prior to taking this office he had been bailiff of the same court for six years ending in 1865. He is also Clerk of the Township of Stamford, Commissioner for the taking of affidavits of the Queen's Bench, Justice of the Peace, appraiser for several loan companies, issuer of marriage licenses, and chairman of the Board of License Commissioners for the County, a position he has held from the date of his membership

of that board. He has been been a Conveyancer for the last ten or twelve years, and is assisted in this work by his nephew, Joseph G. Cadham.

At the time of the rebellion, which broke out in 1837, he shouldered his musket and marched as a private to Gravelly Bay, now Port Colborne, and the day after reaching there was appointed corporal. He was made quarter-master of the 44th Battalion when it was organized, and, after serving in that capacity a number of years, resigned.

Mr. Orchard has been an Odd Fellow for more than a quarter of a century; formerly of Manchester Unity, now Canada Order; is Past Grand Lecture Master, and also Treasurer of Lodge No. 17, Drummondville. He is a member of All Saints' Episcopal Church, and long served as warden of the same.

The wife of Mr. Orchard was Martha Hargrave, of Buckinghamshire, Eng., their marriage being dated December 23, 1842. They have had three sons, and lost all of them.

WILLIAM SCOTT, M.D.,

WOODSTOCK.

WILLIAM SCOTT, with a single exception the oldest resident physician and surgeon in Oxford County, was born in Everingham, Yorkshire, England, November 27, 1820. His parents, Thomas and Dinah (Easingwood) Scott, came to Canada in 1830, and settled in the County of Oxford, our subject aiding to clear two farms in the county, one in Eastwood the other in East Oxford. He may almost be called a born physician, having at nine years of age a great fondness for medical studies; and while engaged in clearing and cultivating land, giving his leisure time to such studies, sometimes carrying a book into the field. At length he articled himself to Dr. Samuel J. Stratford of Woodstock, a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; passed an examination at the end of five years at the medical department of the University of Toronto (1848), and from that date has been in practice at Woodstock. About twenty years ago he received the honorary title of Doctor of Medicine from the Medical College at Castleton, Vt.

Dr. Scott has made a specialty of no branch of his art, yet early gave a great deal of attention to midwifery, of which he has had at least 6,000 cases in a little less than thirty-two years.

He has a great deal of inventive talent, and a few surgical instruments of his invention, have been strongly commended by medical faculties. The last instrument from his skilful hands is an *Ecraseur* for removing uterine tumors, regarded by eminent surgeons as an improvement on anything of the kind heretofore in use.

Dr. Scott was Surgeon in the 22nd Battalion Volunteer Oxford Rifles for several years, and has been one of the Coroners for the county for the last twenty years or more. During the rebellion of 1837-38 he served in the cavalry despatch here.

The Doctor was a very zealous Reformer in his younger years, but has pretty much laid aside politics. He is thoroughly devoted to his profession. He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

Dr. Scott has a second wife, his first being Miss Sarah Maria Eakins of Burford, County of Oxford. She died in 1855. His present wife was Miss Elizabeth E. Martin of Blenheim, same county, married in 1856. By her he has two sons and one daughter. Thomas Walter, the elder son, is a druggist; the other son, William Alfred, is studying for the medical profession.

FREDERICK SCHOFIELD,

BROCKVILLE.

FREDERICK SCHOFIELD, son of James Lancaster Schofield, nearly thirty years Treasurer of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Ontario, was born at Smith's Falls, Leeds, January 10, 1836. His grandfather and great-grandfather were United Empire Loyalists. The mother of Frederick, was Maria Campbell, a native of the County of Leeds, and of Scotch pedigree. Her father was an officer on the British side, during the American Revolution.

The subject of this brief sketch was educated at the University of Trinity College, Toronto, graduating in 1856; read law with Sherwood and Steele of Brockville; was called to the Bar in 1860, and practised more or less for a few years, speculating at the same time, and assisting his father in the Treasurer's office.

Mr. Schofield was in the Council of Brockville several years, and took his present county office, that of Treasurer of Leeds and Grenville, in 1873. He is President of the Conservative Association of Brockville, an active politician and an influential man, with a good share of enterprise.

His religious connection is with the English Church, of which he was warden for several years. He has also been a delegate to the Synod, and is among the leading lay members of that Christian denomination in the Diocese of Ontario. His standing in society is excellent.

He is a Master Mason, not often, however, meeting with any lodge.

The wife of Mr. Schofield is Letitia Lockhart, daughter of the late James J. Hargrave chief factor of the Hudson Bay Company, they being married in September, 1864, and having five children.

The father of our subject, whom we have mentioned as Treasurer of Leeds and Grenville

for a long period, was born near Boston, Mass.; was a merchant, miller, and speculator, and a man of great ability, public spirit, and influence. He was for some time one of the Coroners and Magistrates of the united counties before mentioned, and at one time the candidate of the Liberal-Conservatives of these counties for the Canadian Parliament, being defeated on account of railway connections, interests, and misrepresentations. He took an active and efficient part in the "Patriot" war (1837-38); was an officer at the battle of the Windmill; was a man widely and warmly esteemed, and when he died in 1873, the poor lost one of their best friends.

CHARLES G. CHARTERIS,

CHATHAM.

THE subject of this sketch is a descendant of a very old Dumfriesshire family. The Charteris, of Amisfield, who are believed to have been originally from France, and to have settled in Scotland in the reign of Malcolm IV. (1153), more than seven centuries ago. A large tract of land was granted to the Charteris for important services rendered to the King, in Dumfriesshire, some of which land is still in possession of the family.* In that County Charles George Charteris was born, July 25, 1828, and was the youngest son of Charles Charteris, Esq., of Cullirait House, Dumfriesshire, by his wife, Diana, daughter of John Reed, Esq., of Craggs, Northumberland, England. His father was a Captain in the 28th Light Dragoons, who, on the disbandment of that regiment, became Adjutant of the Dumfriesshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Our subject was partly educated at the High School of his native County, and partly at a private Academy, in Brampton, England. At eighteen years of age he started out to seek his fortune in the new world; came to Chatham, and was for some time in the establishment of Witherspoon and Charteris, general merchants, and Agents for the Gore Bank, his cousin Alexander Charteris, being one of the partners; and five or six years later went into the lumber business with William Baxter, continuing in it until 1857, when he was appointed Treasurer of Kent County, an office which he still holds, much to the satisfaction of the people. Very few men in the Province of Ontario have held that position longer than Mr. Charteris, or with more credit to themselves and the County.

He was in the Town Council one or two terms; was the second Mayor of Chatham (1857);

* On the night of April 4, 1603, James VI. slept at Amisfield, on his passage to England. Amisfield has been the seat of the Charteris family from 1165; repaired, and greater part rebuilt, in 1600. The bed on which the King slept is preserved in the Museum of Antiquities, in Edinburgh; also a door on which a hero of Mr. Charteris' family is represented in the act of tearing the jaws of a lion asunder, the same being a representation of an incident verified in the history of the family.

was a short time Chairman of the Board of School Trustees, and in various ways has rendered good service to the community.

In politics Mr. Charteris is a Reformer, and has been prominent and quite influential in his party. His religious tenets are Presbyterian.

At one period he was Agent for the Bank of Upper Canada, and when it closed its business at Chatham, he was retained in the management and disposal of its real estate in Kent County.

On the 25th of December, 1849, Elizabeth, daughter of William Baxter, subsequently his partner in business, became the wife of Mr. Charteris, and she has had by him eight children, of whom five are yet living, three sons and two daughters.

ALEXANDER SCOTT,

BRAMPTON.

ALEXANDER FORSYTH SCOTT, Judge of the County of Peel, is a native of this county, and is living on the same lot on which he was born, July 1, 1828. His father, John Scott, was a manufacturer in Scotland, coming to Canada about 1817, living for a few years in the Township of Dumfries, near where Galt now stands, and then settled on land in that part of the Township of Chinguacousy where Brampton has since risen, here farming until his demise in 1853. The mother of our subject was Mary *née* Lynch, a native of Vermont. She was the mother of nine children, of whom Alexander was the eldest, and seven of whom lived to grow up.

Judge Scott was educated mainly by private tuition, the schools in this part of the country being a low grade forty years ago; developed his habits of industry and his muscle on his father's farm in his youth; studied law in Toronto with Clarke Gamble, Q. C.; was admitted as an Attorney in 1856; commenced practising at Brampton in 1857, and was called to the Bar at Easter term in 1858; practised for ten years, and during three of these years served as Reeve of the Village of Brampton; was appointed County Judge, January 1, 1867. He is a man of calm, judicial temperament, with broad, comprehensive views of legal principles, and his decisions are invariably marked with impartial "common sense," and supported by vigorous and lucid reasoning. He is held in very high esteem by the legal profession and the public. He is a Master in Chancery for the County of Peel.

Judge Scott is a Chapter Mason, but retired from acting in that order on being appointed to his present office.

He is a member of the Church of England, and has been for a number of years a lay delegate to the Synod. His character stands far above reproach. The Judge was at one time an

officer in the 36th Battalion Volunteer Militia, and now holds the rank of Lieut.-Colonel of the 6th Battalion, Peel Militia.

His wife is Anna Sophia, daughter of William Furby of Port Hope, many years editor and publisher of the *Telegraph*, and later of the *Guide* of that town, his sketch appearing elsewhere in this volume; they were married May 26, 1858, and have had five children, four of them still surviving.

WILLIAM BUCK

BRANTFORD.

WILLIAM BUCK, one of the leading manufacturers in Brantford, and President of the Board of Trade of this city, dates his birth at the old town of Ancaster, August 22, 1828, his parents being Peter and Hannah (Yager) Buck. Both are still living, and they reside in Brantford, the father in his 88th year, and the mother in her 76th. Mrs. Buck, as her name would indicate, is of German pedigree. Peter Buck was a soldier in the rebellion of 1837, '38, and was wounded at the battle of Chippawa, still carrying a ball received on that occasion. Both parents of our subject are descendants of United Empire Loyalists.

In 1833 the family settled in the little village of Brantford, then containing perhaps 500 inhabitants, and here William received such mental drill as an ordinary common school could furnish. At an early age he became an apprentice to the tinsmith trade; learned it thoroughly, and worked for his old master as a journeyman, until twenty-four years of age, at which time the savings of his earnings amounted to one thousand dollars. With that capital, in 1852, Mr. Buck started in the tin ware and stove business for himself; in 1856, purchased a foundry and commenced the manufacture of stoves and farming implements, since making stoves a more especial article, and enlarging his premises from time to time, until they cover about three acres of ground. He employs from 100 to 125 men, and is doing a business usually from $150,000 to $175,000 a year.

A writer in the *Commercial Review*, Montreal, of May 10, 1879, thus speaks of the Victoria foundry:—

"Brantford has through its leading representative establishment, the Victoria foundry, William Buck, proprietor, won a reputation in the manufacture of stoves which has made the reputation of his products in this line familiar as household words from the extreme east to the far west portion of the Dominion; and for this result it is but just to give credit to his enterprise. Perfection is hard to reach, and perhaps in no direction has the struggle towards that end been more earnestly contested than that of stoves. Season after season our leading manufacturers have brought out new improvements, both in point of convenience and in matter of artistic taste, each vying with the other for the first place; while the progress has been most creditable to many, yet none have been able to combine all these qualities which are requisite to make a perfect stove. The desired points to secure in every stove are thorough ventilation, perfect combustion by means of properly constructed flues and

dampers, simplicity of construction, neatness of appearance, good heating and cooking qualities, and economy of fuel. Over 200 different styles of stoves are produced at this foundry.

Cooking, wood, parlor and hall stoves, in almost endless variety, size and style, complete the catalogue in this line. A large business is also done in the manufacture of steel plows, which are regarded by agriculturists as unsurpassed for lightness, strength, and profitable qualities for this work. These plows are a genuine standard with farmers in the west. Among the other facilities of the foundry which are availed of are the manufacture of hollow ware and castings."

Mr. Buck is identified with a great number of enterprises, material, literary and religious, and gives hearty support to any organization tending in any respect to benefit the community. He is President of the Board of Trade and of the Philharmonic Society of Brantford; Vice-President and Director of the Young Ladies' College, Brantford; a Director of the Brantford Water Works, and of the Royal Loan and Savings Society; Trustee of the Canadian Literary Institute, at Woodstock, and of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brantford; Treasurer of the Baptist Church Edifice Society for Ontario and Quebec, and one of the heaviest contributors to the support of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, of which he is a member. He held at one time the office of President of the Ontario Baptist Convention. He is Treasurer of the Reform Association for the South Riding of Brant.

Mr. Buck has been married since October 1, 1856, his wife being Alice, daughter of Francis Foster, of Brantford, deceased, a native of Lancashire, England. She is the mother of seven children, all living but one son, he dying in infancy.

The career of Mr. Buck is a happy illustration of what can be accomplished by diligence in business and careful management. At the start his small capital was of his own creating, and all his accumulations are the result of energies well applied and funds prudently invested. Nor does he seem to accumulate for the gratification of a grasping, sordid disposition, which he does not possess; but largely, at least, for the means it affords him of giving, and the pleasure he derives from so doing. In short, he is a good specimen of the generous, high-souled Christian gentleman.

HON. GEORGE SHERWOOD, Q.C.,

BELLEVILLE.

GEORGE SHERWOOD, Judge of the County Court of Hastings, was born in Augusta, County of Leeds, Ontario, May 29, 1811, his parents being Levius P. and Charlotte (Jones) Sherwood. His father was a Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, Ontario, and a prominent man, dying May 19, 1850. His grandsires on both sides were United Empire Loyalists, and settled in the township of Augusta. He was educated at the Johnstown Grammar School; studied law at Brockville and Toronto; was called to the Bar at Michaelmas term in 1833; opened a law office at Prescott; was in partnership a year with the late Hon. Henry Sherwood,

Q. C., and from 1847 to 1860 with the late Judge Richard F. Steele of Brockville; was elected a Bencher of the Law Society in 1849, and created a Queen's Counsel in 1856.

Judge Sherwood was appointed a commissioner to enquire into the management of the Public Works, September 5, 1845; was a member of the Executive Council of Canada from August 6, 1858, to May 23, 1862, during which time he also filled in succession the offices of Receiver-General and Commissioner of Crown Lands; sat for Brockville in the Canadian Assembly from 1841 to 1851, and from 1858 to 1863, and was an unsuccessful candidate for the same seat in 1851 and 1854. He was appointed Judge of the County Court on the 2nd of September, 1865, an office which he is filling with great credit to himself and to the general satisfaction of the public. As a jurist he is courteous, cool, and impartial.

The wife of the Judge is Marianne, daughter of the late Dr. Thomas G. Keegan, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, married in July, 1833. They have no children.

Judge Sherwood is a member of the Church of England, was warden at Brockville several years, and is a gentleman of high standing in the community, his age, his judicial attainments, and his pure moral character securing for him the warm esteem of his fellow-citizens. He has a choice miscellaneous library, as well as a large law library, the former embracing the leading English classics in elegant editions. Many of these works, like those of Shakspeare, Pope, Johnson, Addison, Junius, etc., were the property of his father, whose memory he venerates, and are greatly prized.

JOHN CREASOR,

OWEN SOUND.

JOHN CREASOR, twenty-five years a Barrister at Owen Sound, is a native of the County of Simcoe, being born near Barrie, January 21, 1833. He is a son of John Creasor, senior, farmer, and subsequently Division Court Bailiff, and Margaret *née* Anderson. His father was from Yorkshire, England; his mother from Glasgow, Scotland. He was educated at the Barrie Grammar School; commenced studying law at Barrie with Hon. James Patton, and finished at Toronto with the late Judge Cooper; was called to the Bar at Michaelmas Term, 1854; soon afterwards settled in Owen Sound, and has here been in general practice, doing business in all the Courts. He is of the firm of Creasor and Morrison, who are doing a good business, and stand well. Mr. Creasor is a sound lawyer, a fair advocate, and a strictly honest and honorable man.

He was County Crown Attorney a while, and resigned; holds the office of Solicitor of the County Council of Grey, and of the Town of Owen Sound; was in the Town Council four years, and is, and has been for twenty years, a trustee of the Town schools, doing all he can to

further the interests of education. He occupies the position of Chairman of the Education Committee of the Board.

Mr. Creasor was Captain of the Owen Sound Volunteers several years; was stationed with his company at Sarnia about three months during the Fenian raids of 1866; was subsequently appointed Major, and retired from the military service a few years ago, with the rank of Captain.

In the Masonic fraternity he is Past Master, and is First Principal of Georgian Chapter, No. 56, Grand Registry of Canada.

He is connected with the Presbyterian Church; is an elder of the same, and is much interested in the work of the Church, and in religious enterprises generally.

January 25, 1855, Miss Mary Rickey, a native of the County of Grenville, Ontario, was joined in marriage with Mr. Creasor, and they have lost two children, and have seven living. He is giving them a superior education in the excellent local and other schools.

THOMAS MILLER,

MILTON.

THOMAS MILLER, Judge of the County of Halton, is the son of an early settler in this county.—Thomas Miller, senior, who came hither from the County Down, Ireland, in 1827. Thomas was born in the Township of Nelson, September 15, 1830. His mother's maiden name was Margaret McWha, who was also from Ireland. The father of our subject who was an extensive agriculturist in Ireland, and farmed in this country, died in 1867; his mother in 1837.

He was educated in the Grammar Schools of Palermo, in this county, and Queen's College, Kingston, being graduated in 1853; studied law in Toronto with Judge Morrison and Hon. Adam Crooks; practised one year in Hamilton; was called to the Bar at Easter term, 1857, and was appointed County Crown Attorney, and Clerk of the Peace for Waterloo, and removed to Berlin. He there held the offices just mentioned until appointed Judge of the County of Halton, in December, 1867, when he settled in Milton, the county town. While a resident of Berlin he was for eleven years Chairman of the Grammar School Board of Trustees, and did all that any man could do to build up the schools of that town.

Judge Miller is one of those cool, impartial, painstaking, and conscientious jurists, who aim to render exact justice in all cases. His knowledge of law is thorough; he is clear-headed; charges a jury with great plainness, and his decisions are rarely appealed from, and have never been reversed. By consent of Attorneys, cases are often referred to him for decision without trial.

The Judge is Master in Chancery and does a fair amount of business in connection with that office.

He is a member of the old Kirk of Scotland, an Elder of the Church in Milton, and a man of high Christian, as well as judicial character. He is a man of noble instincts, and very friendly to the unfortunate.

The wife of the Judge is Edgeworth Victoria, daughter of Captain Edgeworth Ussher, who lost his life at Chippawa, during the Rebellion of 1837-'38. They were married at Berlin in 1857.

CHARLES E. CHADWICK,

INGERSOLL.

CHARLES ELI CHADWICK, son of Rev. Eli Chadwick, a Baptist minister and school teacher, was born at Preston, Lancashire, England, August 13, 1818. His father and grandfather were born in the same county. His mother was Margaret Weal, a native of Dumfries, Scotland.

In 1820 the family came to Canada, the next year went back to England, and in 1827 returned to this country, and settled near Vittoria, County of Norfolk, Upper Canada. There our subject was educated by his father, who taught a public school several years, having also a farm, on which the son was reared. In 1843, Mr. Chadwick removed to the Township of Dereham, County of Oxford, farming there for ten years, holding, meantime, several township offices.

In 1853 he settled in Ingersoll, being appointed Postmaster, which office he held for eight years. Soon after accepting it, he became also the Manager of the Niagara District Bank, which was eventually merged in the Imperial Bank—a position which he held for twenty-two years, leaving it in the summer of 1877. In January, 1878, Mr. Chadwick was elected Mayor, by acclamation, and a year later, was re-elected in the same manner, he making a very efficient Chief Magistrate of the town. In various ways and in different positions, he has made himself a very useful citizen. Probably his best work for the public was done in the school board, of which he was a member for more than twenty years, and Chairman much of the time. Through his influence many important changes in the system of public instruction were brought about, he having more to do in moulding and improving that system than any other man in the town, though he had earnest co-operators in this noble work.

Since he became a resident of Ingersoll, Mr. Chadwick has written for the local press, on political, educational and general subjects, and his pen is not entirely laid aside. He has also, on various occasions, delivered addresses before different organizations, agricultural, literary and others, which have been very cordially received, and he was highly complimented for the able

manner in which he has presented his views to the public. In 1878 and 1879, he was "orator of the day" at Ingersoll, at the celebration of the natal day of the Dominion of Canada, and his addresses on these occasions were published in the local papers. We take the liberty of making a short extract from the oration last delivered, on the subject of Patriotism and Home. It is a fair sample of his writings, and full of wholesome sentiments:

"Patriotism among a people is more essential to a nation than wealth, and patriotism has its root in the love of home and in the intelligence that comprehends the exalted uses and necessities of that at once divine and human creation, the organized state, the blended life of men living in society and constituting a nation: and without a nation, without a Government that can look with equal eye into the face of the whole family of nations, what is wealth or national prosperity? The possessor of our country's rights, privileges and liberties ought to project his views beyond the span of a single life, and leave enduring evidences that he has lived for country, mankind, and after generations. The most sacred among secular things with the true lover of his country, should be the home and the homestead. Home is an English derivative from Germanic ideas and genius; its accessary relations hardly exist in their completeness elsewhere. No other language has a word which translates its kindly authority, its generous equalities, its domestic bonds, its sweet charities, its serene repose. Strength there learns to respect the rights of the weak, and thence to embody that sentiment in the forms of political and legal justice. Beneath these old gothic arches refounded and renewed, in this Canadian soil, stand the household gods, guardians over a civil and religious liberty, so often rescued in so many different ages from the tempests of revolution. Here faith looks up to the sky. Here social virtues and domestic culture sow the precious seeds of public integrity, pure patriotism and unspotted fame. Here, close by the bosom of nature, the impulses of honor and truth have full play. In these retreats is nourished the integrity that frowns upon corruption. Here is developed the public conscience that steadily expels vice and venality from public temptation, and here springs up the healthy influence which corrects the demoralization of public life. I say then that the home and its surroundings deserve the citizen's first regard. Every improvement, useful or graceful, that is within a prudent use of his means, ought to be made upon the little empire over which he has sway, and in which he trains citizens for society and the State. And if this little home government be as enlightened as it may be; if industry reign there; if woman give scope to her instinctive good taste and withhold not the cunning of her hand; if a morality higher than the law prevails there, then an improving and beautifying influence will go forth hand in hand with the abundant increase that rewards the well directed labor there bestowed."

In September, 1843, Mr. Chadwick married Miss Jane McCartney, of the County of Oxford, and they have five children living, and have buried four.

JOHN DEWAR,

MILTON.

JOHN DEWAR, County Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, is a son of John and Emily (Knight) Dewar, both being Perthshire, Scotland, families. He was born in that County August 22, 1829, and before he was a year old the family emigrated to Canada, and settled on a farm in the Township of Esquesing, four miles from Milton.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the common and grammar schools, and Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio, where he spent a few terms; studied law in Toronto with John

McNab, at one time County Attorney, and Angus Morrison, ex-Mayor of Toronto, and formerly a member of the Canadian Assembly; was admitted as an Attorney at Michaelmas term, 1858; called to the Bar at Easter term the next year, and has worn a barrister's gown at Milton, for nearly twenty-one years. During the earlier half of this period he was Superintendent of Town Schools; has since been a School Trustee, and is Chairman of the Public School Board. He was for several years Secretary of the Reform Association for Halton, and is and has been for a number of years, President of the Milton Mechanics' Institute.

Mr. Dewar was appointed to his present offices of County Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, 21st of August, 1868. He is also Deputy County Judge, and has had occasion to act once or twice in the absence of Judge Miller. As a Crown officer he is just and painstaking; as a lawyer, able, reliable and thoroughly conscientious, endeavoring to settle differences between parties, rather than to make costs by bringing suits.

He belongs to the United Prebyterian Church, and, as a Christian citizen, is highly respected. His efficiency in school matters and other local interests, is well appreciated.

October 28, 1874, Mr. Dewar married Jane Walker Somerville, daughter of Robert B. Somerville, then of Sarnia, Ont., and at one time a member of Parliament for the County of Huntington, Province of Quebec. Mrs. Dewar has had three children, losing one of them.

HENRY H. COLLIER,

ST. CATHARINES.

HENRY HAIGHT COLLIER, Collector of Customs at St. Catharines, was born in Howard, Steuben County, N. Y., November 28, 1818. His father, Richard Collier, was from Green County, in the same State. His grandfather, Isaac Collier, and his great-grandfather were originally from England. His mother, Mary, *née* Haight, was of Holland extraction.

In 1835, our subject came to St. Catharines, where his elder brother, Richard Collier, resided, and spent two years in study at the grammar school; then returned to Steuben County, read law in Bath, at first with Edward Howell, and subsequently with Hammond and Campbell, the latter, Hon. Robert Campbell being afterwards Lieut.-Governor of New York; but Mr. Collier never opened a law office. After studying the profession two years, in 1839 he went to Texas, and for six years was connected with the State and Treasury Departments of that commonwealth.

In 1846 Mr. Collier returned to St. Catharines, opened a general store, and was in mercantile trade here, at first with his brother, until May, 1877, adding the manufacture of lumber in 1850, and of agricultural implements in 1869, continuing the latter industry till 1875. He built one of the first saw mills on the new canal, on Lock No. 5, in this city.

In July, 1877, he was appointed Collector of Customs, and that office he still holds. His public life was commenced in 1859, as Village Councilor, he holding that office from fifteen to twenty years. He was Deputy Reeve and member of the County Council two terms, and Mayor in 1872 and 1873, being elected without opposition, and making a public-spirited and efficient Chief Magistrate. He was Chairman of the Board of Water Commissioners of the city, during the time that the works were being built. He has been a Justice of the Peace for twenty years or more.

The political affiliations of Mr. Collier have always been with the Reform Party, and for many years he was very active in its interests. He is a conscientious man, cherishing his views with the utmost sincerity, and aiding in their promulgation because he believes that, faithfully carried out, they are for the best interests of the country.

Mr. Collier is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity, and an Odd Fellow.

June 1, 1858, he married Cornelia, daughter of Moses Cook, of "Westchester Place," St. Catharines, and has a daughter and son. Mary J. is a graduate of the Female Seminary at Hamilton, and Henry Herbert is a student in the University of Toronto.

JAMES MITCHELL,

CAYUGA.

JAMES MITCHELL, Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, and Registrar of the Surrogate Court, was born in the parish of Larbert, County of Stirling, Scotland, March 22, 1826. His father was James Mitchell, senior, M.D., a native of Lanarkshire, born in 1793; a graduate of the University of Glasgow, and a resident of the County of Haldimand, from 1837 until his death in 1860. On his arrival in this country Dr. Mitchell purchased a bush farm in North Cayuga, and improved it, at the same time continuing the practice of his profession, being the first physician to settle in the county. He held the office of Reeve three consecutive terms; was a practical business man as well as a skilful physician; lived an eminently useful life, and was greatly respected.

The mother of our subject was Isabella Brown, a native of Stirling, Scotland, married in 1818, and the mother of eight children, dying in 1848. She was an active Christian and an affectionate and true mother.

James, the only one of the eight children now living, finished his education at a private school in Hamilton; worked on his father's farm in North Cayuga until 1867, and while a resident of that township held for a short time the offices of Councilor, School Trustee, and Magistrate, still holding the last named office. For three years, commencing in 1861, Mr.

Mitchell was an assistant in the offices of the Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, Clerk of the County Court and Registrar of the Surrogate Court; in 1876 was appointed to these several offices, and is performing their duties with the utmost faithfulness. He has been a License Commissioner since the creation of such an office, and is Secretary of the County Board. He is a first-class business man, attentive, accurate and trustworthy.

The politics of Mr. Mitchell are Reform, and up to a recent date he has been very active, doing yeoman's service as a canvasser and speaker during an exciting election. Since accepting Government office he has not mixed in politics.

He is a Royal Arch Mason, and was for three years Master of St. John's Lodge, No. 35, Cayuga.

Mr. Mitchell is a pleasant man with whom to transact business, being cordial and prompt, and hence is quite popular.

JOHN SMITH,

BRANTFORD.

JOHN SMITH, Sheriff of the County of Brant since this county was separated from Wentworth and Halton, was born on the "Grand River Tract," on the present site of the City of Brantford, February 9, 1808. His grandfather, for whom he was named, was a United Empire Loyalist, and taken prisoner during the Revolutionary war, and liberated about the time that a British ship, passing up the North (or Hudson) river, broke the chain that was strung across that stream. The parents of our subject were Joseph and Charlotte (Douglas) Smith, both natives of the Empire State. Mrs. Smith is a descendant, in the 6th generation, from William Douglas, who came to America near the middle of the 17th century and settled at New London, Connecticut. Hon. Stephen Arnold Douglas, United States Senator for many years, from Illinois, was of the same branch of the Douglas family.

John was educated in country schools at Blenheim, County of Oxford and Smithville, County of Lincoln, losing his father in the former township about 1838. He farmed until about seventeen years of age, and clerked for a merchant at Grimsby three or four years; opened a store for himself at Paris in 1831; removed to Hamilton in 1837, and after merchandising there for three years, returned to Paris, and was in trade there until 1853, when he was appointed Sheriff of the newly set-off county, all the Sheriff the County of Brant has ever had. He is very punctual and efficient in discharging his duties.

Sheriff Smith was secretary of the first meeting held at Hamilton after Lord Durham had made his report on the status of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, recommending their union, which took place two or three years later (1841), the Hamilton meeting approving of the recommendations of the report.

Sheriff Smith is a member of the Church of England, and served at one time as warden of Grace Church at Brantford. He is a man much respected for his good social and moral qualities.

In 1834 he married Miss Mary Sheldon, a native of this Province, and of six children, the fruit of this union, only two are living. Charles Edwin, Deputy-Sheriff under his father, and Emma Jane, wife of Charles Bruce Nimmo, who resides in Port Huron, Michigan.

LIEUT-COL. WILLIAM D. POLLARD,

MEAFORD.

WILLIAM DARLEY POLLARD, the leading barrister at Meaford, is a native of Manchester, England, dating his birth January 26, 1827. His parents were William and Jane (Blair) Pollard, his mother being a descendant of the Macdonalds of Glencoe, Scotland. Our subject received a good English and classical education, including Hebrew, as well as Latin and Greek; studied law in his native city; became an Attorney and Solicitor, and Master Extraordinary in Chancery, and before leaving the Old World was for years in the King's Bench Walk, Temple, London.

In the winter of 1855–56 Mr. Pollard came to Canada West; and being the patentee of the Shale Oil Works, in the Township of Collingwood, he spent three years operating there. Meantime, on arriving in this country, he had been admitted to practise his profession, and was for awhile of the firm of Moberly and Pollard, then of the firm of Pollard and Gamon, Collingwood.

In 1862 Mr. Pollard removed to his present home; was called to the Bar a few years ago, and is a prominent barrister in this part of Ontario, having a practice in the several Courts, second to that of no other barrister in the County of Grey. He is of the firm of Pollard and Evans, his partner being Robert W. Evans. They have a highly remunerative practice.

In 1875, when Meaford became an incorporated town, Mr. Pollard was elected Mayor, and again also in 1877. Could the people have their way, he would no doubt have been Chief Magistrate of the town still longer, but his professional labors are too pressing to make it consistent with his duties as a barrister, to serve longer.

In politics he is a Conservative; in religion, a Churchman; and he is a Master Mason.

The year after coming to Canada, Mr. Pollard joined the volunteer militia. On settling in Meaford, he organized a company, and has held various commissions from Lieutenant upward. He was Acting Major of a Provincial battalion during the Fenian raids, being stationed at Sarnia three or four months, and was gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel on returning from that raid

in 1866. In 1872 he had command of a brigade at Niagara, the occasion being the assembly of a large camp. He still holds the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Colonel Pollard, as he is called through all this district, and wherever known, has a third wife. The first was Mary Smith, niece of Judge Strang, of the Bench of the United States, and granddaughter of Hon. Adam Farrie, of Hamilton. She died, leaving three children. The second wife was Jane Freeland Taylor, daughter of William D. Taylor, of Toronto, she leaving no issue. His present wife is Rose, daughter of Peter Fuller, of Meaford. She has had seven children, five of them still living.

JOHN MACLEOD,

AMHERSTBURG.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and was born on the 13th of September, 1816. His father, John MacLeod, senior, was a type founder, and foreman for years of the only foundry of that class in the City of Edinburgh. The family were from the Highlands. The mother of our subject, before her marriage, was Ann Gordon. He was educated in part in the common schools of Edinburgh and Inverness; in 1832 came to Nova Scotia, finished his literary studies at Pictou, and there read law; went to New York city, having the legal profession in view, but changed his mind, and after clerking a while in a dry goods store, came to Detroit, and was in the mercantile trade in that city until 1838, when he settled in Amherstburg. Here, for thirty years, Mr. MacLeod was engaged in the mercantile trade, and in building steamboats and sail vessels, being the leading business man in the place. He built the first vessel that ever sailed from Chicago to Liverpool. It is not unlikely that in a business sense, Mr. MacLeod erred on virtue's side—was too diligent, for ten or eleven years ago his health began to fail, and his physician said he must retire. He did so.

In 1857 he was elected to the Canadian parliament, representing Essex, and serving the full term of four years, the sessions in those days being held in Quebec and Toronto alternately. He is a Conservative.

On the 30th of November, 1838, Mr. MacLeod married, at Detroit, Miss Mary Kenyon, a native of England; and of eight children born to them, only two are living, Emma wife of James Hedley, editor of the *Monetary Times*, Toronto, and Annie, wife of Dr. Lett, of the Asylum for the Insane in the same city.

In 1875 Mr. MacLeod purchased the Old Fort property, and resides in the house formerly occupied by the physician to the Asylum, the loveliest site for a residence on the Detroit river. The house stands within one hundred feet of the river, facing the West, with a sixteen-mile view up the stream at the right, and to the left Lake Erie, spreading out

The True Seed

as far as the eye can see. One may travel many a hundred miles in the valley of the great lakes without finding a prospect to match this in picturesque beauty. At the rear end of the house, as you step out of doors in the second story, you are in the grounds of the Old Fort, teeming with historical reminiscences, with the stump of the flag staff still standing where it was erected "long, long ago." On that spot, said to be the highest ground in the county of Essex, cast up as a defence against the threatening foe, stand huge poplars, black walnuts, maples, and the handsomest English lime the writer ever saw. Beautiful shade trees in front as well as in the rear, add very much to the loveliness of the place—a rural retreat which a poet might covet, and a prince be proud to own.

Mr. MacLeod has a library of about 3,000 volumes, the works of the standard European and American authors, from Dante and Chaucer to Tennyson and Bryant, from Froissart to Froude, Motley and Parkman, nearly all in the best editions for library purposes. It is the best private collection of books which we have seen in nearly a year's travels in Ontario. It is specially rich in illustrated works—Dante, Shakspeare, Milton, Don Quixote, etc., etc., with such works of Art as Hogarth, the Wilkie Gallery, Boydell's Shakspeare, and the like. Mr. MacLeod has the *London Illustrated News* complete for thirty-two years. He reads a great deal, and is thoroughly posted in European and American history.

NOTE.—One of the early and most prominent settlers at Amherstburg, was Francis Caldwell, who came to America in 1773; was an officer under Lord Dunmore, in an expedition against the Indians, in 1774, and was wounded in the battle of Ran-away; commanded a company at the storming of Norfolk, Va., in 1776, and was there wounded; was on the Niagara frontier from 1777 to 1780; whipped Col. Crawford by the aid of Indians at Lower Sandusky (now Fremont), O., in 1782; was Paymaster General in 1812; was at the battle of Fort Meigs, Frenchtown, Chippawa, Lundy's Lane, etc.; and was a member of the first Upper Canada Parliament, which met at Niagara in 1792. He died at Amherstburg many years ago.

REV. JOHN S. CLARKE,

OSHAWA.

JOHN STOKES CLARKE, Pastor of the Canada Methodist Church, Oshawa, and son of John and Rose (Stokes) Clarke, was born in the town of Clones, in the north of Ireland, February 8, 1833. His father was a merchant and Clerk of the Peace, the ancestors leaving England about the time of William III., the family holding various civic and important positions in the County of Monaghan, Ireland. Our subject received his literary education in the old country, his tutor being the Rev. William White, a Presbyterian Minister.

In his seventeenth year he came to Canada West; studied Theology in the Methodist School at Toronto; entered on the ministry in 1854, and has since been pastor at Barrie, London, Bradford, Napanee, Grimsby, Thorold, Whitby and Oshawa, three full years at each

place. At most of these villages his preaching has been attended with large ingatherings, between 200 and 300 members having been added to the Oshawa Church since he located here in 1877.

As a preacher Mr. Clarke is earnest and practical; he does not abound in figures and illustrations, but uses both with good taste and judgment. As a platform speaker he is easy and forcible, and is an effective advocate of all moral reforms. As a pastor he is very faithful in his duties, especially to the sick and distressed.

Preaching has been the main work of Mr. Clarke since he entered the ministry; he has, however, taken a very active and prominent part in the cause of Temperance, being at one time Grand Chaplain of the Independent Order of Good Templars in the Province, and at another time Grand Worthy Chief Templar, having control of the lecture work of the Order in Ontario. His heart is thoroughly enlisted in this good cause, and, besides preaching on the subject occasionally, he has done a good deal of lecturing. In reformatory movements generally he is one of the foremost men, and ranks among the true humanitarians of the age.

Mr. Clarke is also a member of the fraternity of Odd Fellows, and has usually been chaplain of local lodges where he was residing. He is a man of much influence, outside as well as inside the Church.

His marriage is dated September 16, 1858, his wife being Maria, daughter of Edward Green, London, Ont. They have five children here and one little daughter in heaven.

HENRY HART,

PARIS.

THE oldest and most successful lawyer in Paris is Henry Hart, son of Phillip Dacres Hart, who was long connected with the East India Company, and retired in the prime of life with a competency, living in London, England, where the son was born, February 16, 1827. The maiden name of his mother was Elizabeth Ann Chase. Both parents were English. When our subject was in his eighth year the family emigrated to Upper Canada; reached St. Catharines in 1835, and the next year settled in Brantford. The father died in 1855, the mother in 1876.

Young Hart was educated in the schools of Brantford, and in Upper Canada College, at Toronto; studied law with Daniel Brooke, of Brantford; passed examinations at Toronto at Easter term, May 23, 1860, and has been in practice at Paris from that date. He does a general business, Common law, Chancery, Conveyancing, &c., and is one of the most industrious, professional men in the town. He had a good business almost from the start; has the utmost

confidence of the people in his integrity as well as his ability, and his profession is quite remunerative. Whatever he undertakes to do, he does thoroughly, and looks well to the interests of his clients.

Mr. Hart has held but few offices, his law business being usually about as exacting on his time, we presume, as he cares to have it. He has been a Councilman, Deputy-Reeve and Reeve, and we cannot learn that he has held any other office. His ambition seems to be satisfied with being a good and successful attorney-at-law. His character, in a moral as well as legal sense, stands well.

In politics Mr. Hart is known as a staunch Reformer, and he appears to be more willing to help his friends to office, than to accept them himself.

In 1856 he married Miss Caroline Perkins, of Brantford, niece of Colonel Charles C. Dixon of that city, and they have three children, all sons.

AGNEW P. FARRELL,

CAYUGA.

AGNEW PATRICK FARRELL, Registrar of deeds and County Treasurer of Haldimand, is the son of James Agnew Farrell of Magheramorne, County of Antrim, Ireland, being the youngest child in a family of eight children. His father was a land owner near Larne. The maiden name of his mother was Letitia Armenella Turnly. He received an English and classical education, and when a little past his majority, in 1833, emigrated to Upper Canada, settling in the Township of Dunn on the shore of Lake Erie, being the first permanent settler in that part of the township. The country was then very little changed from its primitive state; good roads were a convenience unknown, and in order to reach the lake shore from Hamilton, Mr. Farrell hired two Indians who took him from Brantford down the Grand river in a log canoe. He purchased a log cabin and a few acres of cleared land of a squatter, opened a farm and remained on it until 1851

When the rebellion broke out in 1837, Mr. Farrell and his few neighbors immediately met, formed a company, and he was elected captain. The company was stationed at Fort Erie, under command of Colonel Kerby, and was preparing to storm Navy Island when the rebels abandoned it. On the renewal of disturbances a year or more later, Captain Farrell raised an independent company which was stationed for six months at Port Maitland, then the rendezvous of armed Government steamers. Some years later he was gazetted Lieut.-Colonel of the first battalion Haldimand Militia, and now has charge of the Regimental Division of the County of Monck.

In 1844 Colonel Farrell was appointed County Registrar, and in 1851 County Treasurer,

when he moved to his present home on the Grand river near the village of Cayuga, and known as "The Hermitage," a quiet and pleasant rural retreat.

In addition to the offices mentioned, he has been Commissioner of the Court of Requests, Reeve, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and is now Justice of the Peace and Notary Public. He is a man of fine business capacities, and faithful in the discharge of his official duties; is a member of the Church of England, and has often served as warden of the same, and occasionally as a delegate to the Synod, and bears a high character for integrity and honesty of purpose.

March 14, 1835, Miss Catharine Purnell, from Bristol, England, became the wife of Colonel Farrell, and they have had six children and the sad misfortune of losing all of them, two after they had become heads of families. Two grandchildren reside with their grandparents.

HAMNETT HILL, M.R.C.S.,

OTTAWA.

ONE of the oldest medical practitioners in Ottawa is Hamnett Hill, son of John Wilkes Hill, many years a successful physician in the City of London, England, where the subject of this sketch was born, December 15, 1811. The maiden name of his mother was Mary Elizabeth Pinhey. He received his literary education at Albion House, Camberwell, a suburb of London, in the private school of Nicholas Wanostrocht, LL.D., celebrated for his epitome of Blackstone's Commentaries; and his medical education at the London Hospital, Whitechapel, receiving his diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1834.

Dr. Hill practised three or four years at Brighton, County of Sussex; in 1837 left England, crossed the ocean and located in the Township of March, fifteen miles from Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, where he remained three or four years. It was a sparsely settled, healthy district, and the doctor not having faith enough to live on, to avoid starvation, removed in 1841 to Bytown, now Ottawa; here he soon built up a good practice, and has made a comfortable living.

He was surgeon to the County of Carleton Protestant Hospital many years, and is now consulting physician to the same, and of the Protestant Orphans' Home, and of the Roman Catholic General Hospital; has been for a great number of years Magistrate for the County of Carleton, but does no business in that line; he has been President of the St. George's Society two or three times.

Dr. Hill delivered the inaugural address at the Tri-Centennial of the Poet Shakspeare, April 23, 1864, and has long been an occasional contributor to Canadian medical periodicals—some of his papers on professional subjects being reproduced in foreign medical magazines.

The Doctor is a member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Ottawa, and of the Medical Association of Bathurst and Rideau Division, holding the office of Treasurer in the latter organization. He is Past-Master of the Dalhousie Lodge of Free Masons, and a member of Manchester Unity Lodge of Odd Fellows. Dr. Hill has always been in general practice, but his favorite branch is surgery, for which he has an especial taste. He can amputate a limb with great dexterity, and takes exquisite pleasure in doing so—if he can thereby save human life.

The Doctor has made medicine and surgery, and collateral branches, his life-long study; is well posted on all that pertains to the healing art, and has had but little to do with politics. Once (1873) he was beguiled into running for the office of Chief Magistrate for the City of Ottawa, and would have been elected had he had a few more votes cast for him.

He is classed among the Liberal-Conservatives, who are now in power in the Dominion; he was in the Municipal Council the second year after the incorporation of the city; he is a member of the Episcopal Church, and his character has always stood well.

May 18, 1844, Mary Anne, second daughter of the late Hon. Hamnett Pinhey, became the wife of Dr. Hill, and they have lost four children and have three living. Hamnett Pinhey Hill, the only son living, has a family and is a barrister, residing near his father on the Richmond road. Emily and Caroline are living with their parents.

Dr. Hill has a disposition sunny enough to have been born in June instead of December; is a well-read, very intelligent man, a good converser, full of humor, and a sovereign remedy for the "blues." Happy the social circle of which he constitutes a factor

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HOLLAND V. SANDERS,

PORT HOPE.

HOLLAND VENTON SANDERS, Town Clerk of Port Hope since 1857, is a son of Emanuel and Sarah (Venton) Sanders, and dates his birth in the parish of Cookbury, Devonshire, England, September, 1823. His parents and grandparents belonged to the yeomanry of Devonshire, the family living in the same house more than a century; his mother died when he was about six years old; he was reared in habits of industry; received a common English education; at sixteen years of age went to Buckland Brewer, in his native county, and served his time at the watch and clockmaker's trade, and in 1843 came to Canada, settling in Port Hope: here he worked at his trade for some time in the store of Richard Barrett, who kept a general assortment of goods, and who finally persuaded Mr. Sanders to give up his trade and become his clerk and book-keeper.

About 1851, our subject went into business for himself, trading in dry goods, clothing, &c.,

until the commencement of 1857, he receiving the appointment of Town Clerk on the 19th of January, and still, as already intimated, holding that office. At the end of twenty-one years, so prompt and faithful had he been in the discharge of his official duties, that his fellow-citizens made up a purse of gold—between one and two hundred dollars—and presented it to him, with a neat presentation speech by Mayor William Craig. Other members of the Council also spoke, making it a very enjoyable occasion, long to be remembered by Mr. Sanders.

Mr. Sanders is a Notary Public, Secretary of the School Board, Government Agent for the granting of marriage licenses, and holds one or two other minor offices, making himself useful in various ways.

The wife of Mr. Sanders was Miss Margaret Trick, daughter of William Trick, many years a contractor and builder in Port Hope, they being joined in marriage in October, 1851. They lost their eldest daughter, Sarah Venton, a blooming girl of much promise, at nineteen years of age, and two other children in infancy, and have eight living. Their names are, William Holland, Caleb Emanuel, Edith, Gertrude, John Wesley, Henry Bell, Louise, and Walter Venton.

The family attend the Canadian Methodist Church.

JOHN G. STEVENSON,

CAYUGA.

JOHN GUSTAVUS STEVENSON, Judge of the County of Haldimand, was born in the Township of Niagara, County of Lincoln, June 1, 1818, being a son of John A. Stevenson, a native of Dublin, and an officer of the 99th Foot, dying at "Oakwood," Niagara, in 1832. The mother of our subject was Mary Addison, daughter of Rev. Robert Addison, who was established at Niagara in 1792, being a pioneer in his profession in Upper Canada.

Judge Stevenson was educated chiefly at Upper Canada College, Toronto; studied law with Judge Campbell, of Niagara; was called to the Bar at Trinity term, 1840, and after practising two years at Niagara, moved to St. Catharines, where he was engaged in his profession from 1843 to 1851, holding, part of that period, the office of Clerk of the United Counties of Lincoln, Welland and Haldimand, resigning this office in 1851, on his removal to Cayuga. Here he was appointed Clerk of the Peace, and in 1855 succeeded Judge Bernard Foley as County Judge of Haldimand.

As a lawyer, our subject is sound and thorough, and when in practice was one of the foremost advocates in this part of the Province. As a Judge, he is very careful and accurate in making up his judgments, and in his addresses from the bench he is very impressive and often

truly eloquent. In all the relations of life he is affable and courteous, and exhibits all the traits of the polished gentleman. His character and career honor the ermine.

Judge Stevenson is a member of the Church of England, and has the reputation of having lived an unblemished life.

Judge Stevenson has been thrice married; first in 1844, to Mary Butler, great-grand-daughter of Colonel Butler of "Butler's Rangers," she dying in 1847, leaving one son, Dr. Robert Addison Stevenson, of Strathroy; the second time in 1848, to Sarah Street, daughter of Samuel Street, of Thorold, she dying in 1861, leaving three children, Dr. John Stevenson of London, Ontario; Agnes, wife of Dr. Charles E. Moore, of the same city; and one deceased; and the third time in 1863, to Mary Griffith, daughter of Robert Vicars Griffith, of North Cayuga, having by her four children.

JAMES FLEMING,

BRAMPTON.

JAMES FLEMING, County Attorney for Peel, is a native of this Province, and was born in the Township of Vaughan, County of York, June 20, 1839. His parents, Robert and Marian (McMillan) Fleming were from Scotland. He was educated in common schools, the Normal School at Toronto, and in private; studied law with Henry B. Morphy, of Toronto; was called to the Bar in Easter term, 1866, and since that time has been in constant practice at Brampton. He does business in all the Courts, and from the start has had a liberal practice, his first experience at the Bar being gained in the defence of the Fenian prisoners at Toronto, in 1866-67. He is of the firm of Morphy and Fleming.

Our subject was appointed Deputy Judge of the County in 1876, acting in the absence of Judge Scott, and resigned that office to accept that of County Attorney, tendered him in December, 1879 Mr. Fleming has had a good deal of experience in his profession for a man of his age. He has been Crown Counsel on various circuits, taking part in several important trials, and acquiting himself with great credit. He is a very forcible and impressive speaker, and has great influence with a jury. His reputation as a lawyer is fast becoming provincial.

Mr. Fleming is a member of the High School Board, and has been for several years, and not only interests himself in educational matters, but in local enterprises generally, thoroughly identifying himself with the progress of the town.

Mr. Fleming is a Liberal in politics, and being a positive man, and half-hearted in nothing, he has labored at times with great zeal to advance the interests of his party, being a good debater and at home on the "stump." He has been President of the Reform Association for

the Riding of Peel, and is a man of much influence, but in his present position as a county official, he takes no active part in politics.

Mr Fleming is a Master Mason, and a member of the Presbyterian Church, and finds nothing in the practice of the "law" to conflict with the teachings of the "gospel." Mr. Fleming is a man of rare integrity, his whole life exemplifying the saying, "An honest man is the noblest work of God."

June 30, 1870, he married Isabella, daughter of James Montgomery, of Paris, Ontario, and they have two children.

HENRY CARLISLE,

ST. CATHARINES.

HENRY CARLISLE, Mayor of the City of St. Catharines, and a resident of the Niagara district since 1837, dates his birth at Whitby, Yorkshire, England, May 9, 1820. His father, George Carlisle, a pianoforte manufacturer, and his mother, whose maiden name was Ann Walker, were natives of the same county. His mother is still living, being in her 80th year; her residence, Montreal. His father died in 1856 at Stamford.

Our subject was educated at a private school; worked a short time at the tailor trade in the old country; in 1837 came to Upper Canada; spent a short time at Stamford, near Niagara Falls, County of Welland, and a little later took a position in the store of Whan and McLean, dry goods and clothing merchants at Niagara. In 1850 he removed, with the same parties, to St. Catharines, where they opened a wholesale store on the site on which his store now stands the "West End Store," Nos. 26 and 28 Ontario Street.

In April, 1851, Mr. Carlisle started in business for himself, locating first in the "Prendergast Block," on St. Paul Street, in partnership with Robert Struthers, the firm name being Struthers and Carlisle. They traded together between fourteen and fifteen years, dissolving in 1866, when Mr. Carlisle moved to his present double store. He carries a heavy stock of dry goods, carpeting &c., with a tailoring department connected with the establishment, and usually does from $60,000 to $75,000, and has done as high as $100,000 a year. He is one of the leading dealers in his line, in the city, and a prompt, thorough-going business man.

Mr. Carlisle had been in this country but a few months before he found himself in a soldier's dress, in the company of Captain James Thompson, under Lieut.-Colonel Kirby, stationed at Fort Erie, Gravelly Bay, it being the exciting winter of 1837-38; he served also the following season; was afterwards appointed Ensign "5th Lincoln," and still later was made Captain No. 3, 19th Battalion Volunteers. During the Fenian excitement he was on duty six months at St. Catharines and Fort Erie, acting as paymaster of battalion as well as commander of his

company. When the Prince of Wales visited St. Catharines in 1860, Captain Carlisle commanded the only company in the Province that was dressed in scarlet regulation uniform—the only company thus uniformed in the Province, and that at private expense.

Mayor Carlisle has been a magistrate for the County of Lincoln for the last eighteen or twenty years; was elected director of the Niagara District Bank to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. William Hamilton Merritt in 1862; was Vice-President of the same bank at its amalgamation with the Imperial Bank; succeeded John Brown, of Thorold, as director of the Welland Railway, and still holds that office; has been President of the Board of Trade; is a director of the local board of the Standard Fire Ins. Co., Hamilton; is a trustee of the St. Catharines' Collegiate Institute; was for three terms a member of the Town Council, and in 1879 was elected Mayor, and also re-elected by acclamation for 1880.

He is a Conservative, but ordinarily not very active, giving precedence to business rather than politics.

Mayor Carlisle is Past Master of "Maple Leaf" Lodge of Free Masons; Past Grand Organist of the Grand Lodge of Canada, Past Grand Principal of "Mount Moriah" Chapter, and Past Officer of the Grand Chapter of Canada.

In religious belief he is an Episcopalian, and a man of sterling character.

February 24, 1845, Elizabeth, daughter of John Swinton, at one time Government contractor at Niagara, became the wife of Mayor Carlisle, and they have lost two children, and have seven living, four sons, George Clark, John S., Henry H. and William A. W. Annie H. is the wife of Dr. William Dougan, of St. Catharines, and Margaret E. S. is the wife of Adelbert C. Tuttle, Naugatuck, Conn. The youngest daughter, Henrietta D., being unmarried.

LIEUT-COL. WILLIAM ALLAN,

ACTON.

WILLIAM ALLAN, Lieut.-Colonel 20th Rifles, was born in the Parish of Halkirk, Caithness, Scotland, September 25, 1815, his parents being James Allan, contractor and builder, and Diana *née* Waters, both of Caithness. His mother was a daughter of George Waters, of Broadwell Castle.

Young Allan received a parish school education; at nineteen years of age entered Her Majesty's service in the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders; served eight years as sergeant in that regiment, most of the time in Canada, coming over at the time of the rebellion of 1837-38, and participating in the engagements at St. Denis, St. Eustace, the Windmill, etc. He was subsequently transferred to a Colonial corps, as Ensign-Adjutant, and has continued in the service, and has been breveted Lieut.-Colonel of the 20th Rifles.

He was for some time a merchant at Cheltenham, Township of Chinguacousy, and while there was Reeve of the Township; and when the Grand Trunk Railway was building from Toronto to Guelph, he represented the stock of that township as Director of the Board.

In 1859 Col. Allan removed to Acton, County of Halton, continuing the mercantile business until 1861, when he retired, and gave his time exclusively to military matters, it being at the time of the Trent affair, when Mason and Slidell were seized by Capt. Wilkes, of the United States Navy. During that period of excitement Col. Allan was very busy in raising troops, and was on the front during the Fenian raid. He still holds his commission of Lieut.-Colonel in the active service.

He has held for a long time the offices of Magistrate and Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, and is an efficient man in the discharge of duty, whether in a civil or military capacity. He is greatly esteemed by his fellow citizens.

In 1843 the Colonel married, at Toronto, Catharine, daughter of John Campbell, a native of the Island of Isley, Scotland; and they have lost one son, and have two daughters and one son living. Diana is the wife of Charles Sidney Smith, stock-raiser, at Acton; John C. is married and a druggist in Buffalo, N. Y., and Ellen F. is at home.

JOHN S. LARKE,

OSHAWA.

JOHN SHORT LARKE, editor and proprietor of *The Oshawa Vindicator*, an old and strong Conservative paper, is a native of Lancelles, Cornwall, dating his birth May 28, 1840. His ancestors, who belonged to the yeomanry of that part of England, were originally from Scotland, his parents being Charles and Grace (Yeo) Larke. When he was four years old the family emigrated to Canada West, settling near Oshawa, his father farming awhile, and then becoming a miller, being now still alive. The mother of John died in 1878, while on a visit to England.

After passing through the grammar school of Oshawa, our subject took an undergraduate course at Victoria College, Cobourg; subsequently was in the Bowmanville Post office a short time; was then relieving agent on the Grand Trunk Railway, and afterwards taught three years, the last year in the Oshawa High School.

In June, 1865, Mr. Larke purchased the interest of William H. Orr in the *Vindicator*, and in October, 1878, the interest of Samuel Luke, being since that date, its sole proprietor and conductor. It is an eight-column folio, neatly printed, and edited with marked ability, being an excellent country journal, a powerful exponent of the tenets of the Conservative party, and the oldest paper in the County of Ontario, being in its 24th volume.

During a heated, political canvass, Mr. Larke is usually called upon to enter into public discussions of the issues, and there are but few speakers in the Province who can match him in debate. He is thoroughly versed in the details of public affairs; is clear, logical, candid and persuasive in argument, without any of the tricks of unfair disputants, and is at times decidedly eloquent. His tongue, as well as pen, has much influence in every political canvass.

Mr. Larke is chairman of the Local Board of Education, and a director of the Ontario Loan and Savings Company; is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but rarely, we believe, meets with the Lodge, but among the Sons of Temperance he is more active having held high positions in the Order, being at one time Grand Worthy Associate of the Grand Division of the Province. He is a true friend of his fellow-man, and by tongue and pen works for his highest interests. Religiously he is connected with the Canada Methodist Church of which he is a local preacher, and a Bible Class Teacher. He loves Sunday school work. The young have no truer friend in Oshawa than Mr. Larke.

On the 20th of October, 1870, Miss Elizabeth A. Bain, of Oshawa, was united in marriage with Mr. Larke, and they have three children.

JAMES McMAHON, M.D., M.P.P.,

DUNDAS.

JAMES McMAHON, member of the Ontario Legislature, is a native of Dundas, being born here July 1, 1830. His father Hugh McMahon, many years a Provincial Surveyor, was from the County of Cavan, north of Ireland; and his mother, whose maiden name was Ann McGovern, was also from that county. James was educated by his father, who was a classical scholar; at fifteen years of age commenced to study medicine with Dr. James Mitchell, of Dundas; attended lectures in the medical department of the University of Toronto; became a Licentiate of the Medical Board of Upper Canada, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the medical department of Victoria College.

Dr. McMahon commenced the practice of his profession at Ayr, County of Waterloo, in 1850; two years later he returned to Dundas, and formed a partnership with his preceptor, which connection was dissolved by the death of Dr. Mitchell, by cholera, in the summer of 1854. Since that date Dr. McMahon has been alone. He has always been in general practice; has usually had a good run of business, and has been quite successful, standing high in the profession. He has made the science of medicine his constant study and is a progressive man.

Dr. McMahon, though a busy man in his calling, has rendered, at times, important service

in the municipality of the town. He was Councilor one or two terms; Mayor in 1867; Coroner from 1855 to 1873, and Trustee, at different times, of the Public Schools.

On the unseating of Thomas Stock in 1875, the Doctor was elected to the Local Assembly, being opposed by Dr. Thomas Miller, of West Flamboro'; and in 1879 he was re-elected over James McMonies, jr., having more than a thousand majority. With such an endorsement of his constituents, he is now filling his second term. In politics he is a Reformer; in religion, a Roman Catholic.

In January, 1858, Dr. McMahon married Miss Julia Maria Ball, daughter of William M. Ball, of Niagara. They have no children.

STEPHEN J. JONES,

BRANTFORD.

STEPHEN JAMES JONES, Judge of the County Court of Brant, and Master in Chancery, dates his birth at Stoney Creek, County of Wentworth, December 21, 1821, his father being Stephen Jones, son of a United Empire Loyalist, and born in Duchess County, New York. A great-uncle of our subject, Augustus Jones, also a loyalist, was Government Land Surveyor in the old Niagara District his residence being at Stoney Creek. The mother of our subject was Mary Smith.

He was educated in the district grammar school at Hamilton; studied law at first with Miles O'Reilly, of Hamilton, and afterwards with S. B. Freeman, Q.C., of the same city; was called to the Bar in February, 1846, and practised with Mr. Freeman until 1853, when he received the appointment of County Judge. He is the only officer of the kind whom the separate County of Brant has ever had. The appointment of Master in Chancery was made in August, 1875.

Judge Jones is naturally of a judicial temperament; has a legal turn of mind; is not afraid of work, and is a growing man. He is considered, on the whole, outside of the county, as well as in it, one of the ablest and most satisfactory County Judges in the Province. During the earlier years that he was on the Bench, appeals were not unfrequently made from his decision, but rarely with success, and of late years, few, if any, appeals have been made.

While a resident of Hamilton, the Judge held the position of Adjutant of the 3rd Gore Militia, under Lieutenant-Colonel Gourlay.

Judge Jones is a member of the Board of County Judges, which consists of five members, Messrs. Gowan, of Barrie; Jones, of Brantford; Hughes, of St. Thomas; McDonald, of Guelph, and Daniell, of L'Orignal; he being second in position, he has kept place with his rank.

He is a member of the Methodist Church of Canada, Recording steward, leader and trustee

in the municipality of

Coroner from 18

S. J. Jones

of the Brant Avenue Church, Brantford, and a man of the most solid Christian character. He has been a total abstainer from all intoxicating liquors from boyhood; has visited other counties in advocacy of the Scott and Duncan Acts, as the best laws that could be had at the time, and is a strong advocate of a general prohibitory law. On the bench, in private, everywhere, his temperance views are well-known, and his influence is felt.

Judge Jones has always taken an active part in the general work of his church, especially in aid of its missionary operations and educational institutions. In 1879, he, with the Rev. Thomas Stobbs, of Mount Pleasant, took the initiatory steps for forming a plan for raising district scholarships for Victoria College, a scheme which has now gone into successful operation. The church has appreciated and acknowledged his past services, by electing him in 1874, a Delegate to the first General Conference of the Church held at Toronto, and again in 1878, for the next General Conference held at Montreal, of which he was appointed one of the secretaries.

In 1847, the Judge married Miss Margaret Williamson, daughter of John Williamson, of Stoney Creek, and they have six children living, and have lost one son. John W., the eldest son, is a barrister, of the firm of Jones and McQuesten, Hamilton; Charles S. is also a barrister, of the firm of Hardy, Wilkes and Jones, of Brantford; Jennie is the wife of George Kerr, barrister, of the firm of Kerr, Akers and Bull, Toronto, The other three, all sons, are single.

DAVID D. HAY, M.P.P.,

LISTOWEL.

DAVID DONALDSON HAY, member of the Ontario Parliament for North Perth, was born in Brought Ferry, near Dundee, Scotland, January 20, 1828. His father was Robert Hay, a contractor and superintendent of works, and belonged to an old Scotch family. His mother's maiden name was Catharine McKiddie. He received a good English education including mathematics, at parish and private schools; at sixteen years of age crossed the Atlantic ocean to try his fortune in the new world, being alone and depending on his own resources. After spending a few months in a mercantile house in the City of Montreal, came as far west as Bowmanville, County of Durham, where he was a clerk for Bowman and Simpson for a few years; and went thence to Lefroy, in the County of Simcoe, where he kept a store until 1855, when he settled in Elma, County of Perth. This township then included the present site of Listowel, which village, at that time, was known as Mapleton. There was only one house in the place.

Here Mr. Hay, in conjunction with his brothers, built a saw-mill and grist-mill, and opened a farm, years afterwards selling the mills, and still retaining and cultivating the farm, being

one of the foremost business men in the village. He has been Clerk of the Division Court for twenty years; was Reeve of Elma seven years, and has been Reeve of Listowel an equal length of time, and has been serving at different times as Trustee of local schools.

In 1867 Mr. Hay took a leading part in promoting the construction of the southern extension of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railroad, spending many months in the country working up the enterprise; and it is generally admitted that but for his indefatigable and persistent efforts, the road would not have come through Listowel. Again in 1873, 1874, 1876, and 1878, Mr. Hay gave a large portion of his time in promoting the construction of the Stratford and Huron Railway, which reached Listowel in 1876; and so valuable, in this enterprise, were his services regarded by the railway company, that the board passed a special vote of thanks in recognition of his valuable aid.

Mr. Hay has also, as municipal representative, secured, in the last fifteen years, valuable improvements in this section of the country, in the construction of gravel roads, etc.

In 1873 he was sent to Europe by the Ontario Government as its agent, and after remaining several weeks in London, revising the Ontario pamphlet for European circulation, he spent several months in Scotland, and in March, 1874, was recalled to take an important position in the home work, in which he continued until January, 1875, when he resigned to contest the riding of North Perth for the Local Assembly. He was returned at the general election of that year, and re-elected in September, 1879.

Mr. Hay is a Reformer, and a man of considerable influence in his party. His religious connection is with the Christadelphian Society, and he is a man of much stability of character.

In 1849 Mr. Hay married Miss Jane Rogerson, of the County of Simcoe, and they have nine children.

JOHN FLESHER,

ORANGEVILLE.

JOHN FLESHER, late member of the Ontario Legislature, and one of the leading business men of Orangeville, is descended from an old Yorkshire family, and was born in Driffield, that county, June 8, 1833. His father, the Rev. John Flesher, of Forestmoore House, near Knaresbro, was for some years a Methodist minister, a man of uncommon ability, being a vigorous writer and eloquent speaker.

Young Flesher was educated in a Collegiate Institute at Ramsgate, and came to Upper Canada in 1847 with his elder brother, Wm. Kingston Flesher, who, a few years ago, represented East Grey in the House of Commons. After spending two or three years with this brother, he commenced mercantile pursuits, first in Bolton, Albion, and later with Walker and Sons,

Toronto; after which he entered business for himself in the County of Grey. One year later he purchased his brother's mill property in Adjala, and for ten years was engaged in the manufacture of flour and lumber. In 1868 Mr. Flesher settled in Orangeville, and again engaged in mercantile pursuits. A few years ago he sold out that business, and is now engaged in brokerage and conveyancing.

While a resident of Adjala, Mr. Flesher served as a School Trustee for some years; since removing to Orangeville has been in the Council for four or five years, and in January, 1875, was elected to the Local Assembly to represent the Riding of Cardwell, serving his full term, and being defeated for re-election by a very small majority.

Mr. Flesher is a Conservative, a conscientious and earnest advocate of the principles of that party, and controlling its full vote.

He is a Master Mason; a Congregationalist in his religious connection, and a man of excellent standing in society.

In 1855, he married the only daughter of Rev. Wm. Towler, of New York City. They have had twelve children, nine of whom are living.

HERBERT S. McDONALD,

BROCKVILLE.

HERBERT STONE McDONALD, Judge of the united Counties of Leeds and Grenville, dates his birth at Gananoque, County of Leeds, Ont., February, 23, 1842, being a son of Hon. John McDonald, at one time a member of the Legislative Council of Canada, and Henrietta M. Mallory, his wife. His grandfather, John McDonald, senior, was from Perthshire, Scotland, and settled at Fort Edward, N. Y. John McDonald, junior, was at one time in business in Troy, N. Y., coming to Canada in 1817.

The subject of this sketch finished his literary education at Queen's College, Kingston, whence he was graduated B.A., in 1859, and received the title of M.A. in 1861. His legal education he obtained at Brockville and Toronto; was called to the Bar in 1863, and practised at Brockville until he went on the Bench, being appointed Junior Judge in the autumn of 1873, and Senior in December, 1878, He is regarded as one of the most promising of the recently appointed Judges; is studious and painstaking, lucid in his charges, and is usually correct in his conceptions of the merits of a case.

Judge McDonald was returned to the Provincial Parliament in 1871, and resigned to take his seat on the Bench, to which, brief as his career is as a jurist, he has done credit.

He is a Master Mason, but rarely attends the meetings of the order, holding his connection with the lodge at Newboro', County of Leeds.

He is a member of the Church of England, and a delegate to the Synod, being quite prominent among the laymen of that religious body.

June 15, 1863, Emma Matilda, daughter of David Jones, Registrar of the County of Leeds, was united in marriage with Judge McDonald, and they have two children.

NOXON BROTHERS,

INGERSOLL.

NOXON BROTHERS' Manufacturing Company, the most extensive industry in the manufacturing line at Ingersoll, is composed of five brothers, Freeman C., James, Samuel, Stephen, and Thomas H., sons of Samuel Noxon, senior, who was born and spent his days in the County of Prince Edward, Ontario, and grandson of James Noxon, a United Empire Loyalist from Duchess County, N. Y. The grandfather settled in Prince Edward at the close of the American Revolution. The mother of these five sons was Rhoda White. They received a business education in the public schools of their native county, James, the second son, adding a few terms of study at the Jefferson County Institute, Watertown, N. Y.

Samuel Noxon, senior, owned a large farm and saw-mill, and as his sons had a mechanical turn of mind, he built a shop for wood-work expressly for their use. In that shop they made anything to which they applied their skill—farm-wagons, buggies, cutters, threshing machines, &c., &c. Their hands seemed to gain the mastery, almost by intuition, of nearly every kind of mechanics' tools, this being particularly the case with Freeman, James, and Samuel.

In 1855 James and Samuel Noxon came to Ingersoll, Stephen following in 1865, and Freeman C. the oldest, and Thomas H. the youngest, in 1869. At first the two pioneers in this town started a foundry, and made plows and stoves only. After a while they dropped stoves and commenced the manufacture of mowers and reapers, and grain drills, still making them a specialty. They usually turn out about 1,500 reapers and mowers, and 1,000 grain-drills, doing a business from $230,000 to $250,000 a year; and employing, in inside work, about 120 men, and a large force outside. No other manufacturing establishment in town has done, or is doing, half so much to build it up, though there are several large factories and mills in the place.

Their buildings cover four or five acres, the main building being 460 feet long, and the greater part 125 feet wide, and one and two stories high. The location is on Thames Street, directly between the Great Western and Credit Valley Railway tracks, with the station of the

former road joining on the north, and that of the latter on the south, thus having the best conveniences possible for shipment of machines. In the large office (25 by 65 feet) are branches of the Dominion and Montreal Telegraph offices, and a branch of the American Express office.

The reapers and mowers manufactured in these shops include the Standard Combined, the Standard Single Reaper, and the Standard Light Mower, and are second in quality to nothing of the kind manufactured in the Province. The grain-drills made by Noxon Brothers, are the celebrated "Hoosier," which attracted so much attention at the International Centennial Exhibition, held at Philadelphia in 1876. It is manufactured also as a combined drill and broadcast seeder, and includes in its make up, all the best points found in the latest and best machines of the kind. This company also manufactures hand and power feed-cutters, cultivators, horse-sawing machines, &c., but nothing that is cheap and frail. The best timber and iron is put into these machines, and their durability as well as excellence keep the price at fair remunerative rates. Their reapers and mowers are found in every part of the Dominion where grain and grass grow, and are very popular.

The Noxon Brothers Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1872. James being President; Samuel, Secretary and Treasurer; Freeman, Superintendent, the other two brothers having particular charges outside. All have families but Stephen. All have managed to keep out of office except James, who has had responsibilities in the municipalities of the town and county quite as often and quite as long as he has desired them. As head manager of these great manufacturing works, his labors and responsibilities are all, it is evident, that he covets.

LIEUT-COL. HON. CHARLES E. PANET,

OTTAWA.

CHARLES EUGENE PANET, Deputy of the Minister of Militia and Defence, is descended from an old Canadian family, his great-grandfather coming from France and settling in Lower Canada, more than a century ago, and acting as the first Speaker of the Lower Canada House of Commons, serving for twenty-three years.

The subject of this sketch is the son of Philip Panet, late Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, Lower Canada, and was born in Quebec, November 17, 1830. The maiden name of his mother was Luce Casgrain, a daughter of the Seigneur of La Bouteillerie, also an old French family. He was educated in the Quebec Seminary, and the Jesuit College at Georgetown, D. C.; studied law in his native city with Hon. T. T. Taschereau, late of the Supreme Court; was called to the Bar in 1854, and practised three years in Quebec.

Mr. Panet was sole Coroner for the City and District of Quebec for fourteen years—one of the largest Districts in Lower Canada.

He is Lieut.-Colonel, commanding the 9th Battalion Volunteer Militia, or *Voltigeurs de Québec*; a member of the Council of the Dominion Rifle Association, and a Vice-President of the Dominion Artillery Association. He held the command of the 7th Military District during the Fenian troubles in 1868, and holds a first-class certificate of the Board of Examiners, and also of the Military School.

Colonel Panet sat in the Senate for "La Salle" division, from March 2, 1874, to February 5, 1875, at which latter date he was appointed to the office of Deputy to the Minister of Militia and Defence, a position for which he is peculiarly adapted, and the duties of which he is discharging with unqualified satisfaction.

Colonel Panet has had two wives and lost both. The first was Miss Lussier, daughter of Felix Lussier, Esq., Varennes, in the District of Montreal, married in 1855, and dying in 1859. She left two children, both still living. His second wife was Miss Harwood, daughter of Hon. R. W. Harwood, of the parish of Vaudreuil, of the District of Montreal, a member of the Legislative Council, married in 1862. She died in April, 1878, leaving eight children.

HON. JOHN O'CONNOR, Q.C.,

OTTAWA.

THE subject of this sketch is descended from two distinct families of the same name, of Kerry, Ireland; his parents being John and Mary O'Connor, though not related within known degrees of kinship. They emigrated to the United States in 1823, and settled in Boston, Mass., where our subject was born, January 21, 1824. When he was four years old the family removed to Upper Canada, settling in the County of Essex, in the extreme western part of what is now the Province of Ontario, where the son received his education in common, grammar and private schools. He read law under W. D. Baby, of Sandwich, same county; attended several terms at the law school in Toronto: was sworn in as Attorney-at-law, in 1852; was called to the Bar, Hilary Term, in 1854, and practised at Windsor and Sandwich, residing at the former place, till 1872, when he removed to Ottawa. Here he continues the practice of his profession, and as an advocate has no superior at the Ottawa Bar, and few equals in the eastern part of the Province.

Mr. O'Connor was created a Queen's Counsel in 1872, and is a member of the Michigan Bar; was at one period Reeve of Windsor; was warden of Essex for three years, being elected twice by the unanimous vote of the County Council; was for twelve consecutive years chairman of the Board of Education of Windsor; was sworn of the Privy Council, and was its President from July 2, 1872, to March 4, 1873, when he was appointed Minister of Inland Revenue.

On the 1st of July, 1873, he was sworn in as Postmaster-General, and went out on the 5th of November following, when the Government resigned.

He was an unsuccessful candidate for a seat in the Canadian Assembly, in 1861, but two years later succeeded in unseating the sitting member, Arthur Rankin, and obtaining a new election, when Mr. O'Connor was returned, and sat until the dissolution of Parliament in May of that year. At the general election held a few months later in that year, he again contested that seat, when a special return was made to the House by the proper officer, and both candidates petitioned to be seated. Mr. O'Connor's petition was thrown out by the Speaker upon preliminary objections, and Mr. Rankin was seated.

Mr. O'Connor was returned to the House of Commons at the general elections, in 1867, and 1872 for the same county; was defeated for the County of Essex in 1874, his opponent, Mr. McGregor, being declared elected, but Mr. O'Connor contested his seat on the ground of bribery and corruption, and unseated him, then declining to be a candidate again for Essex County. At the election held in 1878 he was a candidate for Russell, and was elected by a large majority over his competitor, Ira Morgan.

Mr. O'Connor was sworn into the new Cabinet of the Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, on the 16th of October, 1878, and was President of the Privy Council until the 17th of January, 1880, when he again became Postmaster General, which position he now holds.

Mr. O'Connor is an able writer as well as speaker, and is the author of "Letters Addressed to the Governor-General on the subject of Fenianism," published in 1870.

In April, 1849, Mary, eldest daughter of Richard Barrett, Esq., formerly of Killarney, Ireland, became the wife of Mr. O'Connor, and they have had nine children, of whom five are living.

ADAM CHARLTON,

LYNEDOCH.

ADAM CHARLTON, was born in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, February 19, 1806. At the age of eighteen he was sent by his father to America to report whether the prospects would warrant the family in removing to that country. He left England, April 4, 1824, and arrived at New York after a stormy passage of sixty days. His father and the family came the following year. He was married to Miss Ann Gray of Caledonia, N. Y., 1828. For some time he had charge of a store at Garbuttsville, and then at Mamfordsville, N. Y. In July, 1832, he removed to Cattarangus County, and settled upon a new farm, three miles from Ellicottville. After being about two years in Cattarangus, he entered upon the employment of the Holland Land Company, and remained in their service and in the service of the successors of that com-

pany in their proprietory rights in Western New York—the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company of New York, till April, 1849, when he removed to Canada and purchased a farm one mile south of Ayr, Ontario. He moved from Canada to Columbus City, Iowa, in April, 1855; returned to Canada in 1876.

He is a quiet, unassuming man, but possessed of remarkable traits of mind; noted, when in the employ of the Holland Land Company, for business ability; he is possessor of a great and varied fund of general intelligence. His education was Academic. At the age of forty he took up the study of Greek and Hebrew, and attained to a good knowledge of both. His studies from that time were chiefly directed to biblical research, and in that line his attainments are such as to entitle him to a high rank among scholars.

Mr. Charlton was an early abolitionist, having been among the first to associate himself with that party in the United States, at a time when the social and business consequences of such a step were vexatious. He is spending the evening of his days peacefully in Canada, tenderly cared for by loving friends; but not without longings, at times, for the beautiful prairies beyond the Mississippi, where some of his children with their families still remain, and where he spent twenty years of his blameless and worthy life.

JOHN CHARLTON, M.P.,

LYNEDOCH.

JOHN CHARLTON, member of Parliament from Norfolk, is a descendant from the Charltons of Northumberland, England, whence his father, Adam Charlton, emigrated to the United States, in 1824, settling at Caledonia, Livingston County, N. Y., and engaging in teaching and store-keeping. There the son was born, February 3, 1829, the maiden name of his mother being Ann Gray, a native of the Empire State. In the infancy of John, the family removed to Ellicottville, Cattarangas County, same state, where Adam Charlton was employed by the Holland Land Company; its lands, known as the "Holland Purchase," once embracing most of Western New York.

The subject of this brief biography was educated at the Springville Academy, Erie County, N. Y.; came to Canada with his father's family in April, 1849; located on a farm in West Dumfries, near Ayr, County of Waterloo, and four years later removed to Lynedoch, on Big Creek, Norfolk County, his home since March, 1858. He formed a partnership with George Gray, and the firm of Gray and Charlton opened a store with a combined capital of $1,000, out of which they built their store and dwelling house, mainly with their own hands; added, a little later, the lumber to general mercantile trade, and their business grew in a few years to

liberal proportions. In 1859, Mr. Charlton sold out to his partner, and assumed the management of the extensive business of Messrs. Smith and Westover, in Canada. Two years later, in company with James Ramsdell, of Clarence, Erie County, N. Y., he purchased the Canadian interest of Smith and Westover, and continued the lumber business four years, when Mr. Charlton bought out his partner, and continued in the same line of trade alone. Success attended him, he being especially fortunate in the hazardous business of towing timber on the lakes. A few years later, he took a younger brother, Thomas Charlton, into partnership, and in 1873, extended his operations into Michigan, where, as well as in Canada, he is still trading. He is an energetic, straight-forward business man, beginning business in Canada, as has been seen, on but little capital save pluck and perseverance, and placing himself years ago in independent circumstances.

Mr. Charlton had but little to do with politics, except to vote, until 1872, when he was returned to Parliament from North Norfolk. He holds that seat yet, having been twice re-elected—1874 and 1878—his third term not expiring until 1883. He is an unwavering Liberal, and was a firm supporter of the late Mackenzie Government. He was the first member of the House to move in the matter of securing a Geographical and Geological Survey of the North-West, offering a resolution to that effect as early as April, 1873, and repeating it the next year. He made the Government defence of the Brown Draft Reciprocity Treaty, in March, 1875, a speech for the ability of which he was complimented very highly even by the Opposition; and had charge of Secret Service Investigation in 1877, making an able report, showing a waste of funds in the management of affairs, and insisting that all sums illegally expended should be refunded.

In the session of 1878, Mr. Charlton seconded the address to the speech from the Throne, and subsequently defended the Government policy of a Revenue Tariff *versus* a Protective Tariff, in an exhaustive speech which was published in full in nearly every Reform paper in the Dominion, and was extensively circulated in pamphlet form as a campaign document. An edition of 50,000 copies of the Hansard report of this speech was ordered by members of Parliament during the session for circulation among their constituents. That speech, which we have examined with some care, indicates most thorough investigation of the Tariff question, and splendid argumentative powers. Mr. Charlton is universally recognised on both sides of the House, as one of the best authorities in the country upon the Trade question. As a debater, he is not only powerful, but keen, being especially sharp at *repartee*. When he is on the floor, it is not safe to ask him a taunting question or to throw out an ironical hint. His answers are always ready, and like a "two-edged sword," somebody gets cut.

November 1, 1854, Mr. Charlton was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Gray, daughter of George Gray, of Norfolk, his former partner in business. They are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder. He is an energetic Sunday School worker, a strong advo-

cate of temperance, and a generous supporter of local benevolent and educational institutions, sometimes lecturing on moral questions and literary subjects.

Mr. Charlton is compactly built, about five feet and eight inches tall, and has a dark complexion, a grey eye, and an expression of the countenance which indicates firmness coupled with kindness and benevolence.

ZACHEUS BURNHAM,

WHITBY.

ZACHEUS BURNHAM, son of John Burnham, elsewhere mentioned in this volume, was born in the Township of Hamilton, County of Northumberland, Ontario, March 31, 1819. His father was a native of New Hampshire; his mother, whose maiden name was Hannah Harris, was from New York. He received his literary education at the Cobourg Grammar School; studied law a while with his elder brother, Elias Burnham, at Peterborough; finished his legal studies with Hon. Robert Baldwin, in Toronto; commenced practice at Port Hope in 1842; removed to Whitby the next year; was called to the Bar at Easter Term, 1847, and continued to practise until 1852, when he was appointed Junior Judge of the United Counties of York, Ontario and Peel. In 1854, when Ontario was set off, he was appointed Judge, and still holds that position. In the discharge of his duties he is painstaking and conscientious.

In politics the Judge is a Reformer, like the larger number of the Burnhams in the Province, and before going on the Bench, took an active part in political matters.

For many years his religious connection was with the Church of England; he is now a member of Christ's Body, commonly known as Brethren.

Judge Burnham was first married in October, 1848, to Sarah, daughter of John Borlase Warren, of Oshawa. She had one son, John Warren Burnham, Clerk of the Court, at Port Perry, and died in August, 1856. His present wife is Helena, sister of his first wife, married in June, 1870. By her he has had three children, two yet living, Arthur Warren and Clarence Hurd.

JOHN BIRRELL

LONDON.

JOHN BIRRELL, a successful merchant, doing a business in London for about thirty-five years, and dying on the 15th of February, 1875, was a native of Lerwick, a town on the Shetland Islands, and was born April 12, 1814. His father was a Collector of Customs at Oban, Scotland. He received a good business education; spent some years as a merchant's clerk

in Glasgow, and about 1837 came to Canada, halting a short time in a store at Montreal, and then pushing west as far as Hamilton. There he clerked two or three seasons for Isaac Buchanan, and Young, Law and Co., and in 1840 settled in London.

He was a partner of Mr. Angus, the firm name being Birrell and Angus, until 1843, when he was alone in the dry goods business for about two years. Subsequently he formed a partnership with Adam Hope, who had removed hither from St. Thomas, a third person joining them, and the firm of Hope, Birrell and Co., did business for five or six years.

Mr. Birrell then opened, on Dundas street, a retail store, which was eventually merged into a wholesale house, on the south side of North, now Carling street. He was there burned out in 1863, and removed across the street to the large Craig building, which he soon purchased and where he traded until his demise. He was a man who watched his business very carefully and pushed ahead, his trade expanding as the country settled up. He was strictly honorable in his dealings with retail merchants, and usually made fast friends of parties with whom he had business transactions. At the same time, though very much absorbed in his business, he found time to give moral and material support to various local schemes of an important character.

He was President of the London, Huron and Bruce Railway, and was a leading supporter of that enterprise from its origin to its completion; was President also of the Huron and Erie Savings and Loan Society, and a Director of the Isolated Risks Insurance Company. Probably no man rejoiced more than he in the growth of the city of his adoption, or did more to encourage that growth.

Mr. Birrell was at one time President of the Liberal Conservative Association, and took much interest in politics, but was always more ready to help others into office than to urge his own claims.

His religious connection was with the Presbyterian Church, he being a Deacon of St. Andrew's for a long period. He was generous hearted, kind to the poor, and highly respected by all classes.

While a resident of Hamilton, Mr. Birrell married Miss Maria Sunley, a native of England, and she has been the mother of ten children, seven of them surviving their father. The two sons, George S. and William H. Birrell, were early and carefully trained in the dry goods traffic, and are carrying on and extending the trade of the old firm of John Birrell and Co., favorably known throughout Western Ontario.

Two or three years after the death of Mr. Birrell (August 7, 1879), the London *Daily Advertiser* spoke as follows of the old firm and the present managers:

"For forty years Mr. Birrell had been connected with the dry goods trade of London, and he lived to see the wholesale interests he established grow with the growth of the city; to see it attain vigorous manhood, and he left in it a monument to his untiring business energy. The firm style remains the same, the co-partners being two sons of the founder of the house, Messrs. George S. and Wm. H. Birrell. The first named gentleman

has been with the house for fifteen years, five years as an employee and ten as a partner; the latter has been a co-partner for nine years. These gentlemen are thus thoroughly versed in the business; they have taken an active part in its development, and they now continue to give it their personal attention."

Still later (April 12, 1879), the *Commercial Review* of Montreal thus spoke of the trade, growth, &c., of this highly reputable house:

"The trade which now reverts to this house has been the steady growth of years of close application. Increasing their facilities for supply with the increase of the population and wealth of the country, their splendid modern premises, located on Carling street, west of Talbot, have been but recently acquired. They consist of a substantial white brick edifice three stories and basement in height, and of compact appearance, having a frontage on the above street of about 125 by 190 feet deep, which gives four large flats for the storage of the large stock of goods they require to carry, and which comprises ample and complete departments of every material classified under the heading of general, fancy and staple dry goods, and comprising an extensive and varied assortment which lacks nothing which would enable them to execute the most varied order which the retail dealer, who is wont to cater to the most fastidious class of customers in any metropolis on this continent, could require. The bulk of the goods are purchased personally by the buyers of the firm from first hands in the English, French and German markets, from which importations are constantly arriving, as their trade necessitates constant importation in order to maintain their departments complete. A well matured system of correspondence and traveling connections, who are ever on the alert to purchase all the latest styles of goods, enables them to keep their departments supplied with the newest patterns of fancy and staple dry goods, simultaneous with their appearance in the London and Paris markets."

After reading the above extracts from the comments of commercial writers in regard to this house, it is almost needless to say that both of these sons have first class business habits and qualifications, and are managing with marked success one of the leading jobbing houses in the city. Both are married, and have fine brick residences just across the river Thames, in the Township of Westminster, half a mile from their place of business. The widow also resides on the same street, and nearly opposite her sons, in a stately mansion, with umbrageous surrounding, unsurpassed in this part of the Province.

REV. WILLIAM COCHRANE, D.D.,

BRANTFORD.

WILLIAM COCHRANE, pastor of Zion Presbyterian Church, Brantford, dates his birth in Paisley, Scotland, February 9, 1832, his parents being William and Mary (McMillan) Cochrane. The family is from Ayrshire, and descended from Thomas Cochrane, of the Dundonald branch, afterwards Earl of Dundonald or Lord Cochrane. The mother of our subject was from the Island of Arran, Scotland. He attended the parish schools of his native town until twelve years old, when he was placed in a bookstore, where he remained between ten and eleven years. So great was his thirst for knowledge during the latter part of that

Very truly Yours
Wm Cameron

Very truly Yours
Wm Cochrane

period, that he gave all his leisure time to study, taking up the classics, and going from Paisley to Glasgow University to recite, starting at 5 o'clock in the morning.

When Mr. Cochrane was in his 23rd year, two gentlemen in Cincinnati, Ohio, of the name of Brown, hearing of the efforts which he was making to secure an education, wrote to him and offered to aid him, if he would come to the United States. With a glad and grateful heart, he complied with their request; entered the classes of Hanover College, Indiana, and was graduated B.A. in 1857. He immediately entered the Princeton (N. J.) Theological Seminary; pursued his studies there for two years under Rev. Dr. Hodge, Alexander, and other very able instructors; was licensed by the Presbytery of Madison, Indiana, in February, 1859, and was settled as pastor of the Scottish Presbyterian Church at Jersey City, N. J., on the 7th of the next June, so continuing for three years.

In May, 1862, Dr. Cochrane was settled over Zion Church, and has served this people with all faithfulness for eighteen years. During this long period he has had repeated calls to churches in other and much larger cities—to Boston, New York, Detroit and Chicago, but he feels the duty impressed upon him to remain in Canada, and does so. In so doing he has great encouragement in his work at Brantford. When he settled here, Zion Church numbered a little less than 150 members; now they exceed 600.

In addition to this pastoral work, Dr. Cochrane has been President of the Young Ladies' College of Brantford, since it was started in 1874, teaching the more advanced classes in some of the higher branches. For nine years he has filled the office of Clerk of the Synod of Hamilton and London, and recently resigned the Clerkship of the Presbytery of Paris, which he held for fourteen years. For ten years he has been Convener of the Home Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church, Canada; has been President for eight years of the Brantford Mechanics' Institute, and fully identifies himself with educational and literary enterprises, as well as religious, thus making himself of very great service to the public.

In 1864, his *Alma Mater* conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1875 the degree of Doctor of Divinity, he having the offer of the latter degree from another college at the same time.

Dr. Cochrane is an indefatigable worker, especially with his pen. Within the last five years he has published three volumes of his sermons, which have been well received on the part of the public,—"The Heavenly Vision," "Christ and Christian Life," and "Warning and Welcome." As a writer he is clear, terse and vigorous; and his published sermons, while totally devoid of the ornate in style, possess many of the literary graces of the polished scholar, and deserve more than a hasty perusal. In addition to these three volumes, he has also published several papers in Canadian and American periodicals.

Dr. Cochrane is a popular preacher in the best sense of the term. Though a speaker of great readiness and fluency, his sermons are prepared with extreme care, and, as a rule, written

in full. He uses his notes very little in the pulpit, and his delivery is animated and impressive. His arrangement is logical, his style clear, his positions are well taken, and his illustrations are often vivid and striking. Thoroughly despising sensationalism and clap-trap of all kinds, Dr. Cochrane preaches the gospel in its simplicity and purity; and, by his clear exposition of truth and earnest appeals to the heart and conscience, seldom fails to make a good impression upon his hearers.

Dr. Cochrane was first married July 24, 1860, to Miss Mary Neilson Houstoun, of Paisley, Scotland, she dying January 8, 1871, leaving a son and a daughter; and the second time, October 2, 1873, to Miss Jennette Elizabeth Balmer, of Oakville, Ont.

BYRON M. BRITTON, M.A., Q.C.,

KINGSTON.

BYRON MOFFATT BRITTON, one of the leading barristers in the eastern part of the Province of Ontario, is a son of Daniel and Nancy (Moffatt) Britton, and was born at Gananoque, County of Leeds, September 3, 1833. His father, a merchant in that place, was born in New Hampshire, as was likewise his grandfather. His mother was a native of the State of New York.

Byron was educated at Victoria College, Cobourg, where he was graduated in 1856. He read law at first with Hon. P. M. VanKoughnet of Toronto, afterwards Chancellor, and finished at Belleville; was called to the Bar in September, 1859, and on the first of December of that year opened an office in Kingston, where he has been in steady practice for twenty years, his business having become years ago, quite extensive. He practises in all the courts of the Province and in the Supreme Court of the Dominion, and possesses in rare combination, those qualities requisite for a first class solicitor and counsel—a fine mind, an acute perception, strong nervous temperament, thorough acquaintance with law and general literature, great energy and wonderful industry. As a speaker he is fluent, and strikes one most by an earnest interest in his client's welfare. His strength in this respect might be said to be almost his only weakness, his earnestness and nervousness sometimes producing irritability of temper. When called to the Bar he almost immediately took a front position, and may be ranked as one of the soundest lawyers, and most successful *nisi prius* counsel in Canada.

Mr. Britton was created Queen's Counsel in 1875; and was elected a Bencher of the Law Society of Ontario the same year, and re-elected in 1877.

He was Chairman of the School Board of Kingston, for some years; a little later represented Sydenham Ward in the City Council, a few terms, and was Mayor in 1876. He is a

Director of the Ontario Loan and Savings Society; he is thoroughly identified with the general interests of the city.

In politics Mr. Britton is a Liberal, firm, unwavering, and has much influence with the party. He is an adherent of the Methodist Church of Canada, and a Trustee of one of the local bodies of that denomination, bearing a high moral, as well as professional character.

The wife of Mr. Britton was Miss Mary Holton, daughter of the late Hon. L. H. Holton, M.P., Montreal. They were united in marriage, December 22, 1863, and have eight children.

DAVID ROBERTSON, M.D., M.P.P.,

MILTON.

DAVID ROBERTSON, the leading physician and surgeon in Milton, and a member of the Ontario Legislature for Halton, is a native of this county, and was born in the Township of Esquesing, July 9, 1841. His father, Alexander Robertson, was from Perthshire, Scotland; his mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Moore, from New England. The father of our subject, born in Perthshire, 1785, was the grandson of Colonel Donald Robertson, of Woodshiel, who commanded the Clan Robertson at the battle of Culloden, April 16, 1746, in which he was severely wounded. On recovering he made his escape to France, and saved his head but lost his property. Prince Charles thought so highly of him that he procured a Colonel's commission for him in the French Army, in which he served for more than a quarter of a century. While in that country he married a French lady, great-grandmother to our subject.

Alexander Robertson entered the British Army when quite young, and obtained an officer's commission, serving in the Peninsular war, where he was so seriously wounded that he was obliged to retire from the service. After a few years' residence in the West Indies, he came to Canada and settled in Esquesing in the County of Halton, among the pioneers in this locality. At first he followed surveying and school teaching, and subsequently farming, and was one of the first magistrates in the Township of Esquesing. He did business for the early settlers for miles round, by whom he was known as "Squire Robertson." He was the father of eight children, and died at Esquesing in 1853. His widow is living with one of her daughters, Mrs. Hocking, in Milton.

Dr. Robertson was educated in Ligney Common School, and Milton Grammar School; studied medicine with Dr. William Hume, of Milton, and at McGill College, Montreal; received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and Master in Surgery in 1864, and practised three years at Nassagaweya, twelve miles from Milton. While a resident of that township, Dr. Robertson was Local Superintendent of schools and a member of the Board of Examiners of Public School

Teachers for the county. During that period the Fenian raid of 1866 occurred, and he aided in raising a company of Volunteers (No. 8), of which he was made Captain, resigning that office when he took up his abode in Milton in 1867. He is now Captain of a company of Reserve Militia.

On locating at the county town, Dr. Robertson soon built up an extensive and highly remunerative practice, so much so, that in 1875, having more business than he could attend to, he took into partnership, Dr. John H. Bennett, the firm's name being Robertson and Bennett. They do the larger part of the medical and surgical practice in Milton and vicinity.

Since settling in Milton Dr. Robertson has been a town councilor three years, and then Mayor four years in succession; and he has also been Treasurer of the School Board and of the Mechanics' Institute nine years.

In June, 1879, the Doctor was elected to the Local Parliament, and is representing the Riding of Halton in that body. He was President of the Reform Association of this Riding for eight years, resigning when nominated by his party for his present office. He is very firm in his political sentiments, and earnest in advocating them, both in private and public, believing them to be for the best interests of the country. He is a man of sterling common sense, and will be likely to make a valuable legislator.

The Doctor is Past Master in the Masonic fraterity, and an Odd Fellow.

January 27, 1867, he married Miss Jeannette Sophia, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Morse, of Milton. They have had six children, two being dead and four living—three daughters and one son.

Dr. Robertson has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of the town and county, and has done everything possible to promote the interest of both. He owns considerable real estate in Milton and also a valuable farm of 220 acres—120 in Esquesing—the old homestead—and 100 in Nassagaweya.

HON. JOHN CARLING, M.P.,

LONDON.

JOHN CARLING, member of the Dominion Parliament, representing the City of London, was born in the Township of London, Middlesex County, January 23, 1828, his father being Thomas Carling, a native of Yorkshire, England, coming to Canada in 1818, and settling in London Township the next year. His mother was Margaret Routledge, also a native of England.

Thomas Carling was a farmer in middle life, and subsequently a brewer, dying in 1880. Our subject received a common school education; did more or less farm work in his youth; in

1849 commenced the brewing business in company with his elder brother, William Carling, the firm name being W. and J. Carling. Since July, 1875, the firm has been Carling and Co., Messrs. J. and D. Dalton, long connected with the management of the old brewery, and Thomas H. Carling, son of our subject, being then added to it.

On the night of the 13th February, 1879, the brewery was destroyed by fire, and by exposure and hardships on that occasion, William Carling lost his life in the course of a few weeks, leaving John Carling as the senior member of the firm. The loss by fire was upwards of $100,000, of which $65,000 was covered by insurance. The walls were not destroyed, and on the 29th of April, two and a-half months after the conflagration, the great manufactory, the largest of the kind in the Dominion of Canada, was once more in operation. The malt house and brewery are built of stone and white brick; is 250 feet long, by 150 wide, and has five main stories, increased to seven in the malting range. In its walls are 500 cords of stone and 2,500,000 brick, its style of architecture being Norman. In the basement are four large compartments, known as the working cellar, the stock cellar, the bottled cellar and the vaults, with a central passage fourteen feet wide, affording accommodations for a railway passing from end to end. The entire building, in all its internal arrangements, is admirably designed for the purposes for which it is used. It has a capacity for 50,000 barrels a year. A lager beer branch was added in 1877.

The Toronto *Mail* of June 2, 1879, after speaking of the disaster of this Company of the 13th of February, and the speed with which the brewery was rebuilt, adds that "between April 29, and May 29, of that year, no less than 150,000 galls. of ale, lager and porter were manufactured, and the brew constantly increases. These results are, we believe, without precedent, and they afford proofs of the highest courage and commercial enterprise. A country which can show an example like this is surely to be congratulated, and Mr. Carling, much as he was honored and esteemed before, has gained a still higher place among Canadian business men. He and his partners suffered heavy pecuniary loss it is true, but the ultimate result is gain, for the brewery becomes more celebrated than ever throughout the Dominion and the United States, wherever is told the history of its destruction and immediate revival."

Mr. Carling was returned as a member of Parliament from London to the Canadian Assembly, December 18, 1857, and held that seat constantly until the Confederation, ten years later, when (August, 1867) he was re-elected for the House of Commons, and held that position up to the general election in 1874. He was also returned for the Ontario Legislature in 1867, and held the portfolio of Minister of Agriculture and Public Works in the Sandfield-Macdonald Government from July, 1867, until December, 1871, when, the Government being defeated, he retired from office. He was Receiver-General in the old Government of Canada, in 1862. He now represents the city of London, being elected by the Conservative party, to which he has always belonged, in September, 1878.

Mr. Carling has been a School Trustee and Alderman; a Director of the Great Western, London, Huron and Bruce, and London and Port Stanley Railways, and is Chairman of the Board of Water Commissioners, being one of the most enterprising and public-spirited citizens of London.

In 1849 he married Hannah, eldest daughter of Henry Dalton, of London, Ont., and they have six children living.

While in the Ontario Legislature, Mr. Carling was prominent in bringing forward a liberal emigration scheme, and for opening free grants of lands to settlers in Muskoka; also a scheme for an agricultural college, now established at Guelph; and an Act for the drainage of low lands.

HON. TELESPHORE FOURNIER,

OTTAWA.

TELESPHORE FOURNIER, who took his seat on the Supreme Bench of the Dominion in October, 1875, is a son of Guillaume Fournier and Maria A. *née* Morin, and was born at St. François, Riviere du Sud, Montmagny, Province of Quebec, August 5, 1823. He was educated at Nicolet College, graduating in 1842; studied law at Quebec with the Lieutenant-Governor Caron; was called to the Bar of Lower Canada in 1846, and created a Queen's Counsel in 1863.

As a lawyer, Mr. Fournier was admitted by his colleagues to have won his place at once in the foremost rank, and in 1867 he was elected by them *Batonnier* or President of the Bar of the District of Quebec. It is said that the late Sir L. H. Lafontaine, Chief Justice of the Province of Quebec, looked upon him as the most eminent lawyer in the Province, and always selected him as his counsel when he had any business before the Courts. At one time he was President of the General Council of the Province of Quebec.

From 1856 to 1858 Mr. Fournier was an associate editor of *Le National* of Quebec, a paper devoted to the interests of Liberalism. Previous to being elected, in 1870, a member of the House of Commons, representing Bellechasse, he was defeated several times, once by five votes, at another time by seven. However, about that time his popularity increased very much, and in 1871 he was elected to represent Montmagny in the Quebec Assembly by nearly 300 majority, and he became the acknowledged leader of the Liberal party in the District of Quebec. He remained a member of the local Assembly until 1873, when dual representations were abolished. At the time of the Pacific Railway Scandal, when the Macdonald-Langevin Ministry resigned, Mr. Fournier was sworn in as a member of the Privy Council, and appointed

Minister of Inland Revenue. That office he held from November 7, 1873, to July 8, 1874, when he succeeded Hon. Antoine A. (now Chief Justice) Dorion, as Minister of Justice, which position he held until transferred to the Post Office Department on the 19th of May, 1875. Five months afterwards, October 8, he was appointed a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court.

Among the important measures which Judge Fournier introduced and carried through Parliament, as Minister of Justice, was the Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act, and the Insolvency Act. While Minister of Inland Revenue, the Controverted Elections Act of 1874, a measure which he had fought for when in opposition, was carried through by him.

Since his appointment to a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court, the learned Judge has delivered some very able judgments, which are to be found in the Supreme Court of Canada Reports.

In 1857, Miss M. Hermine H. Demers, daughter of Wilbrod Demers, became the wife of Judge Fournier, and they have nine children.

JOHN FIELD,

COBOURG.

ONE of the oldest men in Cobourg, and for more than thirty years prominent in business, and in municipal affairs, is John Field, who was born at Wiviliscombe, Somersetshire, England, July 10, 1793, hence at the time of writing he is in his 86th year. His parents were John and Myra (Collard) Field, his father being engaged in the general mercantile trade in Somersetshire for many years.

The subject of this notice received an academic education; then served an apprenticeship of six years at Taunton in the mercantile business; was subsequently an assistant in stores at Exeter, Bath, Bristol and London, and was afterwards in trade for himself at Wiviliscombe, Tiverton and Tavistock.

About 1817, Mr. Field married Miss Harriet Chorley of his native town, and she died ten months afterwards in childbed, leaving a daughter, Harriet, now the widow of Thomas Hill, of England.

Four or five years afterwards he married Martha Woodbury, and in 1834 brought his family to Canada, he having visited Cobourg two years before, and concluded to settle here. He opened a general variety store, and managed it until a little more than twenty years ago, when he turned it over to two of his sons. He was a very prudent and careful manager of his business, and was quite successful, accumulating a handsome property, some of it being in farms, some in town buildings and a considerable sum invested in mortgages on real estate.

Mr. Field was in the Town Council a long time; was chairman of the finance committee four or five years, and has been Justice of the Peace the last twenty years or more.

He has been a member of the Congregational Church for a great length of time, and has lived a consistant Christian life, commanding the confidence and warm esteem of his neighbors. He has been and still is emphatically a "piller" of the Church, being one of its most liberal supporters.

In 1861 he visited England after an absence of twenty-eight years, and in the cemetery of his native town, read the names of his ancestors, one of whom lived to be a hundred years old.

The second wife of Mr. Field died in 1857; she was the mother of eleven children, eight of whom, four sons and four daughters, are still living, all married but Francis Woodbury and Sarah. John C., the eldest son, and Corelli C. are in trade together, being the successors of their father, and among the leading merchants in town. William and Francis W., the two other brothers, are assistants in the same store. John C. was for many years in the Town Council, and Corelli is now a member of that body.

Mary, the eldest daughter, is the widow of John A. Hamilton, of Cobourg. Myra Jane is the wife of William Kerr, barrister, and ex-member of Dominion Parliament, also of Cobourg; and Arabella is the wife of Arthur Jaques, forwarding merchant of Montreal.

JOHN H. WILSON, M.D.,

ST. THOMAS.

JOHN HENRY WILSON, who for many years has been recognized as one of the most eminent physicians and surgeons in the County of Elgin, and for eight years a member of the Ontario Parliament, was born near Ottawa, Canada, February 14, 1833. His father, Jeremiah Wilson, was from Vermont, and his father was a United Empire Loyalist, and a veteran of the American revolutionary war.

When our subject was two years old the family moved to the Township of Westminster, County of Middlesex. He supplemented a Common and Grammar School education with a liberal drill at the Normal School, Toronto, and subsequently taught public schools for four or five years.

Dr. Wilson commenced his medical studies with his elder brother, Dr. Jesse E. Wilson, of Westminster; attended a course of lectures in Toronto, a second course in New York City, where he received the degree of M.D. in 1857, and, returning to Toronto, attended a third course, receiving the degree of M.D. in 1858, and there teaching anatomy two years. He is a thorough medical scholar and a skilful practitioner.

In 1860, Dr. Wilson settled in St. Thomas, where he has been in steady practice, except during the brief episodes when attending to legislative duties. He represented the East Riding of Elgin from 1871 to 1879, and aided in local railroads and other important matters. He is Liberal in his politics, and somewhat advanced or Radical in his views. He does his own thinking, and a good deal of it, and is never at a loss to give a reason for his political or any other belief.

Though a busy man in his profession, the Doctor is doing a good deal, in a very quiet way, in the line of real estate, and making some first-class improvements. He has laid off, in St. Thomas, a hundred acres into lots, and one bridge which he built across a ravine cost $5,000. He is a stirring, enterprising man; is thoroughly identified with the interests of the town, and is doing more than his share to promote its progress. He was at one period a member of the Grammar School Board, and would, no doubt, be glad to give more time, had he it to spare, to educational matters.

May 3, 1869, Amelia, daughter of Geo. Ryerson Williams, of Toledo, Ohio, became the wife of Dr. Wilson. They worship at Trinity Episcopal Church.

The Doctor is a little below the average height. In weight not more than 135 pounds. In intellect, however, he is above the medium.

JAMES STEPHENSON M.D.,

IROQUOIS.

JAMES STEPHENSON, twenty-one years a medical practitioner at Iroquois, County of Dundas, is a native of Augusta, Grenville County, Ontario, and was born November 19, 1834. His father, Isaiah Stephenson, a farmer, was a native of the County of Monaghan, Ireland, coming to Canada about 1820. His mother, whose maiden name was Sophia Martin, was born in Augusta, Ontario.

The subject of this brief sketch received his literary education at Victoria College, Cobourg, where he spent two years, not taking a full course, and his medical education at McGill College, Montreal, where he received his diploma in 1859. He immediately settled in Iroquois, where he has been in steady and successful practice since graduating, building up, years ago, a lucrative business. He has made medicine and surgery and collateral branches his life study, and no man of any profession in this county has attended more faithfully to his calling, turning out at all seasons of the year, in all kinds of weather, and at all hours of the night, to visit the sick, rich or poor, with or without the likelihood of compensation. He has ridden hundreds of miles to administer to the wants of destitute families, and has been their regular physician for five

ten, and fifteen years, without asking for a dollar; finding his reward in relieving suffering and aiding in restoring health. He is a man of very kindly feeling and generous impulses.

Dr. Stephenson was Coroner of the County of Dundas several years ago, and resigned to accept the office of Reeve, which he held for seven consecutive years, and which, after an interval of two or three years, has again been thrust upon him. He was for some time chairman of the Examining Board for Teachers, and is alive to educational and other interests.

Dr. Stephenson is a prominent member of the Masonic Order; has been First Principal of Grenville Chapter, and is Past Grand Scribe N., and Past District Deputy Grand Superintendent of the Central District.

He is a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario and of the St. Lawrence and Eastern Division Association, having an honorable standing among his medical brethren, as well as in the community.

The wife of Dr. Stephenson was Mary, elder daughter of James Keeler, Esq., of Spencerville, Township of Edwardsburg, their union being dated March 28, 1860. Her father was born in Augusta, Ontario, in 1810, and has always lived in this vicinity, being a descendant of a United Empire Loyalist. He has a thousand-acre farm in Edwardsburg, and was for many years a lumber merchant near the village of Spencerville; has been a Justice of the Peace for more than thirty years; was a member of the Township Council for thirty-four years, and for twenty-five of those years was in the County Council, two of them warden of the County. His mother was Lizzette De Lorimer, whose father was a French officer, and fought under General Montcalm at Quebec. In November, 1838, Mr. Keeler was Acting-Sergeant of Militia, and participated in the conflict at Prescott, aiding to capture 130 "Patriots" at the Windmill, on the 16th of that month. He still holds a captain's commission under the old military system, prior to the Union.

GEORGE GRAHAM,

BRAMPTON.

GEORGE GRAHAM, County Treasurer of Peel, is a son of Thomas and Ann (Dixon) Graham, both from the north of Ireland, and was born in the City of Toronto, October 15, 1820. His father left Ireland in 1812, just in season to reach New York as war was declared between Great Britain and the United States, and he was obliged to remain there until the war was ended.

In 1820 the father of our subject came into Upper Canada *via* Niagara, in a procession of twenty-seven teams, the property of parties who had drawn land through the British Consul at New York City. Thomas Graham left his family in the City of Toronto; came into what is now

the County of Peel; selected his land at what is now known as Grahamville, in the Township of Toronto; returned to New York with his family a few months after George was born, and in 1826 came back to Canada, opened his farm and cultivated it until his death, in 1844. His wife died four or five years earlier.

George was educated in the common schools of Toronto township, and in the public schools of the City of Toronto, where the family spent one year; and farmed on the old homestead until 1866, when he was appointed County Treasurer, and settled in Brampton. That office he still holds, and is attending to its duties with the utmost promptitude and vigilance. The funds of the county could not be placed in better hands.

Mr. Graham is a member of the Provincial Agricultural and Arts Association, and has been its treasurer for the last eleven or twelve years. His reputation for trustworthiness extends far outside this county. He represented the Township of Chinguacousy two years in the County Council.

He has been a member of the Methodist Church of Canada, formerly known as "Wesleyan," and has been for years an official member of the Church. He liberally supports the Gospel, and has a kind heart and an open hand for the poor.

Mr. Graham was first married in 1847 to Miss Jane Neelands, of Toronto township, she dying in 1868, leaving one son and one daughter; and, in 1869, to Miss Mary McFadden, daughter of Rev. William McFadden, more than forty years a circuit preacher, still preaching occasionally; and by her, he also has a daughter and a son.

PETER R. RANDALL,

PORT HOPE.

PETER RICE RANDALL, Mayor of Port Hope, is a descendant of a United Empire Loyalist family on his mother's, the Ferguson, side, and was born near Cobourg, in the Township of Hamilton, July 7, 1822. His grandfather, Robert Randall, a Highland Scotchman, was temporarily in the United States, when the father of our subject, John P. Randall, was born, and subsequently returned with his family to Great Britain. The father of Peter was an officer in the British Navy, serving on a man-of-war vessel for four years; was taken prisoner by Napoleon's forces, and kept a prisoner one year on the Island of Martinique, then exchanged, and came to Canada about 1811, settling in Northumberland County, where, as already announced, our subject was born. He fought one year against the United States, the first year of the second war. Israel Ferguson, the maternal grandfather of our subject, left Vermont about the time of the first outbreak between Great Britain and the United States, and,

after halting a short time in Montreal, settled on the Bay of Quinté, west of Kingston, on land granted by the Crown, some years afterward removing to the Township of Hamilton, Northumberland County.

John P. Randall cultivated his farm for many years, and taught school during the winter season; and in that school, in his youth, the subject of this notice received the rudiments of an English education, supplementing it, when a little older by private study, and obtaining a good practical, business outfit. He lost his father when he was fifteen years old, and took care of himself after that age, learning the carpenter's trade, and working at it until about 1848. At that period he located in Port Hope, and was engaged in contracting, building and running a machine shop, a sash factory, and a planing mill until 1856, when he went to Toronto and for ten years was there in the book-publishing business.

In the Spring of 1866, Mr. Randall returned to Port Hope, and was a bookseller here until he went out of business a few years ago.

For the last six or seven years he has been in the Common Council, and in January, 1879, was placed at the head of the municipality, making an efficient Chief Magistrate. He was for some time a member of the Public School Board, and of the Harbor Board, and is *ex-officio* a member of the Gas Company; he is also a Director of the Cemetery Company; is quite public-spirited and disposed to push public enterprises calculated to benefit his adopted home.

Mr. Randall is a Baptist in religious sentiment, and has been deacon of the Port Hope Church for years. The purity of his life is unquestioned. In whatever cause he enlists his energies, he shows himself a "live man."

May 12, 1849, he married Miss Elizabeth Webster, of the Township of Hamilton, and they have had three children, only one of them, Charles Frederick, now living. He has a family, and is Inspector of Weights and Measures at Port Hope.

GEORGE MACLEAN ROSE,

TORONTO.

IN the interesting biography of Robert Chambers, the Edinburgh publisher, from the loving pen of his brother William, we are told that their father had strong convictions as to the importance of allowing children to think and struggle for themselves. To the parental determination of many a Scottish father on this point, Scotia's sons owe much in enabling them successfully to battle with the world, and in many lands to achieve distinction. Beginning at the bottom of Fortune's ladder, the rugged tutelage of an early and unassisted start in life has ever been the young aspirant's best incentive to ascend it. With no patrimony, save that

Geo. Maclean Rose

which a self-reliant nature could win for itself, and no heritage but that of health and a fair name, the career of Scottish youth has generally had little of adventitious aid to favor it. Success most often has had to be wrested from a seemingly unwilling Divinity, whose gifts in the end rarely fail, however, of being won by conscientious persistency, and tenacious purpose. In the career of the subject of the present sketch, what we have said finds ample illustration.

Born in the Royal Burgh of Wick, Caithness-shire, on the 14th of March, 1829, the unpromising surroundings of the early life of GEORGE MACLEAN ROSE were such as have tutored many of his countrymen to hardy endurance and inspired them with the national ambition to rise in life. Now at the head of the firm of Messrs. Hunter, Rose and Co., one of the largest printing and publishing houses in the Dominion, the callow beginnings, now almost forty years ago, of Mr. Rose's apprenticeship, in the office of the celebrated *John O'Groat Journal*, present a contrast as striking as it is significant. The step from the one position to the other was attained at no single bound, but has been wearily reached by toilsome and assiduous labor and an unflagging will. With no pecuniary subsidy to start life upon, and with but the scant education which falls to the lot of most Scottish youths, our young apprentice reached his majority after passing seven years in the printing office already referred to. In 1850, he took a position in the office of the *Northern Ensign*, a Reform journal just then started by Mr. John Mackie, a leading temperance advocate and political writer of North Britain, who had, during the full period of Mr. Rose's apprenticeship, acted as editor of the *John O'Groat Journal*. Here he only remained for about a year, as his father, Mr. Donald Rose, conceiving the purpose of emigrating to Canada, was about to leave Scotland to come hither, and desired the subject of our sketch to join the family in their resolve to set out for the New World. Reluctantly consenting, Mr. G. M. Rose joined the party and bade farewell to the companions of his childhood, and especially to his friend Mr. Mackie, for whom he had the warmest affection, and whose teaching, Mr. Rose gratefully acknowledges, has powerfully influenced him in his after-life. Taking ship, the *Empress of Banff*, at Scrabster Roads, Thurso, the family set sail for America, and after a passage of over six weeks, arrived at Quebec, whence they proceeded to Montreal, where they were met by Mr. Rose's elder brother, Henry, who had come to Canada in 1848. In these early days, employment was scarce in the Colony, and after eagerly searching for it for about two weeks, and having meanwhile nearly exhausted the small store of money he had when he landed, Mr. Rose ultimately found work in the office of Mr. John C. Becket, who was then publishing the Montreal *Witness*, the *Canadian Temperance Advocate*, and other semi-religious papers. After working for Mr. Becket for some months, he was engaged by Mr. George Matthews, the Engraver, to number and prepare for signature the first issue in Canada of the Bank of Montreal notes, just then being printed by him. After some months, Mr. Rose, though conscious of the responsibility of the work entrusted to him, did not find it congenial to his tastes; he therefore resigned his position, and again entered the office of Mr. Becket, where he remained for some

months longer. At this time (1853,) his father died, leaving in his charge, his mother, two sisters, and two brothers, both of whom, with one of his sisters, being younger than himself. After meeting the expenses of his father's funeral, Mr. Rose found that he had very little money left of his slender savings; but, with characteristic determination, he resolved to make the most of what remained. With this end in view, he formed a partnership with his brother Henry, under the firm name of "H. and G. M. Rose, Book and Job Printers." Their capital being small, their establishment was of corresponding extent. But they were industrious, and succeeded in a modest measure in obtaining business. In the beginning of 1856, the brothers dissolved partnership, and George, ambitious of more rapidly making his way in the world, directed his steps to the Western Province. Shortly after this we find him in the village of Merickville, assisting Mr. John Muir to establish the *Merickville Chronicle.* After a brief interval, he removed to London, and took charge there of Mr. H. Newcomb's printing office, a position he occupied until he was induced by Mr. Hamilton Hunter to join him in the publication of *The Atlas*—the firm being known as that of "Hunter and Rose." The hard times of 1857 just then coming on, it was deemed advisable to discontinue *The Atlas* until business revived, awaiting which he was offered, by the late Mr. Marcus Talbot, M. P. for East Middlesex, the position of city editor and reporter on the *London Prototype*, which he accepted, and held until the following year, when he was pressed by Messrs. George Sheppard and Daniel Morrison to join them in Toronto on *The Colonist* newspaper. Mr. Rose now removed to the present Provincial capital, but instead of coming to terms with those well-known journalists, he accepted in preference the position of manager of the printing office of Mr. Samuel Thompson, for whom he published, during the period of its existence, the *Toronto Atlas.* This journal was started to take the place of *The Colonist*, which had begun to oppose the Government of the day, leading off in opposition with the striking and long-remembered article, "Whither are we Drifting?" Mr. Thompson having obtained the printing contract for the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council of Canada, it became necessary, on the removal of the Government to Quebec, to establish a Parliamentary printing office in that city. To take the practical management of this office Mr. Rose was chosen, and in the Fall of 1859, he removed to the ancient capital. About a year after this Mr. Thompson, unfortunately, found himself in financial difficulties, and was compelled to make new arrangements for the prosecution of his business. This necessitated the formation of a company with Mr. Robert Hunter, an experienced accountant, and Mr. G. M. Rose, its practical head, as partners. In the following year, Mr. Thompson retired, and the business fell into the hands of the chief members of the company, Mr. Hunter and Mr. Rose, who, under the firm name of Hunter, Rose and Co., completed Mr. Thompson's five years' contract, and secured its renewal for a further period in their own names. When the Government, in 1865, removed to Ottawa, the Parliamentary printing office necessarily had to follow. To that city the plant and business of the firm were transferred, and with them Mr. Rose, who now

became a citizen of the new capital. While at Ottawa, Confederation was accomplished, and the business of Mr. Rose's firm was largely augmented. A year later, and after the formation of the Provincial Legislatures, the late Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, finding himself in difficulty with the Government printers he had contracted with at Toronto, arranged with Mr. Rose's firm to open a branch at the seat of the Local Legislature, which they did, in 1868, having received a ten years' lease of the Parliamentary printing. To take charge of this Toronto establishment, Mr. Hunter removed to the Provincial capital—Mr. Rose remaining at Ottawa until the contract with the Dominion Parliament, in 1871, was completed. At its expiry Mr. Rose then made Toronto his residence; his firm consolidating their business at that city.

At this time with commendable ambition, Mr. Rose's firm entered upon a branch of commercial enterprise, in the publication of Canadian reprints of English copyright works, which for many years laid the reading public of the Dominion under great obligations to the house of Hunter, Rose and Co. These reprints consisted principally of works of fiction from the pens of the notable novelists of the day, among whom were Wilkie Collins, Charles Reade, Lord Lytton, and a number of writers of lesser note. The republication of these popular works of the time was spiritedly and intelligently made for a number of years—their authors receiving handsome recognition of their labors by the enterprising firm issuing their works. The undertaking, while enabling the publishers to do an intellectual service to the reading community of the country, and to honorably recompense the English authors whose books were reproduced, was very helpful in stimulating the nascent printing and publishing industries of Canada, which, though without otherwise bearing much fruit, proved the practicability, under favorable legislation, of Canadian publishing houses supplying their own book-market. In these enterprises of the firm, Mr. Rose's practical skill and good taste were of much service in the mechanical manufacture of the issues of the house, which to-day easily leads, in the artistic character of its book-making, and the facilities with which work is turned out, the trade of the country. The connection, for many years as printers and now as owners and publishers, with our national magazine, THE CANADIAN MONTHLY, testifies to the public-spirited character of Mr. Rose's firm, and to the liberal encouragement which it has always given to Canadian literature and its dissemination among the people. In 1877, Mr. Robert Hunter, for sixteen years Mr. Rose's partner in his business operations, died, leaving him the sole member of the firm which, since 1860, had industriously, and successfully toiled on the weary road to fame and to fortune. A year later, he took into partnership with him a younger brother, of large experience also as a printer, and the two now compose the firm which has been so long and favorably known as Hunter, Rose and Co.

So far, we have only dealt with Mr. Rose as a man of business. Let us now, before closing, say a brief word or two with regard to the distinguishing traits of his character which have marked his public and social life. Although for many years industriously occupied in building

up a prosperous and important business, he has found time to take an active and prominent part in schemes tending to elevate his fellow-men, and to benefit the communities among whom his lot has been cast. In this respect, he has loyally followed in the footsteps of his early friend, Mr. Mackie, of Wick, whose devotion to the interests of humanity and brotherhood, in the home of his childhood, made so powerful and lasting an impression on his youthful mind. The chief sphere of his active philanthropy and self-sacrificing interest has been that of the Temperance lodge-room ; and many and varied are the organizations, in the cities of which he has been a resident, which have had the benefit of his sage counsel and felt the inspiriting effects of his intelligent, practical zeal. At an early age circumstances led him to take the total-abstinence pledge, and when he came to Canada, ten years later, he eagerly joined the working army of his warmly-espoused cause, the Sons of Temperance, and has ever since occupied a prominent position in the brotherhood. While a resident of the Province of Quebec, he was elected to the highest position in the gift of the Order, and when leaving the eastern capital the fraternity presented him with a handsome gold medal as an acknowledgment of the work he had done in their interest. Since he came to Ontario, he has filled, for a double term, the office of the head of the Order, and was presented on his retirement with an elegant and costly piece of plate. At Ottawa he was also the recipient of a gold medal for services rendered to the temperance cause ; and from an Orange Lodge in Quebec he received another gold medal for his championship of Protestantism.

Devoting himself so earnestly, as he has done, to the cause of temperance, he has escaped in great measure the seductive wiles of political life ; but he has ever taken a lively interest in questions of political government, though subordinating his party predilections to loyal interest in the cause he has had most at heart. When questioned as to what are his political principles he has always replied by saying that he is a "Reformer of the Reformers," and that, as a Prohibitionist, his fealty would be given to the party who would pass enactments in suppression of the Liquor traffic.

In religion, Mr. Rose styles himself a Liberal-Christian, and is an active member and office-bearer in the First Unitarian Church of Toronto. In early years he was connected with the Congregational body, but feeling restive under the doctrinal beliefs of that Church, he joined the Unitarian communion, under Rev. Dr. John Cordner, at Montreal, and has since remained in that denomination.

Mr. Rose was married in 1856 to Margaret C. J. L. Manson, daughter of the late Mr. William Manson, farmer, Oxford county, and the union has been blessed with a family of ten children, nine of whom are alive—six sons and three daughters.

In personal appearance, Mr. Rose is of medium stature. He has a robust frame, a ruddy, pleasing countenance, and a manner urbane and kindly. Besides the distinguishing accent of his homely Scottish speech he possesses many of the racial characteristics of his country. Of

much natural penetration and sagacity, his progress through life has dowered him with a shrewd, practical knowledge of the world, and given him an intimate acquaintance with his fellow-men. With a conscientious sense of his obligations as a citizen, he is easily influenced by appeals to his sympathy and to his purse. If he has a fault at all, it lies in the direction of being over-swayed by his heart; but he can be stern to those who forget the necessity of "living well and worthily." Usually of quiet and unassuming address, he is capable, on occasion, of firing into vehement outbursts on behalf of his favorite topic—abstinence. In this cause he has been a life-long and worthy champion, and for his services in its behalf, if in nothing else, he deserves well of his kind.

NATHAN CHOATE,

PORT HOPE.

ONE of the highest authorities on agricultural and horticultural matters in the Township of Hope, is Nathan Choate, many years a member of the Council of Agriculture in the Province of Ontario. He is a son of Jacob Choate, farmer and lumber merchant, who was born in the Shaker town of Enfield, N. H., moved to Glandford, Upper Canada, in 1798, and a little later to the Township of Hamilton, County of Northumberland, where our subject was born, March 9, 1805. Seven years later the family removed to the Township of Hope, County of Durham.

Nathan picked up such an education as a new country could furnish fifty-five and sixty years ago, and has spent his life in cultivating the soil and raising blooded stock, and the best varieties of fruit, being a very busy man till five or six years ago.

He has a farm of 530 acres joining the town of Port Hope, part of it, in fact, in the corporation; has long been an extensive grain grower: has also given a good deal of attention to fruit, such kinds as do well in this latitude, and has been quite enterprising as a stock-raiser—Devon cattle and fine wool and Southdown sheep being a specialty. As a farmer, stock-grower, and horticulturist, he has been a leading man in this vicinity.

Mr. Choate was President of the County Agricultural Society for fifteen or twenty years; was in the Provincial Council of Agriculture, as before intimated, for some time; a Reeve about twenty years ago, and Justice of the Peace about thirty consecutive years. In his township and wherever known, he is much respected

Mr. Choate has had four wives and eight children, three by the first wife, who was Miss Charlotte Bedford; two by the second, who was Miss Millicent Boyce; and three by the third, who was Mrs. Martha Ayre. His present wife, was Miss Mary Ann Lukey. Five of the children are living. Charlotte Elizabeth is at home; Martha Achsah is the wife of Dr. Herriman, of

Port Hope; Lucy Ellen is the wife of William Meeking, of Hope township; Nathan B., is a farmer and stock-raiser near Waterloo, Iowa, and Asa works most of the homestead. Both sons have families, and are enterprising men.

When Mr. Choate came to Smith's Creek, now Port Hope, in 1812, it was an embryotic town, in the rough, with many more red men than white in this vicinity. He has seen a town of 7,000 inhabitants grow up here—as solid in its appearance as many towns in the Province which have put on city airs, and have more people and perhaps less wealth.

Another very early settler at Port Hope, was Marcus Fayette Whitehead, who was born in Nova Scotia in 1795, and appointed Collector of Customs in 1819, and held that office till 1872, Mr. Furby, in his "Reminiscences of Port Hope," speaks of Mr. Whitehead's character in very strong terms of commendation. He was very courteous and obliging. In dealing with smugglers, he tried to do his duty faithfully, and had ample opportunities for cultivating the virtues of patience and forbearance, not to mention "long-suffering" in a fifty years' experience in a single office of a somewhat trying nature. In his younger years Mr. Whitehead studied law with Thomas Ward, elsewhere mentioned; and at one time he was Deputy Sheriff of the Mid land District. He died at Port Hope, April 27, 1875.

WILLIAM RUSSELL,

DUNDAS.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, Manager of the Manufactory of Gurney, Russell and Co., of Dundas, was born in the Township of Ancaster, within one mile of Dundas, May 18, 1837. His father, John Russell, was born near Glasgow, Scotland, coming to Canada in 1835. His mother, whose maiden name was Janet Smillie, was also from Scotland. When William was a small child the family moved to another part of Ancaster, eight miles from Dundas, where our subject aided his father in clearing two farms in the dense forest, in what is now known as the "Scotch Block," picking up, meanwhile, such knowledge of the elementary branches as the country schools could furnish. Subsequently, by private effort, he secured a good practical education. Continuing to farm until twenty-two years of age, he then commenced traveling for agricultural houses, and continued to follow that business for sixteen years, his field of operations being what is now the Province of Ontario.

From 1874 to 1877, Mr. Russell was a member of the firm of Forsyth and Co., manufacturers of agricultural implements and machines, on the same grounds and buildings, since enlarged, now owned and used by Gurney, Russell and Co., which latter firm commenced operation here in the last year just mentioned. It is connected with the firm of E. and C. Gurney and Co., of

Hamilton, the largest stove manufacturer in the Dominion. At one time they manufactured grain drills, sulky hay rakes, straw cutters, and horse-powers, as well as mowers and reapers, but they have cut off everything but single reapers and single mowers, employing about fifty men, and doing a business from $75,000 to $80,000 a year. Their machines are known as the "Harvest Queen Reaper," and "Planet Mower," being of their own invention, and very popular among farmers. They seem to be aiming to maintain the superior quality of their harvesting machines, and will not put out an inferior article on the market for the sake of competing with the cheap and frail class. Their machines embody a great many prime qualities, and are about as near perfect, seemingly, as anything of the kind found in the hay or harvest field. As they are the original inventors of the Harvest Queen, and hold letters patent for it, and warrant their work, there is no opportunity for purchasers to get deceived or cheated. The same may be said of the Planet Mower, which is getting to be a strong favorite with the farmers. Both machines have received the strongest testimonial of numerous parties, who have used them. The shops and yards of Gurney, Russell and Co., cover about three acres of ground on Halt Street, and are usually the scene of great business dispatch. The best of workmen are employed, the best of material is put in their machines, and hence the durability and excellence of their work. Few men in the Province of Ontario are more extensively acquainted among the farmers or know better what they need in the line of reapers and mowers than Mr. Russell, and he finds a ready market for the machines, mainly in Ontario, Manitoba, and Prince Edward Island. Mr. Russell has the entire management of the Dundas business, and having the disposition to "push things," the sale of the machines here manufactured is increasing steadily from year to year.

He married Miss Sarah Elizabeth Blain, of East Flamboro' in February, 1868, and they have two children. The family attend the Canada Methodist Church, of which body Mr. and Mrs. Russell are members and liberal supporters.

THOMAS N. AND WILLIAM H. GIBBS,

OSHAWA.

THOMAS NICHOLSON and William Henry Gibbs are sons of Thomas and Caroline (Tate) Gibbs, who emigrated from Kingsbridge, Devonshire, England, in 1819, and settled at Terrebonne, Province of Quebec, where both of the sons mentioned were born, Thomas Nicholson, March 11, 1821, and William Henry, November 29, 1823. In 1832 the family removed to Oshawa, where the father of our subjects engaged in the grain and flour trade, dying here in July, 1871. They are cousins of Frederick W. Gibbs, C.B., formerly tutor to the Prince of Wales.

Thomas N. Gibbs was educated in England; and since his return from school there, has been continually engaged in the grain and flour trade and manufactories of Oshawa. Since 1842 he has been at the head of the firm of Gibbs Brothers, dealers in produce and proprietors of the Oshawa Mills, manufacturing as high as 100,000 barrels of flour a year.

He is a Director of the Confederation Life Association; President of the Standard Bank and of the Dominion Telegraph Company, and Chairman in Canada of the English and Scottish Investment Company of Canada. Mr. Gibbs was the first Reeve of Oshawa, elected in 1850, and the first warden of the county, elected in 1854. He has been very active and influential in promoting the progress of the town and county.

He contested North Ontario unsuccessfully at the general election in 1854; sat for South Ontario in the Canadian Assembly from January, 1865, until the Union (1867), when he was returned to the Commons, continuing to represent South Ontario until the general election in 1874, when he was defeated. June 1, 1876, upon the death of the sitting member, Hon. Malcolm Cameron, he was again returned from South Ontario, and was defeated in the same constituency in September, 1878.

He was sworn of the Privy Council, June 14, 1873, and was Secretary of State for the Provinces from that date until July 1, when he was transferred to the Inland Revenue Department, where he remained until the resignation of the Government on the 5th of November of the same year. He is a Conservative.

He is a member of the Canada Methodist Church, and a Trustee and Steward of the same.

In August, 1843, he married Almira, youngest daughter of Joseph Ash, Esq., of Cobourg, Ont., and they have seven children.

William H. Gibbs came with the family to Oshawa in 1832; was educated in a private school at Montreal; worked in the mills at Oshawa a few years; has been in the produce and manufacturing business since 1840; went from Oshawa to Columbus, six miles north, in 1845; returned in 1856, and has been a resident of this town since that date. He is President of the Oshawa Cabinet Company, which usually employs from 200 to 250 workmen; has been Reeve of Oshawa, Deputy-Reeve of Whitby township, Warden of Ontario, and is now (1879) Mayor of the town—the first that Oshawa has had, making a very efficient chief magistrate. He is a Director of the Confederation Life Association.

Mr. Gibbs was first returned to Parliament from North Ontario at the general election in 1872; was defeated in 1874; re-elected in 1876 on the death of the sitting member, Adam Gordon, and again defeated at the general election in 1878. Like his elder brother, he is a Conservative, and, as will be seen above, the political fortunes of the brothers have risen and fallen together, according to the ups and downs of parties. They are both practical men of most industrious habits, and make valuable legislators.

Mr. Gibbs has long been a member of the Wesleyan, now Canada, Methodist Church, is

Recording Steward of the same, and has been Superintendent of the Sunday school for seventeen or eighteen years.

The wife of Mr. Gibbs was Frances, second daughter of George Wells Colton, Esq., West Whitby, married December 23, 1845. They have four children living, and have lost three.

Oshawa is a solidly built brick town of nearly 5,000 inhabitants, indebted chiefly to the energy of a few public-spirited and sterling men for what it is to-day; and owes, among others, much of its growth and present *status* to the Gibbs Brothers, who, it is seen, are foremost men in almost every enterprise having a tendency to advance the material and moral interests of the town.

HON. OLIVER MOWAT, Q.C., LL.D.,

TORONTO.

OLIVER MOWAT, member of the Ontario Legislature for North Oxford, and Premier and Attorney-General of the Province, was born in Kingston, Ont., July 22, 1820. His father was John Mowat, from Canisby, Caithness-shire, Scotland, a soldier in the British army during the campaign in Portugal and Spain, under Lord Wellington, coming to Canada in 1816, and settling at Kingston, where he died in 1860. His mother, before her marriage, was Miss Helen Levack, of Caithness-shire. Professor Mowat, of Queen's University, Kingston, is a brother of our subject, who was educated in that city, and commenced the study of the law there under Hon. (now Sir) John A. Macdonald. He was called to the Bar in November, 1841.

Mr. Mowat has been engaged in the practice of his profession from the date given, except during eight years, during which he was Vice-Chancellor, and he is now at the head of the firm of Mowat, Maclennan and Downey, of Toronto.

Mr. Mowat was created a Queen's Counsel in 1856; and is a bencher *ex-officio* of the Law Society of Ontario. He has been President of the Canadian Institute, Toronto; was a Commissioner for consolidating the Public General Statutes for Canada and Upper Canada respectively from 1855 to 1857; was a member of the Union Conference for the Confederation of the British Provinces, held at Quebec, in 1864; Provincial Secretary in the Brown-Dorion Administration in 1858; Postmaster-General in the Sandfield Macdonald-Dorion Administration from May, 1863, until March. 1864; held the same position in the Coalition Government from June, 1864, to November 14 of the same year, when he was appointed Vice-Chancellor of Upper Canada, an office which he resigned October 25, 1872, on being called upon to form a new Administration in the Government of Ontario. Six days afterwards he was sworn in as a member of the Executive Council and Attorney-General.

Mr. Mowat sat for South Ontario in the Canadian Assembly from 1857 until November,

1864, when he retired awhile from public life; was an unsuccessful candidate for Kingston, against the Hon. John A. Macdonald, in 1862; was elected to his present seat by acclamation in November, 1872, re-elected in 1875 by acclamation, and re-elected after a contest in 1879.

He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has a high standing in the community. He has been President of the Evangelical Alliance of Ontario for the last fourteen or fifteen years. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the University of Queen's College, in April, 1872.

In 1846 Mr. Mowat married Jane, second daughter of John Ewart, of Toronto, and they have buried two children and have five living.

As a lawyer, Mr. Mowat very early acquired the confidence of the profession and the Court in which he chiefly practised. He rose rapidly in his profession, and when he entered political life stood in the front ranks of the Chancery Bar. He was forcible and energetic in argument, fertile in resources, and withal consciencious to a degree. He possessed in an eminent degree the power which the few in any profession possess,—of "thinking out" the subject upon which he was engaged. Perhaps he was stronger in his ability to go to the bottom of any subject than any of his cotemporaries. To these qualifications he added exhaustless patience and untiring industry. No subject was too complicated for him; no details too minute.

As a judge, he carried all these qualifications with him to the Bench, and he added to them a dignity of demeanor, gentleness of manner and a polished courtesy which won for him not merely the respect and esteem, but the positive liking of every one who came in contact with him in his judicial capacity. His capacity for work and great industry was soon apparent upon the records of the Court, in its improved machinery, and in the despatch of business. By nature endowed with a judicial temperament and a logical mind, no man in the profession could have been chosen who would have brought more learning and industry to the work of the Bench than Mr. Mowat. His retirement from judicial labors was universally admitted as a loss to the Courts of the Province, but by his acceptance of the portfolio of Attorney-General, and of the position of leader of the Government of the Province, he placed himself in a position to accomplish more for the people as a "Law Reformer" than though he had reached the place of highest dignity among the judges of the land.

It is one of the most remarkable features of Attorney-General Mowat's career, that surrounded in early life by Conservative influences, both family and professional, he has nevertheless developed a liberalism both of thought and action, which has placed him in the very front rank of those who claim the political designation of Reformers.

This, however, has not been the result of impulse, nor has it arisen from any violent estrangement from old political connections. It would probably be hard to find any one with whom Mr. Mowat has ever had a serious difference, except upon the broad ground of opinion,

and his tendency in all political matters is to an extreme caution, approaching, as his opponents say, to timidity. His convictions are evidently the growth of deep deliberation and calm reflection, controlled by a profound conscientiousness. His conclusions are certainly not arrived at instinctively. Every point and bearing of a proposition must be well thought out, the merely plausible or doubtful rejected, and the strong and the true alone retained. Then, finding his position invulnerable, he adheres to it with unwavering steadfastness. It is this habit, which, to a large extent, gives him his power in the Legislature. His own followers' confidence in the correctness of his views is strengthened, and his opponents' hopes of successful attack are proportionately diminished, by the knowledge that nothing is proposed by the leader of the House which has not been previously well considered from every point of view, in the study and the Council Chamber. Under a political system where all depends on confidence in the statesman at the head of affairs, such qualities are most invaluable.

While not by any means an orator, and occasionally displaying a nervous hesitancy in speaking that mars mere rhetorical effect, Mr. Mowat possesses faculties as a debater that would secure for him influence in any legislative body. His manner is courteous, while his speech does not lack in aggressiveness or that pungency which is necessary to effectiveness in party conflict. He has a pleasant voice, cheery in its tone, puts his case clearly and succinctly; wastes few words, and impresses the listener with the belief he is thoroughly in earnest. He has, too, the faculty of application to business, even to its minutest details, that is indispensable to great success in a politician, and without which other brilliant qualifications are often deprived of much of their usefulness.

As Premier of a Government that deals largely with local and material interests, Mr. Mowat has necessarily to listen to numerous applications affecting the public treasury, and of great importance to those who urge them upon his attention. Few men have the art of sending away a deputation in better humor, while no one deals more sparingly in fair promises than the Attorney-General of Ontario. He enjoys, too, one high privilege, not often permitted to any public man, and rare indeed in the experience of new world politicians. For twenty-five years in some public capacity or other he has been before the country. As a candidate for parliamentary honors, as a city alderman, as a member of the Legislature, and as formerly a member of, and more recently a member and head of, a Government, he has escaped a single charge against his integrity or honor. This immunity even from slanders that are false is almost unique in Canadian history. The invitation to Mr. Mowat to accept a portfolio in the short-lived Brown-Dorion Administration of 1858, only a few months after his first election to the Legislature, shows in how high esteem his talents and influence were then held. The short but honorable career of the Sandfield Macdonald-Dorion Ministry in 1863-4, in which Mr. Mowat was Postmaster-General, gave him an insight into departmental business under circumstances which demanded the utmost vigilance and prudence, so evenly were the two parties at

that time balanced in the Assembly. Mr. Mowat's retirement from the Coalition Government in 1864, some six months after its formation, in order to take a seat on the Bench, was no doubt fully justified by the large personal sacrifices he had already made in the interest of his party. But it was, nevertheless, a most serious blow to the Liberal leader in the Cabinet, Mr. George Brown, to whom the value of Mr. Mowat's legal knowledge, cautious temperament, and sound judgment, could not be over estimated. It was a happy thought that suggested his return in 1872 to political life, to fill in the Province of Ontario the void created by the retirement of Messrs. Blake and Mackenzie at one and the same time from the Local Legislature, a step forced upon them by legislation which made the holding of a seat in the Local House incompatible with one in the Dominion Parliament. The Provincial general elections that have since taken place have testified not only to the wisdom of the arrangement then made, but to the growing popularity of Premier Mowat with the electorate.

His government of Ontario since 1872 has been distinguished by many public measures of the greatest value, as well as by a liberal and most beneficial system of administration. Among the legislative acts that his name is most closely identified with are, the extinction of a heavy amount of municipal indebtedness, coupled with a just and equitable distribution of surplus moneys in the Treasury, the revision and consolidation of the municipal and school laws, the revision and consolidation of the whole body of public laws affecting the Province, and a great reform in the administration of justice by the fusion of the two systems of law and equity. The Election Laws, Vote by Ballot, and indeed every vexed question of importance coming within the power and jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislature, has been dealt with by him since his re-entrance into political life. The settlement of a difficult domestic boundary question, in a manner highly favorable to the territorial importance of his own Province, has been another event in the history of Mr. Mowat's administration.

FRANCIS BARCLAY,

GEORGETOWN.

FRANCIS BARCLAY, one of the leading merchants in Georgetown, is a son of Matthew and Mary (Fleming) Barclay, and was born in Paisley, Scotland, May 15, 1822. His father in early life was a soldier in the British army under Sir John Moore in Spain, and was at the taking of Copenhagen in Denmark; and in middle life was a silk and muslin manufacturer, largely in the line of shawls. In 1832 the family, consisting of the parents and six children, came to Upper Canada, and the father was engaged in farming at Markham and Trafalgar, dying about 1867. His widow is still living, and is in her 84th year, and remarkably active for a person of so many winters.

Francis received a Common School education largely in the old country; farmed with his father until about eighteen years of age, and since that time has lived a mercantile life. He opened a store in Georgetown in 1848, and is the only merchant now living here who was in business at that time; he was for several years in company with William McLeod, the firm name being Barclay and McLeod, Mr. Barclay selling out to his partner in 1871, and removing to Toronto, where he was a manufacturer and wholesale dealer in boots and shoes, in the so-called "Iron Block." The next year that block was destroyed by fire and he lost about $20,000.

Soon after the fire Mr. Barclay went to Milton, the County town of Halton, and was in the dry goods trade there until 1876, when he returned to Georgetown, and continued the same line of mercantile business, doing a business from $25,000 to $30,000 a year. There is not a more straightforward, conscientious merchant in the County of Halton, or one that has a better reputation for fair dealing. Wherever known his reputation stands high. He has been a man of much usefulness in the county.

While Mr. Barclay was at Milton, he was in the village Council all the time, after the first year, and Reeve one term; and he was a member of the first Council of the village of Georgetown and its second Reeve. He is now a School Trustee, and seems to be willing to bear his share of municipal burdens for the sake of helping on the place. He held at one time the office of Captain of the Sedentary Militia.

He is a Liberal, always very decided in his political views, and ready to give a reason for cherishing them.

Mr. Barclay is a third degree Mason, a member of the Presbyterian Church, a man of benevolent impulses, and ready to help in any good cause.

He was first married in 1848, to Miss Isabella McKerlie, of the Township of Nelson, County of Halton, she dying in 1863, leaving four children; and the second time in 1864 to Miss Helen McKerlie (a relative of his first wife), of the Township of Westminster, County of Middlesex, Ontario, having by her three children.

RICHARD BLAIN,

GALT.

RICHARD BLAIN, for the last four years Mayor of Galt, is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Little) Blain, both natives of the County of Cumberland, England, where the son was born January 26, 1821. His father was in general business. In 1839 he came to Upper Canada, and at Dundas learned the millers' trade with James B. Ewart, for many years a prominent manufacturer in that town. Mr. Blain worked for him five years in Dundas and ten in Galt, settling in the latter place in 1844. In 1854 he commenced milling with his brother, James

Blain, leasing and afterwards purchasing the Dickson Mills, which he is still running. They have four run of burrs, and turn out from 25,000 to 30,000 barrels of merchant flour annually. Its brand is unsurpassed in this part of the Province, and it finds a ready market largely in the lower Provinces.

During the thirty-five years that Mr. Blain has been a resident of Galt, he has been in its municipality the greater part of the time. He was in the Council twenty-one years and has been Mayor since 1876; has also served as School Trustee, and has held, instead, nearly every office in the gift of the people.

He has been President of the Mechanics' Institute, and is now President of the Grand River Mutual Fire Insurance Company, with headquarters at Galt, and of the Merchants' Line of Steamboats, with headquarters at Hamilton.

He seems to take great pleasure, not to say pride, in engaging in any enterprise which will advance the interests of the town or community at large; no man, in this respect, in Galt, showing more public spirit.

He is a member of Trinity Episcopal Church; has been warden, and has held other offices in that religious body, is delegate to the Synod. He is a kind-hearted man, and a true friend to the poor.

The wife of Mr. Blain was Margaret Gillesby, of Hamilton, married in August, 1847. They have four sons and four daughters.

JAMES INGERSOLL,

WOODSTOCK.

JAMES INGERSOLL, for forty-five years Registrar of the County of Oxford, is a son of Thomas Ingersoll, from whom the town of Ingersoll was named, and Sarah Whiting, sister of General John Whiting, of Great Barrington, both natives of Berkshire county, Mass., and was born in the township of West Oxford, now Ingersoll, September 10, 1801. In the *Sentinel Review*, of Woodstock, in January, 1879, Mr. Ingersoll published a sketch of the early settlement of the County of Oxford, and from that sketch we learn that his father came to Upper Canada in 1793, being induced to come hither partly by the proffer made by Governor Simcoe, in his proclamation of certain tracts of land to parties who would come to Canada and settle, and partly by the account given of the country by Capt. Brant, Chief of the Six Nations, whom Mr. Ingersoll met about the same time, while the Chief was on a visit to New York. The result was that Mr. Ingersoll and a few others made application for a township,—Mr. Ingersoll being selected to present the petition. A council was held in March, 1793 at Niagara, then the seat of Government; the grant of a township was made, and the selection was on the

Thames river, where Ingersoll now stands, Mr. Ingersoll cutting the first tree, which went into the first log-house, or white man's building of any kind, at that place. In that rude structure our subject was born—probably the first white child that saw the light of this world in Oxford County.

The condition of the grant of the township was that Mr. Ingersoll and his associates should furnish forty settlers, who were each to have a farm of one or two hundrerd acres of land on paying to the Government a fee of sixpence, sterling, per acre; the families were furnished, and their names are published in the Woodstock paper mentioned above. About that time some evil minded persons reported to the Home Government that Governor Simcoe was likely to injure the country by encouraging Americans to settle here, as they might hold the land in bulk and thus prevent discharged Loyalist soldiers and their political friends from procuring grants. The result was that an order from England canceled several grants, that of Mr. Ingersoll among the number; he became disgusted, removed to the Township of Toronto, on the Credit river and there died in 1812, leaving a widow and seven children, Charles Ingersoll, the eldest son, was in the war of 1812-14, raising at the start, with Mr. William H. Merritt, a troop of Light Dragoons, of which Mr. Merritt was Captain, and he a Lieutenant. The company served through the war.

Born in the woods, and there spending most of his youth, the subject of this brief biography, browsed, as best he could, on the underbrush of knowledge, doing much more, in the line of mental drill, out of school than in, securing in fact a good business education. His brother, Charles, came into possession of the original Oxford farm in 1817, and the next year James was sent there to take charge of it. In the sketch referred to he thus speaks of matters in those days:

"On arriving at the old place which I left when only five years of age, I had no recollection of it. During the war all the fences were destroyed and all the boards on the old barn had been removed, but the log house in which I was born was standing and occupied by an old man named Ebenezer Case. The first improvement undertaken was the building of a saw-mill, which was put in operation on the 14th of April, 1819, after which we commenced the building of the old Ingersoll House, having sawn our own lumber. In 1820 we began to erect a small grist-mill with one pair of stones, and buildings for a store, distillery, and ashery. My brother removed his family to Oxford in 1821. Soon after this he was appointed a Magistrate, Postmaster, and a Commissioner in the Court of Request. He acted with the late Peter Teeple, Esq., in this Court. Soon after this he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Oxford Militia, was returned to Parliament in 1824 and again in 1829-30; and he was a member at the time of his death in August, 1832."

At twenty-one years of age, (1822) Mr. Ingersoll opened the first store in what is now the town of Ingersoll, with its five thousand inhabitants. He traded for ten years, commencing on a very moderate scale, and having a general variety of articles, including of course, pipes and tobacco, popular articles always in a frontier settlement. His recollections of his commercial life in a backwoods settlement are quite vivid, and it is amusing to hear him relate some of the incidents of those times.

During the Rebellion of 1837-38, Mr. Ingersoll was Major of Colonel William Holcroft's Regiment, serving to the close of that ill-conceived contest. He is now Lieut.-Colonel of the Regimental Division, South Riding of Oxford.

Prior to that date, as early as 1834, Mr. Ingersoll was appointed Registrar of Oxford, and that office he still holds, being one of the oldest County Officers in the Province. In 1848, the office was moved to Woodstock; since which date Mr. Ingersoll has been a resident of this place. Though, at the time of writing, he is in his seventy-eighth year, his slightly bent form is seen every day at the office, he having a vigilant eye—though he has never worn spectacles —and being a model of correctness in business. He is a accommodating in his disposition, and has great urbanity.

He was baptized into the Church of England, steadfastly adheres to its faith and tenets, and is warmly esteemed for his exemplary life. In January, 1848, Mr. Ingersoll married Miss Catherine MacNab, a native of Ireland, and they have one daughter and three sons, and have lost one son. Mary Blanchard is the wife of William A. Campbell, County Clerk of Kent, residing at Chatham; James Beverley is clerk in the Registrar's office, Woodstock; John MacNab is a merchant's clerk in Montreal, and George is at home.

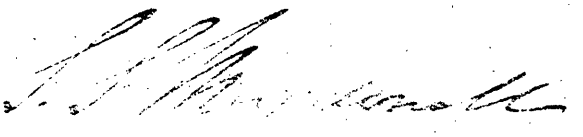
Mr. McClenahan, Postmaster at Woodstock, in a series of articles on the history of Oxford County concludes the introductory paper as follows:

"If Thomas Horner was the first white settler in this section, with equal truth may it be said that James Ingersoll was the first white child born in the county. The history of the section it will be seen covers few decades of the past. What was a howling wilderness at the birth of our present Registrar, is now an expanse of towns and villages, traversed by three important lines of railway—a county possessing all the luxuries of life, and in agricultural wealth, and in the comfort and costliness of its farm residences, its roads, churches and schools, not a whit behind the most interesting of English shires, and surpassing in the matter of remuneration to the tact and care of the husbandmen, the much lauded valley of the Genesee in the neighbouring State of New York."

SAMUEL SMITH MACDONELL,

WINDSOR.

A person happening to go into the Court room at Sandwich, in court time, will find the usual array of legal gentlemen looking after the interests of clients, and engaged in sharp encounter for the defence of their rights. The Ontario Bar, as represented here, embraces members who would be an ornament to the profession anywhere; men both wise to counsel and gifted in forensic display. Among the foremost and busiest of those in Windsor, who own allegiance to that "austere mistress," the law, and who may justly be claimed as an ornament to the Bar, is Samuel Smith Macdonell, County Crown Attorney for Essex, Master and Deputy Registrar in Chancery, and Clerk of the Peace.



J. J. Macdonald

Our subject is the youngest son of Hon. Alexander Macdonell; was born in Toronto on the 21st of February, 1823, and is named after his maternal uncle, the Honorable Colonel Smith, then Administrator of the Government of Upper Canada. His grandfather, Allan Macdonell, was a son of the Chief of Glengary, and having fought at Culloden in the cause of Prince Charles Edward, fled to France, where he lived for about twelve years as a Captain in the French army. On the relaxation of the severe measures adopted by the House of Hanover against the Scottish Chiefs, he returned to Scotland. Having gathered a company of 250 followers, he embarked with them to the new world, and took up lands for himself and his people in Schoharrie County, New York, on a portion of Sir William Johnson's tract. On the breaking out of the American Revolution, Allan Macdonell, with his people, as might have been expected, took sides with the Royal cause. He, with his mother and brothers, were held for a time as hostages, but escaping eventually, he reached Canada, where his followers had gone with Sir William Johnson's retainers. After reaching Canada, Allan Macdonell, with his son Alexander, served in the Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment, during the Revolutionary war, and were engaged in many of the skirmishes and battles which took place during that stormy period. Alexander, then a very young Lieutenant, was at the Battle of Oriskany, in New York, an important engagement of the period. Afterwards, he was at the Battle of Monmouth, New Jersey, under Sir Henry Clinton, who was opposed by General Washington in person; and he was sent as the bearer of despatches from General Clinton to Sir Guy Carlton at Quebec, giving an account of the battle. In carrying these despatches, he had to pass through the enemy's lines, which he succeeded in doing by the aid of Indian guides, though the attempt exposed him to great dangers and hardships. At the close of the war, Captain Allan Macdonell purchased a property at Quebec, where he spent the remainder of his days, and was buried in the church of St. Foy.

After the death of his father, Alexander Macdonell was induced by General Simcoe, who, having himself served in the Revolutionary war, desired to surround himself with old and genial companions-in-arms in the new Province then created, to accompany him to Upper Canada, and to settle at York, now Toronto. He was the first Speaker of the Parliament of Upper Canada, and was appointed first Sheriff of the Home District. In the war of 1812 he acted as Paymaster-General of the Militia of Upper Canada, and was on intimate terms with General Brock, until that hero was killed at the battle of Queenstown Heights. The County of Glengary, in which the followers of his father had settled, was represented by Alexander in the Legislative Assembly for twenty years. He was afterward appointed to the Legislative Council, now known as the Senate.

Samuel Smith Macdonell, was at a very early age sent to Upper Canada College, where he remained for eight years. On the opening of the University of Kings College, now the University of Toronto, he was matriculated there. He graduated with the first class, receiving degrees from that University, and rated second in the first class in University honors. Two

years later he graduated from the Law School of that University. Immediately after graduating in law, he left Toronto for the Western District, settling in Sandwich in 1849. The year after, he was appointed Clerk of the District Council of the Western District, then composed of the Counties of Essex, Kent and Lambton, and also Solicitor to the Council.

On the opening of the Great Western Railway in 1853, it becoming evident that the terminus opposite Detroit would become a town, Mr. Macdonell became the purchaser of the farm known as the Goyeau Farm, opposite Woodward Avenue in Detroit, and had it laid out into lots, at the same time widening and improving the front, which at that time was a narrow, winding, and irregular road. Resigning his office as Clerk of the District Council, Mr. Macdonell took active measures for the incorporation of Windsor as a village, and came into the County Council as Reeve of Windsor. In 1855 and 1856 he was elected warden of the County of Essex. The building then used as a gaol and Court-house being out of repair, and insufficient, the Reeve of Windsor succeeded in procuring the building of a new gaol and Court-house, which is substantially the present structure, some additions having since been made. On ceasing to be warden, the County Council presented him with a testimonial for his zeal in the promotion of the public interests, and the useful measures introduced by him during his wardenship. For eight years he was elected Mayor and Reeve of Windsor, and during that period he was active in promoting measures affecting the prosperity of the town, such as the building of the Town Hall, the school-houses, the purchase of the property on which the Union School building now stands, as well as other measures affecting the municipal government of the town. He has also been active in promoting the interests of the public schools, having occupied the position of Secretary of the Board of Public Instruction for several years, and having served as Trustee of the schools in Windsor more than twenty years.

In 1854 Mr. Macdonell, with some associates, purchased the Cuthbertson Farm, opposite the depot of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, consisting of 265 acres, from which a successful sale of lots was made the next year. There being at that time no road suitable for travel, leading from the country directly into Windsor, farmers were obliged to go around by way of Sandwich. Mr. Macdonell projected a gravel road, leading from Windsor to the Talbot road, the main road through the interior of the county. This gravel road of 6¾ miles was completed in 1860, and had the effect of compelling the removal of the leading merchants of Sandwich to Windsor, and of considerably increasing the trade of the latter place.

The British Government having taken a high stand as to the surrender of Mason and Slidell, in the Trent affair, telegraphed the commanding officers of districts along the frontier to call out for active service, from the Sedentary Militia, one company, with the option of the commanding officer to serve in the capacity of Captain. In response to this call, Mr. Macdonell, then lately gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Regiment of Essex Militia, raised a company of 75 men in three days, who were inspected and accepted for service under his command as Captain.

His father and mother being what are generally known as "U. E's."—those who either were engaged in the Revolutionary war on the British side, or came in from the United States to live under the British flag—Mr. Macdonell has always been identified in politics as a Conservative. Having been brought up in the Roman Catholic faith, his intercourse with the world, his general reading and independent thinking, have contributed to make him liberal in religious matters.

In 1856 Mr. Macdonell was married to a daughter of Col. D. D. Brodhead, of Boston, through which connection he has had the advantages of a large acquaintance with many leading persons in the United States.

As a lawyer, Mr. Macdonell ranks deservedly high, as might be inferred from the large practice he enjoys. His standing at the Bar illustrates the advantages of a liberal education to the lawyer. His counsel is sought and confided in, because his judgment is the fruit of study and research, weighed in the balances of truth and sound learning. As a pleader he ranks with the best on the circuit; is argumentative, clear and convincing, and not unfrequently rises to heights of impassioned eloquence; with a pleasing bearing and address, his manners are strikingly suggestive of the gentleman of the old school.

As a man and citizen, Mr. Macdonell is held in high esteem by all classes, both because he has honored all the relations of life by the strictest fidelity, and because of his efficient and successful efforts to improve the material, intellectual, and moral interests of the community in which he lives.

WELLINGTON JEFFERS, D.D.,

LINDSAY.

WELLINGTON JEFFERS, one of the best read clergymen and most eloquent preachers in the Methodist Church in Canada, was born in the City of Cork, Ireland, June 22, 1814. His father being Rev. Robert Jeffers, a merchant in the old country, and a preacher and teacher in Canada. The family came to this country in the summer of 1817, and after preaching a few years, in connection with the Conference, the father of our subject settled as a teacher in Kingston. He was a man of almost universal knowledge, excelling in the mathematics, and showing great ability, both as a writer and speaker. The son, who was drilled by him in the rudiments of knowledge, seems to have inherited his father's love of study. Since ten years of age, he has been a literary gourmand, and as early as twelve, was noted for his expertness in figures, school teachers sometimes visiting him from quite a distance, trying, usually in vain, to puzzle him with difficult problems in the arithmetic.

When our subject left home his father advised him to be always trying to master some new

branch of knowledge, and not to fall into the error, as he called it, of spending most of his time in direct preparation for the pulpit; but to devote much time to general yet solid study, so that the mind should be always fresh and always young.

The son seems to have followed this advice for it is well known that he is never more happy than while exploring new fields of enquiry in science, or metaphysics or some other branch. To him every excursion in unbeaten tracks of knowledge opens enchanting vistas to the mind's eye, and furnishes fresh illustrations to embellish and beautify his discourses.

He studied divinity mainly in private; commenced preaching in the Conference in February, 1837, and among the places at which he has been stationed, are Hamilton, Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Belleville, London, Cobourg, Oshawa, Brantford, and Lindsay. Meanwhile he has done a great deal of solid home mission work.

For nine years Mr. Jeffers was editor of the *Christian Guardian* of Toronto, the organ of the Methodist Church in Canada, and many of his editorials attracted great attention in the United States and Great Britain, as well as Canada. He was in the editorial chair during the progress of the civil war in the United States (1861-'65) and took a bold, and fearless stand on the side of the North, and for Emancipation. He championed the cause of the oppressed in such a powerful manner, that the Northern papers often copied and commented on his "leaders," giving him the strongest praise for his aid in the cause of humanity.

In 1864, while in the editorial chair, the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Victoria College.

As a preacher, Dr. Jeffers has very few peers in the Methodist Church in Canada. Though abounding in illustrations he uses them in his discourses, as recommended by old Dr. Thomas Fuller, the witty divine, to improve the light. His words, always well chosen, flow of their own accord, like a stream down an inclined plane, and they are used solely to communicate thought, with which every sentence is thoroughly charged. He employs his learning to sharpen the arrows of truth, and not for show, and his sermons are invariably pointed and often piquant. It is an intellectual as well as spiritual treat to listen to his pulpit efforts.

One feature of the preaching of Dr. Jeffers is its purely extemporaneous character; he never took a scrap of paper into the pulpit. In private he reads, and thinks, fills up and prays; then goes into the pulpit and empties his mind—in part, for it is never dry. Sometimes, after getting into his pulpit, and looking round, he discovers that he has a wrong text, an inopportune subject, and changes text and all.

He has preached a great many dedicatory and anniversary sermons, and is often importuned to let them be printed, and also to prepare books on various subjects, but in that manner he rarely appears in print—never, we believe, except through the ubiquitous and irrepressible reporter.

Dr. Jeffers has lectured more or less for thirty years on literary, scientific and moral sub-

jects, and his efforts of this character, always made extemporaneously, show the wide extent of his reading and research, the great reach of his thoughts, the analytical power of his mind, and his rich stores of knowledge.

The greater part of his ministerial life, Dr. Jeffers has been Chairman of the District, and was one year Secretary of the Conference ; two years Vice-President and one year President.

Dr. Jeffers was first married July 6, 1841, to Miss Jane Frith, of London, England. She had four children and died in 1846. Three of the children are living. The eldest son, James Frith Jeffers, M. A., is Principal of the Collegiate Institute, Peterborough, and author of two School Histories of Canada ; Wellington Coleman Jeffers, M. D., is practising medicine at Oakwood, County of Victoria ; and Emma is the wife of Rev. James Graham, of Seaforth, Ontario. His present wife was Jane Dougall, of Picton, married June 21, 1854. By her he has one daughter, Helen Jane, wife of Rev. R. C. Wilkinson, of Coboconk.

WILLIAM A. WILLOUGHBY, M.D.,

COLBORNE.

THE subject of this sketch is a descendant of that branch of the Willoughby family that went from Somersetshire, England, to Ireland, about the time of Cromwell, his father George H. Willoughby, coming to Canada, and settling on a farm in the Township of Essa, County of Simcoe, about 1837. There William Armson Willoughby was born, February 2, 1844, his mother, before her marriage, being Sarah Armson. She died at Elmwood, Illinois, in 1866. George H. Willoughby is now living with his son in Colborne.

Our subject received a grammar school education at Bradford, County of Simcoe ; studied medicine with Dr. Alex. Hamilton, at Barrie, and was graduated at the medical department of Victoria College—that department then being located at Toronto—in May, 1867. He practised at Grafton, County of Northumberland, for eight years, and then settled in Colborne, where he has built up a practice second in extent and success to that of no one in this part of the county. He makes his profession his exclusive study ; has an excellent medical library, and the leading periodicals of the day in his line, and is a reading, thinking, growing man. He does a great deal of surgery, but in a town like Colborne, his practice is necessarily general, and he has all the business any one man could desire, who wishes to get any time for study. He is Surgeon of the 40th battalion Northumberland volunteer infantry.

The Doctor always had a taste for fine horses, and has the best by far in Northumberland County. He has two stallions which are unsurpassed in this part of the country for quality of blood : "Aberdeen, Jr," whose dam was by "Hetzel;" "Hambletonian," and "Grand Duke," son of "Iron Duke," with the famous "Black Hawk" and "Bashaw" blood on the mother's

side. The Doctor keeps these horses and others exclusively for breeding purposes, and has never tested fully their speed. He is doing much to improve the quality of horse-flesh in these parts, and in many respects is an enterprising man.

He is a member of the Town Council and School Board, and takes a lively interest in local affairs—is a Conservative in politics, and quite active, being Vice-President of the County Association of his party, not, however, letting such matters interfere with his professional duties.

He is a Master Mason, belonging to Lodge No. 17, (Cobourg) and holds his religious connection with the English Church. Morally as well as professionally his character stands high.

CHARLES CAMERON,

COLLINGWOOD.

CHARLES CAMERON, warden of the County of Simcoe, and President of the Georgian Bay Transportation Company, is a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, dating his birth February 24, 1835. His father Donald Cameron, was a native of Appin, Argyleshire, descendant of the Lochiel Clan, was a slate manufacturer; his mother, before her marriage, was Isabella Harper, a native of Marnoch, Scotland.

Charles received an English, Banffshire, education in the schools of his native county; learned the joiner's and in part the mill-wright's trade; came to America in the Spring of 1853; spent one season at Cleveland, Ohio, and in Toronto, 1854, working at the joiner business, and February 7, 1855, landed in Collingwood, and has been a resident of this place ever since that date. He aided in building the first railroad station here, working at his trade between one and two years; then kept livery stables, hotel, and was stage proprietor until 1871; was engaged a few years in speculations, and in 1877 became President of the Georgian Bay Transportation Company. Latterly he has devoted his energies and executive abilities largely to the prosecution of this important marine enterprise. During the season of navigation this Company runs steamers from Collingwood to Sault Ste. Marie, to Manitoulin and St. Joseph's Island, Parry Sound, Penetanguishene and Midland City, attending to the entire business of the Georgian Bay. The Company has very fine steamers; and runs them through the most delightful section of "Picturesque Canada;" and thousands of people visit this section of the Dominion every summer to enjoy the charming scenery, and the healthy and bracing climate.

Mr. Cameron has a half interest in the Collingwood foundry, and in tugs and barges, and is doing all he can to build up the town, being one of its most public-spirited citizens. The town has often availed itself of his prompt and efficient services in advancing its interest through the municipality. He has been in the town Council constantly since 1871,

having been Councilman, Deputy Reeve and Reeve, and is now warden of the County. There are fifty-four members in the County Council—it being the fourth largest deliberative body in the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Cameron was chosen warden by that large body by acclamation, a compliment to abilities well-merited, He has also been a member of the Board of Trustees of the Collegiate Institute during the last eight or nine years, and takes a lively interest in educational matters, as well as everything which is for the benefit of the town.

In politics Mr. Cameron is a Conservative; in religion, a Presbyterian, and a man of sterling character.

He is a Knight Templar in the Masonic order, holding the office of Eminent Preceptor.

In February, 1860, Margaret Barron, daughter of George Lunan, formerly of Lower Canada, was married to Mr. Cameron, and of seven children resulting from this union, only four are living; Isabella H., Alexander B., Chestena C. and Charles H. M., all receiving, or have received good mental drill in the best educational instiutions in the Province.

Mr. Cameron is understood to be the largest property holder in Collingwood, success having attended him in nearly every enterprise in which he has engaged. Whatever he possesses is the result of great energies shrewdly applied, and first-class business talents.

ANDREW H. BAIRD,

PARIS.

ANDREW HUGH BAIRD, Mayor of Paris for the last three years, is a son of Nicol Hugh Baird, Civil Engineer, and Mary Telfer *née* White, and was born in Montreal, March 1st, 1834. Both parents were from Scotland. His father spent some time in Russia, as a Civil Engineer, coming to Lower Canada three or four years before Andrew was born. The latter was educated in private; at fourteen years of age left Montreal for Paris, where he became a clerk for Charles Whitlaw, the leading flour and grain dealer in that town. While the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway was being built, about 1856-59, Mr. Baird was for about three years paymaster for that Company. From 1870 to 1878 he was in the lumber business, manufacturing as well as selling, and since October of the last named year, he has been in partnership with Mr. Whitlaw, already mentioned, in the manufacture of flour and in the grain trade, they being the leading men in town in that line. They manufacture about fifty thousand barrels annually.

Mr. Baird is a very active and efficient business man, and has done a great deal of solid work in the municipalities of the town of Paris and the County of Brant. He was in the town council for sixteen years and has been deputy-reeve, reeve, and warden (1872); was eight or ten years in the School Board; has been Mayor since 1877, and has had much to do with

shaping the municipal laws and enforcing them, and with improving the Public School system of that town, Paris being somewhat noted for the high grade of its schools. For several years he took an active part in the Volunteer system; attended the Military School; took a first class certificate, and retired in 1870 with the rank of Captain. He was at one time President of the Paris Mechanics' Institute, and has a hand in all local enterprises of the least consequence.

Mr. Baird was the candidate of the Conservative party for the House of Commons in 1872, and of the Local Assembly in 1879, but living in a strong Reform district, was defeated both times.

His religious connection is with the Congregational Church. His moral character is unquestioned.

He is a member of the Masonic Order, and was Master of St. John's Lodge, No. 82, in 1877.

The wife of Mr. Baird is Cynthia, daughter of Horace Capron, of Paris, and niece of Hiram Capron, founder of the town. They were married October 24, 1858, and have five children, two sons and three daughters, Charles, the elder son, is a clerk in Toronto; the other four are at home, receiving a good drill in the local schools.

MATTHEW SWEETNAM,

TORONTO.

FOR more than a quarter of a century the subject of this sketch has been intimately identified with the Postal System of Ontario, and during that time he has given such evidence of possessing high executive abilities and business qualifications as entitle him to a place in this record of eminent and self-made men of this Province.

Matthew Sweetnam, Post Office Inspector of the District of Toronto, as we are informed by that book, "The Irishman in Canada," is of Irish descent, and first saw the light of day in Little York, now Toronto, on the 17th of October, 1831. His parents were Matthew Sweetnam, senior, and Elizabeth Reilly, both natives of that beautiful Isle to which Canada is indebted for so many of her stalwart sons and men of mark; the former was from Bandon, in the County of Cork, and the latter from Dumreilly, County Leitrim.

Mr. Sweetnam was educated in the city of Toronto, and after leaving school spent nearly two years in the *North American* newspaper office. In 1852 he entered the service of the Dominion Government as Assistant Postmaster of Toronto, and five years later was appointed Post Office Inspector of the Kingston Postal Division; retained this position until July 1st, 1870, when he was transferred to the Inspectorship of the Toronto Division, and since that time he has honorably discharged the duties of this responsible office. In 1862 Mr. Sweetnam was commissioned by the Government to examine into the management of the Post Offices at

Montreal, Hamilton and London, in which connection he rendered good service to the Department. He is now one of the senior Inspectors in this branch of the Government service, and in addition to the advantages incident to a long period of active personal management and experience, he is justly credited with possessing great force of character and excellent administrative abilities.

With the many changes and improvements which have taken place during the past twenty-five years in the management of postal affairs, Mr. Sweetnam has had an intimate relation, and to his personal efforts much of their usefulness is due.

In addition to the important duties incidental to his office which have claimed his attention, he has found time to take an active interest and a leading part in various literary and educational societies, in hospital management and other kindred affairs associated with the interests and welfare of the citizens of his native Province. At the present time he is a Vice-President of the Upper Canada Bible Society, and for four years was President of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute. In advocating his opinions of right and justice, in whatever cause, Mr. Sweetnam is an earnest and fair speaker and a vigorous writer.

On the 14th day of May, 1857, he was married to Sophia Caroline, third daughter of Arthur McClean, of Brockville, Ontario, by which union he has four surviving children—two sons and two daughters.

A fair type of those sturdy intelligent Irish-Canadians from whose ranks so many useful citizens have sprung, imbued with that honesty and integrity of purpose in the discharge of his duties, which ever insures eminent success, a man of strong and active public spirit, and possessed of those social qualities which have won for him so many friends. Mr. Sweetnam is well calculated to play a useful and leading part in any enterprise to which he may devote himself.

COL. ADIEL SHERWOOD,

BROCKVILLE.

ADIEL SHERWOOD, who was born near Montreal, May 16, 1779, and died in Brockville, March 25, 1874, was for many years a leading man in the County of Leeds, having been Sheriff of Leeds and Grenville from June 30, 1829, till his resignation of the office in 1864, and held the responsible office of Treasurer of the Counties from 1814 till 1842. His father, Thomas Sherwood, was a subaltern officer in one of the Provincial Corps in Lower Canada, under Sir John Johnson, and was stationed at St. John's, twenty-five miles from Montreal, where he and his family resided until the spring of 1784—the year after the American Revolution closed, when he was discharged and placed on half-pay. He removed to Upper

Canada, then a "waste howling wilderness," and settled in Elizabethtown, County of Leeds, three miles from Brockville, there dying in December, 1826, in his eighty-first year.

Adiel grew up in the woods, aiding to clear land and till the soil, thus developing his physical system, hardening his constitution, and preparing for a long and useful life. When in his seventeenth year he received a commission as Ensign, and eventually rose through every grade, step by step, to Colonel, receiving the latter commission in 1830, and resigning in 1847, having served fifty years. He was gazetted as retiring with the full rank of Colonel.

Mr. Sherwood was Treasurer of the District of Johnstown from 1814 to 1842; was appointed Paymaster of the Eastern and Johnstown Districts in June, 1812, and served during the war with the United States.

In August, 1815, he was appointed Clerk of the Crown for the Johnstown District, now the united Counties of Leeds and Grenville, and in the following year a Justice of the Peace the duties of which office he discharged until his appointment as Sheriff in 1829. He resigned the latter office in 1864, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

Mr. Sherwood was made a Free Mason soon after arriving at age, and rose till he took the degree of Mark Master Mason; was at one time High Priest of a Royal Arch Chapter at Brockville; in 1837 was appointed senior warden of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and at his death was probably the oldest Mason in Canada.

About the year 1829 Mr. Sherwood joined a Temperance Society, and a few years later, when a Total Abstinence Society was formed in Brockville, he joined that, keeping his pledge to the end of his days, and working zealously for the cause.

Mr. Sherwood was President of the first Bible Society established in Upper Canada; that Society being formed at Brockville; was a member of the first Religious Tract Society of this Province, also formed at Brockville; was a teacher in the first Sunday School formed in this part of Canada (1811), and was an Elder in the Presbyterian Church during the last thirty or forty years of his eminently useful life.

In a little sketch of his own life, written by Mr. Sherwood in 1868—in his ninetieth year he states that in 1837-'38, during what was then known as "The Patriot War," he was employed by the Government, and on one occasion saved Brockville from being pillaged by brigands from the United States.

He lived to see this part of Canada become a thrifty agricultural district, the log huts displaced by elegant frame and brick houses, and Brockville, without a name in 1784, grow into a beautiful town of seven thousand inhabitants, who almost as a body wept when the patriarch of the place, Adiel Sherwood, went to his rest.

Mr. Sherwood was married in 1801, to Mary, second daughter of Stephen Baldwin, of Litchfield, Connecticut. They had one son and seven daughters. Mrs. Sherwood died in May, 1854. All the children are living but two daughters. William Sherwood the son, lives in the

house in which his father died. He was called to the Bar, in 1854, and is a barrister of highly creditable character and standing. Before Mr. Sherwood died his eldest granddaughter brought *her* grandson to visit him, representing the fifth generation of his descendants. Twenty years ago he had descendants in Hudson's Bay Territory, Australia, British Columbia, Halifax, Bombay (India), London (England), and Cape Town (Africa).

THOMAS JULL,

ORANGEVILLE.

THE subject of this brief notice is a descendant of a family of English agriculturists, and dates his birth in the County of Kent, February 17, 1817. His parents were Henry and Harriet (Harris) Jull. The name is not very common either in England or Canada; there are few families of that name in this Province.

Thomas received an ordinary English education; did some farming with his father in boyhood; learned the trade of a millwright, and then abandoned it; in the autumn of 1835, left his fatherland; came to Trafalgar, in the County of Halton, and farmed and ran a saw mill for twenty-one years, having a liberal experience of frontier life and of hard work. When he first settled in that county, much of the soil was covered with standing timber, and he furnished the material for many a pioneer's humble frame house.

In the spring of 1856, Mr. Jull settled in Orangeville, then a small hamlet; built a grist mill that year; bought a saw mill the next, and is still engaged in the manufacture of lumber, agriculture, and other pursuits. The grist mill he sold in 1876, after running it for twenty years.

Mr. Jull has been a Justice of the Peace more than thirty years; was a councilman at one time in the township of Garafraxa (which includes part of the town of Orangeville), and was the first reeve of Orangeville, serving in that position for several terms. He has long been chairman of the local School Board, and is also one of the License Commissioners for the county. Mr. Jull was President of the Tramway Company, which finally culminated in getting the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, which came to Orangeville in 1871. The Credit Valley Railroad reached this town in December, 1879. He abounds in public spirit, and no man here has done more towards furthering the interests of the place.

Until the County of Dufferin was formed, Garafraxa was in the County of Wellington; and Mr. Jull was at one time President of the Reform Association for the Centre Riding of that county.

He is a communicant in the Methodist Church of Canada; for a long period has been an

official member of that religious body, and is a man in whose integrity and general uprightness of life the most implicit confidence is placed. He is a kind neighbor, and a true friend to the needy and industrious.

In October, 1839, he married Miss Mary Lawrence, daughter of Orange Lawrence, founder of Orangeville, and after whom that place was named; and of nine children resulting from this union, only four are living. All are married but Cyrus, who is at home and in delicate health. Sarah, the only daughter living, is the wife of John Lindsey, of Shelburne, County of Dufferin; Bennett is a merchant at Ridgetown, Kent county, and Orange resides in Orangeville.

Orange Lawrence, a native of Connecticut, came to the Niagara District, Canada, soon after the second war between the United States and England; a few years later removed to the township of Trafalgar, County of Halton, and farmed and manufactured timber there till about 1842, when he came to the place where Orangeville now stands, and purchased the site of most of the present town, together with a saw-mill and small grist-mill. At that time there were a log house and an empty shanty here. He was the first permanent settler; kept a store as well as farmed; at one time had an inn; was captain of a militia company in the rebellion of 1837; and was postmaster many years, holding that office at the time of his death, which occurred in 1861.

CHARLES RAYMOND,

GUELPH.

CHARLES RAYMOND, one of the leading manufacturers in Guelph, is a son of Daniel and Sarah (Greene) Raymond, and was born in Ashburnham, Mass., January 6, 1826. He acquired his education in the district schools of his native village and Fitchburg, and the Dracut (now Lowell) Academy. His father was a carpenter and joiner, and later in life a carriage maker, and the son early showed marked skill in handling tools. Specimens of his juvenile manufacture, exhibiting decided mechanical talent and ingenuity, are still preserved as keepsakes, by his friends in his native town.

At the age of seventeen, Mr. Raymond engaged with the Massachusetts Cotton Mills Company, Lowell, as machinist apprentice, and after serving his time out, worked three years as a journeyman for the same Company. From Lowell, as we learn from a sketch of Mr. Raymond, published in *The World*, Toronto, in October, 1877, he went to "Bristol, Conn., where, after a few years, he engaged in business on his own account. While thus employed his attention was called to the efforts of others to bring out a practical sewing machine. He constructed one for himself in the spring of 1852, and had brought it to a considerable degree of perfection, when the issue of patents to Mr. Singer led him to lay it by for a season and give his attention to

Chas Raymond

perfecting machinery for the clock-making business which was extensively carried on at Bristol. After four years, however, he again took up the sewing machine, and brought out several new devices. His first patent was granted in 1857, since which time he received several others in the United States, Canada, and Great Britain. In the year 1858 he gave up the business of a machinist and commenced manufacturing sewing machines. In 1860 he made an effort to start business in Montreal, but the difficulties to be overcome were too great to admit of its being made a success, and he had to yield, sacrificing one-third of his capital. Nothing daunted, Mr. Raymond determined to try another point in Canada, and in 1862 he located in Guelph, and began to turn out his little hand sewing machines, now known and sold all the world over. After locating at Guelph the business increased very rapidly; new and different patterns of machines were added to his list, until now he manufactures four distinct kinds, and cases them in all styles known to the trade. The small shop of 1862 has given place to two large factories, with facilities for turning out from six to seven hundred machines per week." He is doing a business of from $150,000 to $200,000 per annum.

On settling in Guelph, Mr. Raymond took at once a lively interest in the prosperity of the place, and has never shrunk from any responsibility placed upon him. In the School Board and as Chairman of the Building Committee, he labored long and untiringly in overseeing the erection of the Central School Building, now so much of an ornament as well as honor to the city. In the building also of the General Hospital he had a liberal hand, and has funds in more than one church in the city—in several for that matter. Says the *Guelph Herald:*

"It is to his personal efforts that the people of Guelph are largely indebted for the advanced public school system, which we now have, and we do no injustice to others who heartily co-operated with him when we state that the movement which resulted in our handsome central school originated with him. The same is true of the County Poor House—a credit to the great County of Wellington, and which would doubtless not have been secured had it not been for his efforts while in the county council. We don't make these statements as a mere matter of laudatory writing, but as a matter of fact, and to show that, while immersed in the cares of a great business enterprise, Mr. Raymond had not forgotten less material interests. The large sum he contributed towards the building of the Congregational Church ushered in a new era in church-building here, and to other churches he has also contributed generously."

The large and elegant Baptist house of worship owes its existence largely to his liberality. Without his aid no such a house could have been built.

A few years ago, after being deputy reeve two years, Mr. Raymond was obliged to resign on account of ill health. He does not seem to have sought official preferment, yet in office or out of it his influence, as a local paper remarked not long ago, "has been felt in everything that has for its object the good of his chosen home." Evangelists, temperance lecturers, moral reformers of every kind—the high and the low—from the Princess Louise to the humblest Sunday School worker, have had a welcome reception in his hospitable mansion.

Mr. Raymond is a member and Deacon of the Baptist Church, and Superintendent of the

Sunday School, and is one of the live christian workers of the city, giving his time and spending his money freely to advance the cause of religion. He has long been connected with the Baptist Missionary Societies of Canada; has been President of both the Home and Foreign Missionary Conventions, and is now an active member of the Executive Board for Foreign Missions.

Mr. Raymond was first married August 9, 1847, to Miss Mary C. Marston Sharon, Vt., she dying in June, 1869, leaving two daughters, a son having died in infancy. The second marriage took place August 17, 1870, to Miss Helen J. Gill, of Brattleboro, Vt. The elder of the two daughters, Emma A., is the wife of John Crowe, foundryman, Guelph, and Ada F. the younger, is the wife of John B. Miner, confectioner, Brantford.

JOHN WHITE,

MILTON.

JOHN WHITE, one of the leading men in the County of Halton, and for years a member of the Canadian Assembly and Dominion House of Commons, was born near Omagh, County of Tyrone, North of Ireland, June 8, 1811. His father, Thomas White, was a carpenter and joiner and farmer. His grandfather was from Perth, Scotland, and his ancestors on both sides were Scotch. When our subject was eleven years old the family came to "Little York," and settled on a farm in Etobicoke. He was educated in a common school in the old country, and a Grammar School in Toronto, taught by Mr. Padfield, who afterwards took holy orders in the English Church.

In 1834 Mr. White left Etobicoke, and settled on a farm of 200 acres near Milton, clearing the larger portion of it, and making additions from time to time. He is now working two farms near the town of Milton, and has other farms rented, being one of the most pushing men and enterprising agriculturists in the county.

In 1841 Mr. White built saw-mills near Bronte, and was engaged in manufacturing lumber, disposing of this business and settling in the town of Milton, in October, 1855, and has here resided all these years, although the land which he cultivates, 300 acres are inside the corporation.

Mr. White was in the District Council of the Gore District for nine years; and has been a magistrate since 1844.

In 1851 he contested the County of Halton with Dr. Hamilton, of Flamboro' West, and was elected; was defeated by Colonel George K. Chisholm, of Oakville, in 1854; defeated him in return in 1857, and continued in the Canadian Assembly and House of Commons, representing this riding constantly until 1874, when he was defeated.

Mr. White is an out-and-out Reformer, and a man of great influence in the councils of the party. During the civil war in the United States, his sympathies were strongly with the North.

Mr. White was an officer under the old militia law, being Captain and Adjutant; was a long time connected with the township and county Agricultural Societies, aiding all he could to further their interests; and to a certain extent was instrumental in promoting the railroad system of the county and country. He is a man of much public spirit, of indomitable energies, and is wonderfully active for one who is so near his seventieth year.

Mr. White entered the Masonic Order in 1844, but has never gone above the Master of a lodge. He also joined the Odd Fellows in 1851, but soon discontinued meeting with the fraternity. His religious membership is in the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. White was first married in 1836, to Miss Mehitable Post, of the township of Trafalgar, County of Halton, she dying the next year, leaving one son, who is still living; and the second time in 1849, to Miss Louisa Knight, of the city of Hamilton, and he has three children by this union.

DAVID CANFIELD,

INGERSOLL.

THE subject of this brief sketch is a grandson of Samuel Canfield, senior, a United Empire Loyalist, who resided in Connecticut at the time of the American Revolution, and who subsequently moved into the Mohawk valley. New York, and thence into the Genesee valley, same State, settling in the township of East Oxford, County of Oxford, Upper Canada in 1794; and son of Samuel Canfield, junior, who was born in Connecticut, and accompanied his father to this part of Canada. The mother of David was Catherine Lick. He was born in East Oxford, at the old homestead, November 12, 1806, the family moving to West Oxford near Ingersoll in 1811. Prior to his majority he obtained such an education as could be had in the log school houses of Oxford County sixty years ago; then attended a private school a few terms, and farmed steadily until forty-five years of age. He still owns his farm, most of which is in the corporation of Ingersoll. While engaged in agricultural pursuits he served in the township council, and was Clerk of the township, and has since been in the town council. When the Rebellion broke out near the close of 1837, he enlisted as a private; was appointed Lieutenant the next year, and Captain a year or two later, holding the latter commission until the change in the militia laws, several years ago.

Mr. Canfield has held the office of Clerk of the Division Court, since 1847, and that of Magistrate a longer period, and is active and efficient, though in his seventy-fourth year. There is no truer, more reliable business man in Ingersoll.

Mr. Canfield has long been a member of the Church of England, and has held the office of warden of St. James' Church for many years. He has evidently not only found "honesty the best policy," but has practised it without any reference to "policy," which should in all cases be commended. There is satisfaction in doing right, as every honest man finds—Mr. Canfield among the number.

He was first married in 1834, to Miss Maria R. Dorchester, of Ingersoll, she dying in 1846, leaving one son, James Canfield, who is Clerk of the County Court of Oxford, residing at Woodstock. In 1851 he married Miss Susan Grannis, of London, Ontario, and by her has had two sons and one daughter, the latter being dead. George S. the elder son, is clerk in a bank at Simcoe, and Frederick D. the younger, is a medical student with Drs. Hoyt and Williams, Ingersoll.

KENNETH CHISHOLM, M.P.P.,

BRAMPTON.

KENNETH CHISHOLM, of the firm of R. Chisholm and Co., member of the Ontario Legislature for the County of Peel, and one of the leading merchants in Brampton, is a descendant of an old Highland family, originally from Invernessshire, Scotland. His father, Alexander Chisholm, being born in the County of Glengarry, removed to Toronto township, in what is now the County of Peel, in 1818. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary McDonnell, was the daughter of a United Empire Loyalist, who moved from the State of New York to Glengarry at the time of the revolution. She drew lands in the County of Peel, and that property, after being out of the hands of the family for nearly fifty years, has recently been purchased by the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Chisholm was educated in the schools of this county; in his youth was a clerk in a Brampton store, and has been in mercantile trade for himself a little more than a quarter of a century, and doing a heavy business. They have also a flouring mill, with four run of stone, on the Credit river, four miles from town, and in connection with it a farm of five hundred acres; and they deal heavily in grain, flour and provisions, as well as in general merchandise. Their business amounts to about $1,000,000 a year, including their business at Orangeville.

Mr. Chisholm has probably done more work in the town and county councils than any other man in Peel, he having been a member of the town council twenty-four years, reeve half of that period, and warden three terms. Many of the improvements, village, town, and county, were suggested and largely engineered by him, he being a thoroughly enterprising and progressive man.

Mr. Chisholm was first elected to Parliament, for his present seat, in 1873, to fill a vacancy

caused by the death of John Coyn; was re-elected in 1875, and unseated, on petition, on the 14th of June, of that year, but the judgment was reversed on appeal; and he was again re-elected in June, 1879. He is a strong Reformer, and one of the strongest men of his party in the County of Peel.

He belongs to the Primitive Methodist Church, and is a liberal supporter of religious and benevolent organizations.

The residence of Mr. Chisholm—"ALDERLEA"—on South Main Street, Brampton, is the finest in the County of Peel; and shows that he has good taste as well as business talent.

The firm have also a large mercantile business at Orangeville.

WILLIAM CANE,

NEWMARKET.

WILLIAM CANE, son of Samuel and Nancy (Martin) Cane, dates his birth at Albany, N. Y., October 8, 1823. His father, who was a boot and shoe merchant, was of Irish descent. When the son was ten or eleven years old, the family moved to Upper Canada, and settled in the township of Cavan, fifteen miles from Port Hope, both parents dying three or four years afterwards. Our subject received a very ordinary country school education; finished by private study, and early learned the wood-working business—turning, carpentering, &c., having a taste and natural aptitude for the mechanic arts. He worked at his trade at Mariposa, Lindsay, and in one or two other towns, and in 1840, located near Queensville, in the township of East Gwillimbury, seven miles from Newmarket, where he had shops for the manufacture of pumps and all kinds of turning work, running also a saw-mill during the last sixteen years that he was in that township. While there he held the several offices of Justice of the Peace, deputy-reeve, reeve, and warden, and for fourteen consecutive years was a School Trustee, being, in fact, then and now a leading man in North York.

In 1874, Mr. Cane settled in Newmarket, where he is engaged, with four of his sons, in the manufacture of timber and dressed lumber, including flooring, siding, dressed stock, wainscoting, batons, fence pickets, and mouldings of every description, also doors, blinds, washing machines, churns, pails, tubs, wheel-barrows, quilting-frames, and wooden ware generally. They also carry on iron machine works. They employ from sixty to seventy-five men, and are the most extensive and enterprising manufacturers in the place. Their mills and yards are very near the Northern Railway Station, and they have every convenience for filling orders with dispatch. They are heavy dealers in lath and shingles, as well as all kinds of lumber. The four sons in the firm are Henry Styles, Charles Edwin, Ambrose Milton, and J. Eugene, the two oldest ones (first mentioned) being married. There are three other sons living, and two

daughters, the older daughter, Joanna, being the wife of the Rev. Thomas Grandby, of the County of Simcoe. The other children are single. The wife of Mr. Cane was Miss Catharine Belfry, of East Gwillimbury, married in 1844. They have buried three children.

Mr. Cane has always been a hard-working man, and whatever he has of this world's goods he has earned with toil-hardened hands. He is in comfortable circumstances, but he seems to find industry, like "virtue, its own reward," and few men or meadow-larks in North York are astir in the morning before him.

In politics he is a Reformer, is President of the North York Reform Association, and has been urged by his party to be a candidate for the Local Parliament, but his taste does not seem to run in that direction. He finds no difficulty in obeying laws already made, but does not incline to aid in multiplying or amending them.

He is a member of the Canada Methodist Church, and of the Official Board of the Newmarket body of that name.

EPHRAIM COOK, M.D.,

NORWICH.

EPHRAIM COOK, the oldest physician in the County of Oxford, is a native of Hadley, Mass., dating his birth, June 14, 1805. His father, John Cook, a farmer, was born in the same town. His mother was Sarah White. In his youth he aided his father in tilling land, and attended a district school, finishing his literary education at Hopkins Academy, in his native town. There also he commenced the study of medicine; attended lectures in Boston Mass.; in 1830 came to Upper Canada, finished his professional studies at St. Thomas, and in the spring of 1831, located in a farming district one mile north of where the village of Norwich now stands. There was then no sign of a village within a dozen miles of this point, and no physician nearer than Tilsonburg, twenty miles away—none between here and Simcoe and Brantford, each twenty-five miles distant; none on the road to St. Thomas, fifty miles, and to the northward, none probably this side of the North Pole. A few years later, Dr. Turquand, mentioned elsewhere, settled at Woodstock.

Leaving the plain backwoods house about 1847, Dr. Cooke moved to his present home in the eastern end of the village of Norwich, then hardly in the embryotic state, here still living for years in the plainest farm house, and farmer's style. For more than forty years his professional labors were exceedingly hard, and up to less than three years ago there was little abatement. He fairly wore himself out in the service of the sick, now being quite feeble, and doing little more than office-work—none outside the village. He has been in independent circum-

stances for many years, but some of the older families want no other physician, and he tries to accommodate them.

Notwithstanding the busy professional life which Dr. Cook lived for nearly fifty years, he was often almost forced into office, and has held nearly every civil position in the gift of the people of the township and county. In 1854-1858 he served the constituency of the South Riding of Oxford in the Canadian Parliament. He carried through the charter for the Canadian Literary Institute, now a flourishing school at Woodstock. He was the first bank manager at Norwich, and is a Director of the Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway, which he aided liberally with his funds in building.

The Doctor was Postmaster at Norwich at an early day, when there was only a weekly mail from Burford, arriving on Saturday and making Sunday a delivery day. His recollections of those times are quite vivid. The best pulpit talent could not be commanded at that period; the supply of teachers was rather meagre, and sermon or no sermon, the people who came five, ten and fifteen miles for their letters and papers, were more earnest to get secular than gospel news. It was glad tidings when they had a letter from far away friends; and a newspaper a month old, or if from the old country, three months old, was fresh and refreshing.

Dr. Cook holds no church connection, but is a Presbyterian, and a Christian believer, and, in his physical weakness, finds a staff and support in the Divine promises.

His wife was Phebe English, native of Ireland, and daughter of John English, who died at London, Ontario, in July, 1879, aged 96 years; married in January, 1834. They have three sons, all living in Norwich. George A. is a barrister; Ephraim C. is a medical student, and John H. a student at law.

VERY REV. MICHAEL BOOMER, LL.D.,

LONDON.

DEAN BOOMER, son of George Boomer, a linen manufacturer of Huguenot descent, and Mary Knox, of Scotch ancestry, was born at Hill Hall, near Lisburn, County of Down, Ireland, January 1, 1810. The name was originally spelt Bulmer, and the progenitor of the family in Ireland was Réné Bulmer, who with his wife fled from France about the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and settled at Lambeg, in a house now called the Priory. The name was finally changed from Réné Bulmer to Rainey Boomer. An interesting anecdote is told of him in the "Ulster Journal of Archeology." As King William (of Orange) passed through Lambeg on one occasion, about 190 years ago, he was met by Mr. Bulmer, who addressed him in French. After explaining to the King the cause of his being in Ireland, as His Majesty was about to pass on, his humble subject asked permission to embrace him. The King

consented, and having received a salute on the cheek, he, stooping toward Bulmer's wife, a lovely French woman, said: "and the wife also," and he saluted her heartily.

Our subject was educated at the Belfast Royal Academic Institution, of which he was a foundation scholar for five years, and at Trinity College, Dublin, having graduated from the latter in 1838, and there receiving the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, in 1860.

He came to Canada in 1840; was ordained Deacon the same year by Bishop Strachan, and Priest the following year, as a missionary for the Propagation of the Gospel; and was appointed to the mission of Galt, a position which he retained for more than thirty years. When he entered upon his mission work, there were but three Episcopal families in the parish, and neither school house nor church; when he left, a large stone church and fine parsonage were up, and there were nearly a thousand members of the church, and an endowment of $1,000.

In 1872 the subject of this notice was called to London by the Bishop of Huron, and appointed Dean of Huron and Principal of Huron College, an institution founded by Bishop Hellmuth in 1863, for preparing young men for the ministry, and which is quite flourishing under the principalship of the worthy Dean.

His present wife was Mrs. Harriet Roche, of England, an authoress who has written a very popular work on South Africa, "On Trek in the Transvaäl."

HON. THOMAS GALT,

TORONTO.

THE subject of this sketch, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Ontario, is worthy a place in these annals, aside from his distinction as an eminent Judge, as an old settler in Toronto, having resided there continuously since 1833. He is a native of London, England, and was born August 12th, 1815. He is descended from an old Scotch family, and some of his ancestors were well-known men of eminence in their day. His father was John Galt, Esq., whose name many will recognize as that of a well-known and popular novelist. Some of his best known works were: "The Entail," "Laurie Todd," "Sir Andrew Wylie," "The Annals of the Parish."

John Galt had married Elizabeth Tilloch, daughter of Alexander Tilloch, a prominent man of Ayrshire, and they became the parents of John Galt, Thomas Galt, and Alexander Tilloch Galt. The eldest son, John, for many years prior to his death, in 1866, was Registrar for the county of Huron, and was widely known and respected as a sterling man, and a genial companion. Alexander, the youngest son, now Sir Alexander Galt, G.C.M.G., has for many years been one of Canada's leading public men, more particularly distinguished for the marked ability which he has displayed as Finance Minister.

Thomas Galt spent his early life and received his school education in England and Scotland; in his eighteenth year he emigrated to Canada, and settled in Toronto, when he entered the employ of the Canada Company; remained in their office about six years, at the end of which time he became a student at law with the late Hon. Chief Justice Draper; was called to the Bar U. C. Easter Term, 1845, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession. For nearly a quarter of a century he occupied a prominent position at the Bar, and from an early period in his professional career, was entrusted with the solicitorship of various railways, insurance companies, &c. As a criminal lawyer, he stood in the front rank, having been engaged in very many of the most celebrated cases during his practice at the Bar.

In 1858 he was made a Queen's Counsel, and in Easter Term, 1869, his distinguished abilities were further recognized by his elevation to the Bench as a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Ontario. That his appointment was a judicious one, has been fully verified by the experience of the ten years which have intervened since then. Judge Galt belongs to the Church of England, and is a constant attendant at the services in St. James' Cathedral. He was married in October, 1847, to Frances Louisa, daughter of James Marshall Perkins, and from this union there are nine surviving children, five sons and four daughters.

ROBERT J. GUNN, M.D.,

WHITBY.

ROBERT JOHN GUNN, thirty-seven years a Physician and Surgeon in Whitby, was born in the parish of Watten, County of Caithness, Scotland, February 14, 1815, his father being Rev. Alexander Gunn, a Minister of the Kirk of Scotland, and his mother, Elizabeth *née* Arthur. His maternal grandfather, Robert Arthur, was also a Minister of the same denomination. Robert was educated at a private school and at the University of Edinburgh; studied medicine in that city; became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; practised two years at Thurso, in his native county; in the autumn of 1842 he emigrated to Canada West, now Ontario, and settled in Whitby, and has practised here steadily, with the exception of three or four months, from that date, being a Licentiate of the Medical Board of Ontario. When he first located in this township, what is now the town of Whitby, with its three thousand five hundred inhabitants, was nothing more than a four-corners, with two or three stores, a post office, and a few mechanics' shops. The country was thinly populated, the roads were poor, the streams rarely bridged, physicians scarce, and the Doctor had, from necessity, very long and tedious rides, often extending thirty miles northward through half-cleared forests. In a work like this we cannot enter into the details of the

hardships of a pioneer physician's life; it must suffice to say that our subject had a liberal experience in such hardships, and that he shrank from none of them when duty called him to administer to the wants of the sick or injured. He promptly obeyed every summons, regardless of the state of the weather or roads, the seasons of the year or the hour of the night. To many an humble cabin, far back in the little openings in the woods, his coming was like that of a messenger of mercy, affording relief to the distressed, and strengthening restoratives to the weak and feeble.

Dr. Gunn has been of no inconsiderable service to the public outside of his profession. He was trustee of the local schools sixteen or seventeen years, and chairman of that board part of the time; has been a Justice of the Peace equally as long; and after being in the town council several years, was mayor two terms. He has been Surgeon to the jail since Ontario became a separate county in 1853.

The Doctor is a member of the Presbyterian Church and served as elder of the same for a long period. Once or twice he has been appointed a delegate to the General Assembly. He is a member of the Masonic Order.

Dr. Gunn was married on the 24th of October, 1849, to Miss Agnes Pringle, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, then residing in the township of Whitby; and they have had four children, two dying young and two still living. Elizabeth Arthur is the wife of Mr. Angus McKay, a farmer in the township of Pickering, and Mary Ann is the wife of Mr. John Ball Dow, barrister, Whitby.

HENRY CUNNINGHAM,

KINGSTON.

HENRY CUNNINGHAM, son of James Cunningham, farmer, and Margaret Ward, was born in the County of Monaghan, Ireland. He is descended from a Cunningham family that went from England about the time of the commotion connected with the Commonwealth. Henry received a common school education; at fifteen years of age became a clerk in a hardware store at Monaghan, being apprentice for five years; then became a salesman; in 1852 went to Manchester, England, and in 1856 crossed the ocean and settled in Kingston. The next year he went into business with Edwin Chown, they purchasing the interest of Luther Hamilton, in the firm of Hamilton and Chown, stove and implement manufacturers; and the firm of Chown and Cunningham, formed in 1857, remains unchanged. Their business has grown from time to time, keeping pace with the progress and demands of the city and country, until they give employment to about seventy men. They manufacture a great variety of cooking, parlor and office stoves, and implements of various kinds and the best styles, and

are quite successful operators. Factories like theirs have aided very much in building up the city.

Mr. Cunningham was a Captain of Volunteers during the Fenian raids, holding that office for five years; was Alderman seven or eight years; Mayor in 1873; President of the Board of Trade three years; has been Magistrate since 1862, and Commissioner for taking affidavits since about 1870; and is President of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, and of the Midland Central Agricultural Association. He is a Trustee of three Methodist Churches in Kingston; Recording Steward of the Kingston Circuit of the Methodist Church of Canada, and a stiring, energetic man of the highest character for probity, ready to lend a hand in any enterprise that will benefit the city of his adoption. In politics he is a Conservative.

Mr. Cunningham has a second wife, his first wife being Miss Catharine Anning, daughter of Samuel Anning, of Kingston, married in 1857, and dying in 1868. His present wife is Margaret, eldest daughter of John Breden, ex-Mayor of Kingston, married in March, 1870. He has had three children by each wife, all of them, three boys and three girls, still living.

The partner of Mr. Cunningham, Edwin Chown, a native of England, came to Canada in 1832, and has been in business in Kingston since 1845, part of the time with his brother, Arthur Chown, and other parties, and part of the time alone. He was running the city Foundry, when it was destroyed by fire in February, 1851, and after that calamity for a few years confined himself to the tin-ware and stove business. He has been in the city council, and held other local offices, being a man of much public spirit.

WILLIAM S. CAMPBELL,

BRANTFORD.

WILLIAM STERNBERG CAMPBELL, son of Archibald Dougall and Catharine (Sternberg) Campbell, who came from the United States at the close of the Revolution, and settled in the County of Glengarry, where the father of our subject lived until 1818, when he came westward to the County of Kent, where he had drawn land on account of the loyalty of his mother, afterwards moving to Hamilton. In 1838 Archibald Campbell settled in the township of Brantford, on a farm of 170 acres, four miles from the present city of Brantford, where William was born, February 25, 1840. His mother was from the State of New York.

He received an ordinary English education; was reared on his father's farm, which the son still owns, and has it in a fine state of cultivation, with a good orchard, and well stocked, including thoroughbred cattle &c., and having first-class barns and other buildings.

In 1857 he had the typhoid fever, which settled in his left leg, which had to be amputated

in 1863; for some time he tried fire insurance and other business of a more sedentary nature, but such habits did not agree with him, and he continued farming.

Mr. Campbell has been a school trustee of the township of Brantford for the last fifteen years or more, and has been councilman, deputy-reeve, reeve and warden, serving in all in the township and county councils at least ten years, resigning in 1875 to accept the Treasurysship of the county. He is also Treasurer of the Municipality of the township of Brantford; Treasurer of South Brant Agricultural Society, and is one of those faithful and trustworthy men, in whom the citizens of the county have unlimited confidence. He has always proved himself true to every trust, and a very useful citizen.

His politics are Reform, and he has held the Presidency of both the township and county Reform Associations. In his present position, he takes, we believe, no active part in such matters.

Mr. Campbell is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; has passed all the chairs, and represented his lodge for a number of years in the Grand Lodge of Ontario.

September 18, 1871, he married Miss Mary Ellen Hawley, of Brantford township, and they have four children living and have buried one son four years of age.

DANIEL CLARK, M.D.,

TORONTO.

DANIEL CLARK, M.D., was born in Granton, Invernessshire, Scotland, August 29, 1835. His father, Alexander Clark, was a native of Knockando, Morayshire, Scotland, and a farmer by occupation. He died in 1874, at the age of seventy-four years, near Port Dover, County of Norfolk, Ontario, on the old homestead. His mother, whose maiden name was Anne McIntosh (or *Riach* in Gaelic) was born near Tomintoul, Banffshire, Scotland, in the year 1804, and is still living on the old farm near Port Dover. The family immigrated to Port Dover from the city of Dundee, Scotland, via Quebec, in 1841. Dr. Clark remained on the farm until 1850. He was obliged to educate himself with the exception of three months at school, until on the 25th day of April, 1850, he left home for California, which he reached on the 3rd day of August, in the same year, by crossing Central America, and reached San Francisco after a voyage of sixty-three days in a small crazy old vessel on the Pacific Ocean. He went to the placer diggings on the North and South branches of the American river, and worked in the beds and on the bars of these streams until October, 1851. Having made a sufficient sum of money by hard work and constant exposure—not knowing the luxury of a bed during all this time—he returned to Canada and immediately went to the Grammar School at Simcoe, Norfolk county, in this Province, where he remained until September, 1853. He then went to Toronto, and attended

classes in classics, mathematics and philosophy for four years, and commenced his medical studies in the Toronto School of Medicine, except the last session which was attended at Victoria University Medical Department, where he graduated in April, 1858. Not being satisfied with the medical opportunities and facilities offered at that time in Toronto, he went to Europe in April, 1858, and remained until the summer of the following year. He attended a winter course of lectures in the University of Edinburgh, under Sir J. Y. Simpson, Drs. Syme, Gregory, Henderson, Miller, Bennett and Laycock, and was also a dresser under Dr. Gordon, at the Royal Public Infirmary. During the summer months he visited the London and Paris Hospitals, endeavoring as far as possible to gain an insight into the practical work of his profession. His health failing he visited many of the countries of Southern Europe, including Belgium, Holland and Germany to the West. In the summer of 1858 he returned to Canada, and commenced the practice of his profession in Princeton, County of Oxford, Ontario.

In November, 1859, he was married to Jennie Elizabeth Gissing, a native of Princeton, but of English parentage, her mother, Mary Hersee, being a native of Sussex, and her father, W. A. Gissing, being a native of Suffolk. There were three children born to them, one of whom died a few months after birth.

Dr. Clark practised his profession in Princeton continuously until 1864, when he joined the Union Armies of the Potomac and the James, operating before Richmond and Petersburg, being attached to the Surgeon-General's Department, as a Volunteer Surgeon. After returning to Princeton he resumed his practice. During the years intervening between 1864 and 1875, and even before that time, Dr. Clark was a frequent contributor to the periodical literature of the Dominion, especially writing for the *Medical Journal, Stewart's Quarterly, The Maritime Monthly, The Canadian Monthly and National Review* as well as the weekly press. He originated in conjunction with F. J. Gissing, his brother-in-law, and edited for three years *The Princeton Review,* when he retired from its management. He is the author of a book of 320 pages consisting of sketches of men and places seen and visited by the author. This book was designated "Pen Photographs." He is the author of monographs on "The Insanity Plea," "Medical Evidence in Courts of Law," "The Animated Molecule and its Nearest Relatives," "Medical Manias," "Laughter and its Causes," "Canadian Poetic Literature," "Heavyseage and His Poetry," "The Scars of a Recent Conflict," etc. He also wrote a romance founded on the Canadian Rebellion, of 1837, called "Josiah Garth." He has been an extensive reviewer of new works in leading magazines, and from much reading as well as acute observation has been found well qualified for this literary critical work. In 1872 he was elected a member of the Medical Council of Ontario, and at the expiration of his term of office he was re-elected in 1875, and still remains a member of that body. In 1876 he was elected President of the council and re-elected in 1877. He has been appointed on successive occasions Examiner in Chemistry for the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. He is also, at the present time. Examiner in Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence for the University of Toronto.

In the summer of 1875 a vacancy occurred in the Superintendency of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum. The universal wish of the medical profession throughout the Province was, as expressed individually through medical societies, and the unanimous recommendation of the Medical council, representing as it does all the Medical Colleges, Universities, and the Profession of all the schools (numbering 1700 Medical Practitioners) that Dr. Clark was eminently well qualified by education, professional acquirements and executive ability to fill this important position. This induced the Government to appoint him to this responsible position. After four years' trial the expectations of the Profession have been more than realized. Although comparatively a young man he stands at the head of the medical profession, in the specialty of insanity, of which he was such an ardent student, as an amateur investigator, before his appointment. He is often called upon by the courts to give evidence in crown cases, and his judgments are received with that deference and respect which is always given to matured judgment, and cautious, thorough investigation conducted by an acute observer. The procuring of a good education is comparatively easy now-a-days; but when, over twenty years ago, Dr. Clark had to learn the principles of a common school education unaided; and was obliged to study Euclid, Algebra, English and classic literature by the side of burning log-heaps, in lonely back fields, when most of his neighbors were asleep, and after a day of boyish toil, to be educated meant indomitable pluck, untiring energy, love for books, and aptitude for a student's work. Such a checkered life of physical and mental activity, when honestly and honorably conducted is, as in Dr. Clark's example, nearly always crowned with success.

FREDERICK MERNER,

NEW HAMBURG.

FREDERICK MERNER, a prominent manufacturer, is a brother of Samuel Merner, M.P., mentioned on preceding pages, and was born in the same place, Canton, March 22, 1829. In 1837, when the family settled near New Hamburg, the country in this part was almost a dense forest; schoolmasters were scarce, and not of the highest grade, and Frederick acquired the best education he could, under the circumstances, at literary browsing. By additional application to books out of school, he obtained a fair knowledge of the several branches necessary for the transaction of ordinary business. His father raised no children to fill spheres of idleness, and Frederick, after farming until seventeen years of age, was sent to Preston to learn the trade of a wagon maker, spending three years there as an apprentice. Going thence to Grimsby, he there worked as a journeyman until of age (1850), when he settled in New Hamburg, and engaged in business in company with his brother, he doing the wood work and Samuel the iron.

About 1855 our subject bought out his brother, and has since been carrying on business by himself, making carriages and sleighs, as well as farm wagons and buggies, having shops both here and at Waterloo, and usually giving employment from twenty to twenty-five skilled workmen. He manufactures a good substantial article, and finds his principal market in this Province, but has sent wagons to Australia and Van Dieman's Land.

Mr. Merner is an enterprising man, and sometimes has more than one iron in the fire. In 1875 he commenced flax growing; sowed from 300 to 350 acres, and raised some years as high as $15,000 worth of this article, discontinuing the business at the close of 1878, but likely to resume it again before this work makes its appearance. In 1878 he opened a store, and keeps a large stock of general merchandise. As a business man he is a success; and he has made himself quite useful, as a citizen outside his several pursuits.

Mr. Merner was in the village council for fifteen or sixteen years; was reeve two or three terms, and is, and has been for sometime, a trustee of the common school. Like his brother, he thoroughly identifies himself with all local interests.

He is an Odd Fellow; a member of the Evangelical Association, and a Reformer, and is now Vice-President of the Reform Association of the village.

The marriage of Mr. Merner is dated November 19, 1853, his wife being Philipina Young, from Germany. They have nine children, three daughters and six sons, all the former being married: Jattate to Henry Ernst, Clarissa to Jacob Ernst, and Lovina to Louis S. Zoeger, all residing in New Hamburg.

REV. GEORGE BURNFIELD, M.A.,

BROCKVILLE.

ONE of the best scholars and ablest sermonizers of his age, connected with the Ontario pulpit, is George Burnfield, a native of the city of Perth, Scotland, his birth being dated February 19, 1845. His father was a mechanic; his mother was a daughter of David Keir, of Bankfoot, Scotland, one of the early contractors of that country. In 1855 the family landed in the city of New York, where our subject attended school for a short time, the family removing to Hamilton, Ontario. There young Burnfield continued his studies, first in the public and then in the High School, finishing in the latter, under J. M. Buchan, M.A., and entering the University of Toronto in 1864.

While in college the career of Mr. Burnfield was marked with great brilliancy and success. He took honors in English, Latin and Greek; obtained the scholarship, value $120, for two consecutive years, for Latin and Greek, and also the silver medal in the same department in 1869, when he obtained the degree of B.A. He was also prizeman in Chaldee, Hebrew and

Syriac in that University, and has been appointed for four years, by the Senate of that institution, Examiner in Chaldee, Hebrew and Syriac Languages and Literature.

Mr. Burnfield finished his theological course at Knox College, Toronto, being graduated in 1870, and was ordained on the 3rd of January, the following year. During his under graduate course in theology, he was a successful competitor with his classmates and compeers in various departments, obtaining a prize for an essay on the Origin, Nature and Errors of Plymouthism, another for general proficiency in theology and general literature, and still another for English reading.

Mr. Burnfield's first call was a unanimous one to the Scotch Presbyterian Church, west side, Chicago, as successor to Rev. Dr. Burns, now of Halifax. He declined that call, and was shortly afterward ordained as pastor of a charge in the Presbytery of Barrie. He was afterwards invited to become the pastor of one of the largest and most flourishing rural congregations in the Presbyterian Church in Canada, the congregation of Scarboro', in the Presbytery of Toronto; where he remained about three years and then accepted a call from the 1st Presbyterian Church of Brockville, commencing his labors here in 1876. This is the oldest Presbyterian organization in Canada, its date being about 1811—the exact date of the first Sunday school in Upper Canada, it being formed at Brockville.

Soon after Mr. Burnfield settled here, the old house of worship was found to be too small, and in many ways unsuitable for a congregation of the size and position of this one; so he began to agitate the question of rebuilding, and at the time of writing, a stately and elegant stone structure, costing fully $34,000, is nearly ready for dedication. It will seat 1000 people, and is an ornament to the town.

On June 6, 1868, Miss Sara Young, daughter of a prominent architect, of Londonderry, Ireland, was married to Mr. Burnfield.

JAMES METCALFE,

TORONTO.

JAMES METCALFE, one of the leading citizens of Toronto, and ex-member of Parliament for the East Riding of York, is an Englishman by birth, and was born in Cumberland in the year 1822. The Metcalfe family, though very numerous, are all of the same stock and descendants of a very ancient family, justly entitled to the compliment paid them by the compiler of the life of Lord Metcalfe, a gentleman of our time, well-known in Canada, viz., that they were industrious, honest, and unassuming people, whose integrity was a better inheritance than titles. One of them was knighted at the famous battle of "Bosworth Field," by Richard the Third, for bravery. The father of our subject was James Metcalfe, a practical builder and

Sullivan

[illegible]

[illegible] University, and [illegible] [illegible] years [illegible]

[illegible] Grubber H[illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] finished his [illegible] [illegible] College [illegible] being graduated [illegible] and was [illegible] from the [illegible] following year. During his undergraduate [illegible] in theology, he was [illegible] with his classmates and competed in various departments, obtaining a place [illegible] in Natural and Experimental Philosophy, another [illegible] and still another for the reading.

Mr. Burnett [illegible] and the Second Fundy Island and [illegible] Chapel [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] advanced [illegible] [illegible] vi[illegible] [illegible] Pr[illegible] [illegible] wi[illegible] [illegible] of B[illegible] [illegible] in C[illegible] [illegible] da, [illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] began [illegible] [illegible] stone [illegible] [illegible] an[illegible] [illegible]

Ir[illegible]

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L. P. Metcalfe

contractor in Cumberland, but who removed to the city of Manchester to engage in the same business, shortly after the birth of his son James. The mother of the latter was Anne Finlinson, of an old North of England family.

Our subject was sent to school in Manchester, where he obtained an ordinary education. His studies were devoted chiefly to mathematics, for which branch he seemed to possess an aptitude, which with the knowledge he afterwards gained of men and their affairs, peculiarly fitted him for the business to which he has principally devoted his attention—contractor, builder, and real estate. After leaving school he entered his father's office in Manchester, and under his direction studied architecture and other practical branches of the builder's art. When about nineteen years of age his attention was attracted to the new world as offering more inviting fields and better chances for a young man, and before the end of the year (1841), he had emigrated to Canada and settled in Toronto. Being a young man of energy, pluck and integrity, and not afraid to work, Mr. Metcalfe soon established for himself a favorable reputation. Forming a partnership here, the business of contracting and building was actively and entensively engaged in. After the dissolution of the partnership in 1851, Mr. Metcalfe again decided to emigrate with the desire to better his fortunes, this time to Australia, then the centre of attraction to large numbers on account of recent discoveries of gold. He reached Melbourne in 1852, and remained there about four years, engaged in building on contracts. During this time he made several important building contracts, and was employed by Sir Redmund Barry (now Chief Justice of Victoria), to build the Public Library, of which he was the Commissioner. He also built the Bank of New South Wales, the London Chartered Bank of Australia, and the Hall of Commerce, all of which were at the time the best buildings in Melbourne. After a very successful career, especially from a financial point of view, Mr. Metcalfe returned to Toronto in 1858, and since that has resided in Yorkville. His attention has been chiefly devoted to real-estate transactions, especially of late years, but he has also been prominently connected with many of the monetary institutions of the city. The evidence of his skill as a builder will remain as long as the following mentioned buildings, with many others, are seen in Toronto: St. James Cathedral, the old Post Office on Toronto Street, Trinity College, the Normal School, and St. Lawrence Hall.

Mr. Metcalfe's usefulness has not, however, been confined to private business, for at the first general election after Confederation, he was induced to contest East York for the House of Commons; was successful, and, by re-elections continued to represent that constituency in Parliament till 1878, when in common with the Reform Administration, he was defeated. His career in the House was a creditable one, and the confidence of his constituents in his ability, was shown by their returning him by acclamation in 1872, and again in 1874.

Mr. Metcalfe was married in the County of Peterborough, Ontario, in 1843, to Ellen, daughter of John Howson, of that county. By this union he has one surviving son, Rev. James Fin-

linson Metcalfe, who resides in East York, and is married to a daughter of the late Rev. H. W. Wilkinson. He is a Minister of the Methodist Church of Canada, but has retired from active pastoral duties.

In the foregoing sketch we have given a brief notice of the career of one eminently worthy of being classed among the self-made men of Ontario, and one who by honest industry, integrity and uprightness, has won his way from a small beginning to a recognised position among the solid and respected citizens of Canada.

ROBERT BEATY,

TORONTO.

THE subject of this brief sketch is truly one of the representatives of the self-made and successful business men of Toronto, and an eminent example of the rewards of industry and perseverance, when supported by upright and manly qualities.

Robert Beaty, banker, broker, and real estate dealer, is a native Canadian of Irish descent, and was born at Ashdale Farm, township of Trafalgar, county of Halton, Ontario, on the 28th of July, 1824. His ancestors, parents, and items of interest relating thereto, will be found in the sketch of his brother, Mayor James Beaty, jr., Q.C., D.C.L., which appears elsewhere in this volume.

The early life of Robert was spent upon the old homestead, and the influence of his home was eminently fitted to prepare him for a prosperous and honorable career. As stated previously in his brother's sketch, habits of industry and strict morality were rigorously enforced, and a continued and careful educational training was kept up by well directed reading and conversation.

When of suitable age, Robert attended the common schools in Trafalgar, and in 1842 he entered Upper Canada College, where he spent three years in acquiring a good business education. On leaving college in 1845, he entered commercial life in the employ of his uncle, James Beaty, ex-M. P. for Toronto, who at that time was engaged in the leather business. In 1852, the *Toronto Leader* was started by his uncle. The arduous task of managing and conducting the paper devolved upon our subject, and the success which crowned the enterprize during his management, attested the faithfulness and assiduity with which he performed his responsible duties. In 1867 Mr. Beaty severed his connection with the *Leader*, and established the present firm of Robert Beaty and Co., doing a banking and brokerage business. To this Mr. Beaty has added a real-estate business which has grown to be the most important branch of the transactions, carried on principally upon his own responsibility, buying and selling for himself. He gives to his business personal supervision directed with energy and integrity, and has therefore

been successful. Though a public-spirited citizen, and interested in that which pertains to the public weal, he has ever avoided office of all kinds, though frequently solicited to allow his name to be submitted to the voters.

He has been connected with several commercial enterprises, but at present is interested with none outside of his own, except the Western Assurance Company, of which he was one of the stock-holders when it was incorporated in 1851, and in which he has been a Director since 1862.

In politics he has always been a Conservative, taking an active interest in the affairs of that party, and firmly believing in its prominent tenets. He is, however, far from being a partisan, and counts among his warmest friends, many who are opposed to his own views politically. But this fact is owing doubtless to his honesty of purpose, for with him principles are fixed by convictions of duty, and that which he believes to be right, he advocates openly and fearlessly. Religiously he is a Disciple of Christ, and a zealous worker for the cause of christianity ; and though a firm believer in his own views, he is characteristically tolerant of the opinions of others.

Mr. Beaty was married in March, 1850, to Miss Sarah Carroll, a native of Ireland. The result of this union was three children, of whom but two survive, John William, who begins a commercial career in his father's office, and Elizabeth Eleanor, wife of Dr. R. B. Nevitt, a practising physician in Toronto.

NICHOLAS W. BROWN, M.P.P.,

WHITBY.

IF anybody, in the County of Ontario, is self-educated or self-reliant, it is Nicholas Wood Brown, member of the Provincial Parliament, from the South Riding of Ontario. He is of Scotch descent, though both parents, Abram and Bathsheba (Wood) Brown, were from Vermont. They moved from Ferrisburg, in that State, to Whitby in the Spring of 1821, and our subject was born on the 8th of August following, first seeing the light of this world in a half-finished, doorless shanty. Fifty years ago literary privileges in what is now the well-settled, well-improved county of Ontario, were of a meagre and very ordinary character, and Nicholas, living in a little opening in the woods, browsed as best he could on the tree of knowledge, making no attempts to reach the higher branches. His education, however, did not end with his few school days ; he has been a reader and thinker all his days, and has always had a disposition to "cipher in his head," otherwise his calculations would have been missed, and he been left out of Parliament.

Mr. Brown farmed until eighteen years old ; then learned the carpenter and joiner's trade

at Whitby; worked at it seven or eight years, and then started a carriage shop. He seems to have been a born wagon-maker, turning out one with his own hands without ever having seen one made or being shown how it was done. He has a buggy of his own make which has run eighteen years, and which having had a little repairing, now and then, looks "amaist as weel's the new."

For nearly twenty years Mr. Brown has been engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements and machinery—reapers and mowers, fanning mills, plows, &c., employing about sixty men and doing $80,000 a year. He is of the firm of Brown and Patterson. The "Whitby Harvester," invented by Mr. Brown, is a favorite machine in Canada, about six hundred being sold annually. It has a wrought iron frame, with the least possible gearing, a broad-faced drive-wheel, and as the frame and table tilt at the same time, the pitman is always in line with the knife. It is no doubt one of the most perfect machines of the kind ever invented.

Mr. Brown was a school trustee five or six years; was in the common council fourteen years; has been deputy-reeve, reeve, and mayor, and on the 17th of January, 1875, was elected to the Ontario Legislature. While in that body the first term he introduced and secured the passage of a bill of great importance to his section of the Province—an Act authorizing the building of a Railway from the town of Whitby to Georgian Bay. In June, 1879, Mr. Brown was again the candidate of the Conservative party for the South Ontario Riding, and was defeated.

October 28, 1845, Susan, daughter of Joseph Chapman, of the township of Pickering, county of Ontario, was married to Mr. Brown, and they have three children living and two dead.

THOMAS C. PATTESON,

TORONTO.

THOMAS CHARLES PATTESON, Postmaster of Toronto, is a native of Patney, Wiltshire, England, where he was born on the 5th of October, 1836. He is the son of Rev. Thomas Patteson, and Rose Sewell Deane, his wife, and nephew of Rt. Hon. Sir John Patteson, a Judge of the Queen's Bench, and afterwards on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Judge Patteson was father of John Coleridge Patteson, Bishop of Melanesia, who was murdered by the natives in 1870. Mr. T. C. Patteson was educated in England, being a King's scholar at Eton, and captain of his division. From that school he went to Oxford, where he obtained a Postmastership at Merton in 1854, and took his degree with honors in 1858. The same year he came to Canada, and after traveling through this country and the United States, was persuaded by the late J. Hillyard Cameron, to remain and study law in his office. He re-

mained in that gentleman's office about two years, but finished his time under articles to Hon. James Cockburn, Q. C., then practising at Cobourg, Ont. In 1862, Mr. Patteson was called to the Bar, and admitted as an Attorney and Solicitor the same year. During the ensuing four years he was one of the firm of Ross, Lauder and Patteson, of which the senior member was Hon. John Ross. In 1866 he left this firm and joined Mr. F. W. Kingstone in practice, with whom he remained about a year. In 1867, he was chosen the first Assistant Provincial Secretary, under Hon. M. C. Cameron, a position which he filled until 1872. In this year the leaders of the Conservative party, feeling the need of a representative journal in Toronto, determined upon establishment of the *Mail* newspaper. Mr. Patteson's fitness and ability being well-known, he was induced to accept the management and chief-editorship of the new sheet and to him was intrusted the task of carrying out the enterprise. This position was one that he was peculiarly fitted both by education and natural talent to fill, and his arduous duties were discharged earnestly, thoroughly, and creditably, though at much personal sacrifice of his own interests, until the paper was taken possession of by the mortgagee, and passed into the hands of its present proprietor, Mr. C. W. Bunting, M. P. Under Mr. Patteson's charge it became one of the leading journals of the Dominion, giving able support to Sir John A. Macdonald's Government. In February, 1879, he was appointed to the Postmastership of Toronto, in recognition of his services, and as some reward for the sacrifices he had made in the interests of the Conservative party. The duties of this important office he is performing with zealous skill, and to the public satisfaction.

Though all of Mr. Patteson's writings are characterized as vigorous and forcible, he probably excels as a correspondent, and he has few superiors as a descriptive writer. He has been the English correspondent both of the *Globe* and *Mail* newspapers, over the signature of "Quartz," a name which was accidentally conferred upon him by a printer in the *Globe* office. Being employed by the Hon. George Brown to give a description of the then much talked of Madoc goldfields, one of his letters ended with the assertion that, "if the precious metal is ever to be profitably mined in the county of Hastings, it will only be by the employment of the proper machinery for crushing Quartz," and the last word was printed as a signature. He has taken a prominent part in most out-door sports and amusements; has been a frequent visitor to the western prairies, and has hunted and shot in Kansas and California; has imported a considerable number of thoroughbred mares and horses from the old country, and his animals during a short and somewhat fortunate career on the turf, carried off many valuable prizes. He is interested in stock-raising and farming, owning a large farm at Eastwood, county of Oxford, and has been a constant exhibitor at the Provincial shows, taking quite his share of the good things in the prize list. He played for several years as captain of the Canadian Cricket Eleven, and brought out the English Twelve who visited Canada under Mr. Fitzgerald's command, in 1872.

Mr. Patteson's writings in the English press were among the earliest arguments published to prove the possibility of sending horses and cattle across the Atlantic, and he demonstrated the sincerity of his opinions, by personally making large shipments of both horses and cattle to the old country, when freights and insurance premiums were double what they now are.

He was instrumental in organizing the company which built the Rossin House, after the disastrous fire of 1862, and also aided in the foundation of the United Empire Club.

In 1867 he was married to a daughter of Mr. Ralph Jones, of Port Hope, nephew of the late Mr. Justice Jones.

Mr. Patteson possesses great energy and capability, and his life, so far, has been one of ceaseless activity. Whatever he undertakes, he seems to believe in doing thoroughly and well, and that his career, when completed, will have been a successful one, seems assured.

JAMES THORBURN, M.D.,

TORONTO.

DR. JAMES THORBURN is a native of Canada, and was born on the 21st day of November, 1830, at Queenston, Ontario. The names of his parents were David Thorburn and Isabel *née* Thompson. Mr. Thorburn came from Scotland to this country, where he engaged for many years in merchandising, He also entered politics and became a prominent and influential leader of the Reform Party, holding various positions of honor and trust. For about sixteen years he sat for the Counties of Welland and Lincoln in the old Canadian Parliament, in which body he took a leading and active part during the stormy times of the rebellion; he was also warden of the Niagara District for several years, and Commissioner for the Six Nation Indians. He died in 1862. The Doctor's mother is a daughter of a United Empire Loyalist, whose family were prominently and actively engaged in the war of 1812. She was born in Canada, and is still living at the advanced age of 76 years. He has also living two brothers and four sisters. One of his brothers is a practising physician in Colborne, Ont., and the other is interested in mining in the State of Nevada.

The subject of this sketch was educated at the Toronto, and Edinburgh Universities, graduating from the latter in 1855 and taking his degree of Medical Doctor. Returning to Toronto he immediately established himself in a practice which has continued ever since. He has deservedly taken a high rank among medical men, and enjoys a large and responsible practice. In addition to his regular practice may be mentioned the following positions which receive time and attention from Dr. Thorburn: Physician to Toronto General Hospital, Boys' Home, Home for Incurables, Sick Childrens' Hospital, and other charities; Lecturer on Materia Medica and

Therapeutics in Toronto School of Medicine; Lecturer on Materia Medica in the Ontario Veterinary College, and Medical Referee for the Ætna Life Insurance Company for Ontario and Manitoba, and for the Commercial Assurance Company. He has been Vice-President of the Canada Medical Association, and is at present a member of the Senate of Toronto University; is also a Director in the Imperial Loan and Investment Society.

Dr. Thorburn has always taken an active interest in the Militia force of Canada, and since 1856, has been a member; has always participated in whatever service the force has been called upon to perform since that time, including the Fenian troubles; at present he holds the position of Surgeon Major in the Queen's Own Rifles.

In religious views he is a Presbyterian, and in politics may be denominated a Liberal with Reform tendencies.

The Dr. was married in 1858 to Jennie McTavish, daughter of Donald McTavish, formerly an advocate in Inverness, Scotland, but who came to this country about forty years ago and engaged in milling.

By this union the Dr. has three children living—two daughters and one son.

REV. JOSEPH E. SANDERSON, M.A.,

WHITBY.

JOSEPH EDWARD SANDERSON, Governor of Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby, a descendant of an old English family, was born in Toronto, January 13, 1830. His father, John Sanderson, shortly after his arrival from England in 1820, purchased twelve acres on Yonge street, built a cottage and planted an elm tree in front, which gave name to "Elm Cottage" and Elm Street, and remained, until a few years ago, a marked memento of early beginnings in "York." In 1822, he married Miss Margaret Crawford, then recently arrived from the County of Tyrone, Ireland.

After a time they disposed of the city farm and invested in extensive farming lands in the townships of Toronto, Chinguacousy, and Gore of Toronto, where some of the early years of our subject were spent. Leaving the common school of Streetsville, he entered Victoria College, at the age of fourteen, and subsequently attended the Baptist College, Montreal, Toronto Academy, Upper Canada College, and University College, winning a Toronto University Scholarship, and graduating in 1855.

From what we have been able to ascertain in regard to the career of Mr. Sanderson while he was pursuing his studies, it is evident that he was a very ambitious student, if we may judge by his success in winning prizes. While in the Toronto Academy, he gained prizes in natural philosophy, scripture, history, Latin, Greek, algebra, and general knowledge; in Upper Canada

College, for drawing, English verse and English prose; and in Toronto University, in addition to a scholarship of $120 per annum, and first class honors in history, English literature, &c., prizes in metaphysics and ethics, a special prize of $25 by Wm. Matthie, Esq., for agriculture, including chemistry, mineralogy, geology, botany, &c., and the English poem and English essay prizes at graduation.

It is quite evident that his student life was a period of hard study. During that period he laid a firm and broad foundation, on which he is still building—"better," perhaps, "than he knows."

Previous to his matriculation in Toronto University, Mr. Sanderson had entered on his probation for the Methodist ministry, and was ordained in 1856. He was stationed successively in Brampton, London, Montreal, Kingston, Aylmer and Ottawa, Trenton, Shefford, Compton, Perth, and Whitby. His labors as pastor were very acceptable and successful.

Leaving the Whitby circuit in 1874, he was appointed the first Principal and Governor of Ontario Ladies' College, the founding of which was through his suggestion and early efforts. This institution is located on elevated and beautiful grounds in the eastern part of the town of Whitby. The buildings, for appropriateness of design, for school purposes, perfection of finish, and neatness of arrangement, it would be difficult to match in this Province, A complete and efficient staff of teachers is maintained, and under the careful and wise general management of the Governor, the school has proved a marvel of success. Though only five years old, it has grown into a first class ladies' college, and is doing a noble work in fitting young women for spheres of great usefulness in life. About one hundred pupils are enjoying its excellent opportunities for mental drill, and its unequalled advantages for health.

Mr. Sanderson was married in 1860, to Miss Maggie E. Richmond, daughter of the late James Richmond, Esq., C.E., of Mitchellstown, Ireland, and has six children living.

GEORGE W. ROSS, M.P.,

STRATHROY.

GEORGE WILLIAM ROSS, member of the House of Commons for the West Riding of Middlesex, and one of the leading temperance men in that legislative body, dates his birth on the 18th of September, 1841, in the township of Williams, county of Middlesex, his parents being James and Ellen (McKinnon) Ross, both natives of Rossshire, Scotland. His father came to Upper Canada in 1834.

The subject of this notice was educated at the public schools, and the Provincial Normal School, Toronto; taught school in his native county for ten years, ending in 1867; was editor

of the *Strathroy Age* and the Seaforth *Expositor* for four or five years; founded the *Ontario Teacher*, a strong and popular education periodical, which has been merged in the *Canada School Journal* of Toronto; in 1871 was appointed Inspector of Schools for the County of Lambton, and held that position until 1877, when he was appointed Inspector of the Model Schools of Ontario, an office for which he has admirable fitness, and the duties of which he is discharging with great satisfaction. The Province is indebted to him for having worked up unusual interest in this class of schools, and for having elevated their grade. He is a member of the Central Committee of Examiners for the Province.

Mr. Ross has long been an earnest worker in the temperance cause, and has an exalted post among the Sons of Temperance. He was Grand Worthy Patriarch of that Order in 1870 and 1871, and for the last two years has been the Most Worthy Patriarch for North America. It was Mr. Ross who succeeded in obtaining the appointment of the Commission to the United States, and the meeting of the Dominion Convention in 1875, at Montreal. At the meeting of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance, held at Washington, D. C., in 1879, a visit was made to the tomb of Washington. Among the speeches made on that occasion, in response to call, was the following by Mr. Ross:

"I wish, on behalf of the Canadian visitors particularly, to reciprocate those feelings of respect which touched the hearts of Canadians so much at the time the National Division met in the city of Ottawa. On that occasion the Representatives from the United States formed themselves into a group, around the statue of Her Majesty the Queen, that occupies the position of honor in the Senate Chamber of our Parliament Buildings, and united their voices in singing, most heartily, our national anthem. To-day the Representatives from Canada are standing on the most sacred spot, to the American citizen, within the boundaries of this great Republic. Nowhere on this continent does the mind revert so forcibly to the origin of this great nation as it does here. Here sleeps the founder of Republicanism—the true Republicanism of the nineteenth century. His genius, his forethought, and his courage laid the foundation stone of what, since his time, has grown to be a mighty Nation. He loved his country, therefore he was prepared to fight her battles, and although, to all appearance, the odds were against him, although his forces were very limited in number and indifferent of equipment, he was borne up by the conviction of duty, and by the desire to liberate his people from what he could not help but regard as foreign encroachment. And although we, the subjects of that very nation over whom the founder of this Republic achieved such a victory, might feel that we stood in the presence of the man who humiliated our people, yet when we regard the fact that Washington's work was to widen the liberties of mankind, to make government by the people, constitutional government as we now understand it, more secure, we cannot help but say, that in fighting the battles of his own country, he was fighting the battle of liberty everywhere. In this sense we do him honor; in this sense we claim the spoils of victory; and in this sense we say that he has done a work in which every nation can rejoice, and of which all kindreds, and peoples, and tongues may reap the fruit. He may be the founder of your Nation, but the spirit which he infused into his own people permeates everywhere. Although you have peculiar claims upon the honor of his name, like the great men of other nations his labors were, in a certain sense, cosmopolitan, and all the world has felt the influence of the institutions which he founded. As a Canadian, and on behalf of the Canadians present, I wish to recognize the sacred character of this spot, and to say that so long as Freedom is appreciated by the human race, so long as courage, virtue and loyalty to country and kindred are ranked among the qualities of true heroism, so long will the name of Washington be honored alike by American and Canadian, and the record of his deeds valued as evidences of the good that one man, inspired by a lofty spirit, can do for his fellow men."

Mr. Ross was first elected to Parliament at the general election in 1872; was re-elected at

the general election in 1874 by acclamation; after a severe contest, in 1878, being one of those stiff Reformers whom the political tornado of September, 1878, did not sweep down.

Calton, in "Lacon," says that, "the man of principle is the principal man." Mr. Ross belongs to that class; carries his temperance principle into Parliament, and if not the principal advocate of prohibitory measures, is one of the foremost men in proposing, advocating and securing the passage of bills bearing on that point.

He matriculated in law at Albert University in 1879, and is now pursuing the course of studies required for a barrister and attorney.

He is an Elder of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church; an ardent christian as well as temperance worker, and a very valuable member of society.

He was first married in 1862, to Miss Christina Campbell, of the township of East Williams, County of Middlesex, she dying in 1872, and in 1875, to Miss Catherine Boston, of Melrose, same county.

JOHN R. DICKSON, M.D.,

KINGSTON.

JOHN ROBINSON DICKSON, one of the leading surgeons in the Province of Ontario, and son of David and Isabella (Robinson) Dickson, was born in Dungannon, County of Tyrone, Ireland, November 15, 1819. David Dickson was a prominent merchant in Dungannon for many years. His oldest son, David Dickson, jr., was Major of the 95th Regiment, and William Dickson, another son, was Surgeon in the British Navy for a long time.

Our subject was educated at a Belfast Institution; read medicine with Dr. McLean, of Dungannon; came to Canada in 1837; attended lectures at the University of New York, and there received the degree of M.D., in 1842. His diploma was the first ever granted by the Medical Faculty of that Institution—he being the senior alumnus. Twenty-one years later he received the same degree from Queen's College, Kingston. In 1854 he assisted in forming the Medical School in Kingston, which afterwards became the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, for which, in 1866 he obtained the Charter, and of which he was appointed President, a position he still holds. He has also held the position of Professor of Surgery since the formation of the Medical School in 1854. The most of his large collection of anatomical casts he presented to the Royal College.

Dr. Dickson became a member of the Royal College of Physicians of London, in 1863, a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, in 1863, and a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, in 1867. He was at one time Vice-President of the Canada Medical Association, and President of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of

Upper Canada; was a member of the Association of Hospitals for the Insane, of North America; was for sixteen years Surgeon to the Kingston General Hospital. In 1862 he was appointed Surgeon to the Provincial Penitentiary, located at Kingston, and was Medical Superintendent of Rockwood Lunatic Asylum, Kingston, from 1869 until 1878, when ill-health compelled him to resign.

The entire professional life of Dr. Dickson has been devoted to solid work, and he has evidently had too few vacations. In 1861 he published three papers in the *British American Medical Journal*, on "Removal of the Inferior Maxilla," "Vaginal Hyserotomy," and "Resection of the Elbow Joint;" and since that time has contributed various other articles to different medical periodicals, showing a mastery of the "King's English," and of his several subjects. His "Prison Reports" and "Asylum Reports" are marked with unusual ability. He has always been a strong advocate of temperance, and abolished alcohol and beer from Rockwood Asylum. This was thought by many, a bold reform, but he very ably sustained his views on this subject before the Parliamentary Committee in Toronto a few years ago, and since his report on that occasion, other Asylums have adopted the same principle.

The Doctor has been an Elder of the Presbyterian church for nearly thirty years, and has lived an eminently exemplary life.

In 1839 he married Ann Benson, of Kingston, and has three sons and three daughters living, and has lost two children. William K., the eldest son, is teller in the Toronto branch of the Bank of Montreal; Edwin Hamilton is a barrister, Kingston, and Charles Rea is a medical student in the Royal College, Kingston, the three daughters and youngest son being with their parents. The two older sons are married.

GEORGE R. VAN NORMAN, Q.C.,

BRANTFORD.

GEORGE ROBINSON VAN NORMAN, County Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, is a son of Joseph Van Norman, whose sketch appears on preceding pages, and was born in Canandaigua, New York, March 12, 1821, the family removing to Canada before he was a year old. He finished his literary education at Cobourg Academy, now Victoria College; studied law two years with William Salmon, of Simcoe, and three years with Hon. Robert B. Sullivan, of Toronto, afterwards Judge of the Superior Court; was called to the Bar at Hilary term, 1847, and created a Queen's Counsel in February, 1873.

Mr. Van Norman commenced the practice of his profession at Toronto, being alone one year, and then in partnership with Daniel McMichael, Q.C., LL.D., removing to Simcoe in 1853.

In the autumn of 1858, Mr. Van Norman settled in Brantford; the next spring was appointed County Crown Attorney, and a few years later, on the demise of John Cameron, Clerk of the Peace, succeeded to that office. He is well read in the principles of law; has a good command of language; is a candid and forcible speaker, very influential with a jury, and is quite successful in his profession. In Chancery business he probably leads the Bar of the county.

In December, 1846, he married Miss Margaret Anne Berry, of Toronto, daughter of one of the old and much respected pioneers of "Little York," and of nine children resulting from this union, only six are living. Frederick, the eldest son, is a barrister at Welland, and bids fair to rise to eminence in his profession; George Robinson is a law student with his father, and Henry Clinton is a physician at Oceanus, Long Island, N. Y. The younger members of the family are still under the parental roof.

JAMES BETHUNE, LL.D.,

TORONTO.

ONE of the first, if not the first, among the prominent members of the Toronto Bar, is Mr. Bethune, of whose career we give an epitome in this sketch,—a man of decided talent, distinguished in his profession, and an acknowledged leader in his chosen sphere of usefulness.

James Bethune is a native Canadian, and first saw the light of day on the 7th of July, 1840, at Glengarry, Ontario. He is descended from two old and well-known Scotch families,—paternally, from the Bethunes of Fifeshire, and maternally, from the McKenzies of Ingleshire, Scotland. His great-grandfather, Angus Bethune, was a U. E. Loyalist, and settled in Glengarry, Ont., in the year 1778, where were born Duncan Bethune, our subject's grandfather, and Angus Bethune, his father, who became a farmer and a well-known man in Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, being for many years Deputy Sheriff of those united counties. The mother of James was Ann McKenzie, daughter of John McKenzie, of Glengarry.

At an early age our subject was sent to the University of Queen's College, Kingston, where he spent two years, going thence to University College, Toronto. He graduated in 1861 in the University of Toronto, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. While pursuing his University studies, Mr. Bethune was also a student-at-law, first with Judge Pringle, of Cornwall, and afterwards with the Hon. Edward Blake, Toronto; was called to the Bar, U. C., in Easter Term, 1862, and also to the Bar of Quebec, in 1869. He first began practice at Cornwall, in 1862, alone, and three years later was appointed County Crown Attorney for Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.

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James Bethune

In 1870, he resigned his office of County Attorney to become a candidate for Stormont in the general elections in 1872, for the Ontario Provincial Parliament. In this contest Mr. Bethune was unsuccessful, but upon the sitting member being unseated, and a new election taking place in January, 1872, he was returned; and being re-elected at the general elections in 1875, continued to represent this constituency until June, 1879, when he declined to again become a candidate, owing to his extensive practice and the importance of devoting to it his whole time and attention. In November, 1870, he had removed to Toronto, and in conjunction with Hon. Edward Blake, the present Vice-Chancellor Blake, and Mr. J. K. Kerr, established the law firm of Messrs. Blake, Kerr and Bethune.

Upon the elevation to the Bench of the late Chief Justice Harrison and Chief Justice Moss, he associated himself with their former partners—Messrs. F. (now Justice) Osler and Charles Moss—and formed the well-known law firm of Messrs. Bethune, Osler and Moss, which continued until the appointment of Mr. Osler to the Bench. The name of the firm then became, as at present, Messrs. Bethune, Moss, Falconbridge and Hoyles, one of the largest and most important in Toronto, and doing a very extensive business.

Mr. Bethune was elected a Bencher of the Law Society of Ontario, 1875, and previous to that time was for some years its Lecturer on General Jurisprudence.

Mr. Bethune was one of the Queen's Counsel appointed by the Ontario Government, and when the constitutionality of the appointment was questioned in argument in a recent case in the Supreme Court, he resigned the silk and resumed the stuff gown. While there have been differing opinions as to the wisdom of this course, there has been none as to the high sense of honor that would not permit him to retain a distinction, the validity of which was open even to the slightest imputation. His action in this respect is more fully explained in the following, from the *Globe*, of Nov. 21, 1879:

At the opening of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday morning, Mr. Bethune appeared habited in a stuff gown, and took his seat outside the Bar of the Court. Upon his rising to make a motion,

Chief Justice Wilson said:—Mr. Bethune, I dare say some gentleman within the Bar will lend you a silk gown if you have forgotten yours.

Mr. Bethune, in reply said.—My Lords, I think it is due to the Court that I should state why I am not this morning within the Bar. I was present in the Supreme Court when the judgment of that Court was delivered in the case known as the Great Seal Case. All the judges agreed that the Governor-General had the sole prerogative right to appoint Queen's Counsel in Canada. Three of the judges held that the statute of Nova Scotia, which is the same as that in Ontario, if it attempted to invade the prerogative right in question, was void, and that persons appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in pursuance of the statute of the Legislature were not Queen's Counsel properly so called. Justices Henry and Gwynne said that the Act of the Legislature was *ultra vires*. Mr. Justice Taschereau held that the Provincial Legislature might establish an order of precedence as between barristers who were not Queen's Counsel, so created by the Governor-General, but that the members of that order were not Queen's Counsel any more than a nobleman who was created such by a statute of the Manitoba Legislature would be a lord. Inasmuch as this judgment was from a judgment in a Provincial Court, it seemed to me, and I am still of that opinion, that I ought not to wear an honor my title to which is said to be doubtful.

Chief Justice Wilson—I am very sorry, Mr. Bethune, that you are not within the Bar, but after hearing the

judgment of the Supreme Court in the matter, I think you act quite right. However, if we cannot hear you in your old place we shall be glad to hear you without the Bar.

Mr. Bethune then proceeded to make his motion.

Shortly afterwards Mr. Thomas Ferguson, who holds his patent as Queen's Counsel from the Lieutenant-Governor, desired a further expression of opinion from the Court as to the propriety of Queen's Counsel so created remaining within the Bar.

The Chief Justice said :—We think Mr. Bethune has acted quite properly in declining to wear a silk gown when the judgment of our highest Court has questioned his right to wear that honor. We do not intend this to be a decision of the Court, but merely an expression of our opinion in the matter. Were I in Mr. Bethune's place I should have acted precisely as he has done.

Mr. Justice Galt remarked that he also considered that Mr. Bethune had taken a proper course.

Mr. Bethune's standing as a lawyer is briefly summed up as follows, by one afforded good facilities for observation: He holds a distinguished position at the Ontario Bar, and his ready perception of the salient points of a case, his clearness of statement, the skill with which he applies the legal principles applicable to it, the candor with which he admits the indefensible points of the case, and his firmness to the other side, have combined to cause his assistance to be sought for in important matters, and give the judges before whom he appears, a sense of security from mere *ad captandum* arguments. His practice is an extensive one, and ranges over all the Courts in which judicial matters are presented—from the Assize Court upwards—in Common Law, and Equity, to the Supreme Court. He has been engaged in many of the important criminal trials, election trials, cases involving constitutional questions, and cases of magnitude in equity, that have arisen during the last ten years, and in all, he has so borne himself as to make him a reputation for ability, honor and integrity.

In politics Mr. Bethune has always been a Reformer, supporting that party while in Parliament, and advocates the expediency of compulsory voting, having introduced a measure in favor of that reform, in 1872.

In religious views he is a Scotch Presbyterian, and is an Elder in St. Andrew's church in Toronto, taking an active part and a lively interest in the promotion of its welfare.

Oct. 13, 1860, at Cornwall, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Rattray, of that place, and by this union has four children.

JOHN O'DONOHOE,

TORONTO.

JOHN O'DONOHOE, barrister-at-law, and ex-member of the Dominion Parliament, justly occupies a prominent place in the foremost rank of those Irishmen, who, adopting Canada as their home, and closely identifying themselves with her manifold interests, have, through the exercise of industry, perseverance, and personal integrity, attained to considerable and well-deserved eminence.

He is fourth son of the late Malachy O'Donohoe and Margaret O'Neill, and was born at Tuam, County Galway, Ireland, in June, 1824. The family on the paternal side are a branch of the ancient family of the name known as O'Donohoe of the Glen, having their chief seat at Glenflesk, in County Kerry, but the branch of the family mentioned, settled some generations ago, in County Galway. Our subject was educated at St. Jarlath's College, in his native county, and in 1839, came to Canada, and has resided in Toronto ever since. For many years he was engaged in commercial pursuits in connection with his brother, who had come to this country some years previously. But finding this business uncongenial to his tastes, he took up the study of law in the office of the late Dr. Skeffington Connor, afterwards a Justice of one of the Superior Courts of Ontario; called to the Bar, Ontario, in Hilary Term, 1869, and since that time has practised law in Toronto, as head of several law firms in succession.

Mr. O'Donohoe has always taken a great interest in political, municipal, and social affairs, and in fact in all matters affecting the public weal. In 1867, and again in 1869, he was a member of Toronto city council, from St. David's Ward, and during the latter year was chairman of the Finance committee, and represented the Corporation on the Board of Trustees of the General Hospital; was Secretary of St. Patrick's Benevolent Society during the Presidency of the late Hon. Robert Baldwin, and was that gentleman's successor in the office, holding the position for many years; in 1871, on its formation, was elected President of the "Ontario Catholic League," an office which he still holds. Mr. O'Donohoe has taken a leading part in this association since its formation, and has used his best endeavors since he initiated it to further its objects and elevate its standing. In the dedication of a pamphlet on "The Political Standing of Irish Catholics in Canada," published in 1872, Mr. J. L. P. O'Hanly, thus speaks of Mr. O'Donohoe's connection with the "Catholic League:" "As the architect of this good edifice, "as the artificer of this noble structure, accept this slight tribute of esteem from one who has "watched your zeal, devotion and patriotism, from one who is glad to be able to bear testimony "to your worth, to your abnegation of self, and your numerous sacrifices for the good object of "promoting the amelioration of your race in this colony, and elevating them to that position "to which their numbers and intelligence so justly entitle them." He conducted the criminal business as Crown Counsel on Circuit for several years, and was Crown Attorney for the County of York and city of Toronto, from 1872 until January, 1874, when he resigned the office to become a candidate for Parliament, and at the general elections of this year he was elected to the Commons to represent the constituency of East Toronto. In 1871, for East Peterborough in the local elections, and in 1872, for East Toronto in the Dominion elections, he was an unsuccessful contestant. For many years Mr. O'Donohoe has taken an active part in politics, in the interests of the Reform party, and while in Parliament was an earnest and pronounced supporter of Mr. Mackenzie's Government; but at the general elections in Sept., 1878, he was compelled to support the Conservative cause, being a conscientious advocate of the "National

Policy," or a qualified protection to Canadian industries. In addressing a political meeting, or indeed any other assemblage, few men surpass Mr. O'Donohoe, either in style or effect; earnest and eloquent in manner, persuasive and conciliatory, though sound and logical in argument, he possesses the power of the true orator, to win, and hold when won, not only the attention, but the hearts of an audience.

In addition to his many other public services, he has been interested in militia matters, holding a Captaincy in the active Volunteer force at one time, and retaining his rank when he resigned; was also Solicitor for the Toronto Savings Bank for many years, and held that position at the time when the law relating to Savings Banks was so changed as to oblige the Trustees to wind up its affairs.

In 1848, our subject was married to Charlotte Josephine, since deceased, eldest daughter of Dr. Bradley, of Toronto. By this union there were four children, only one of whom, Margaret Josephine, the youngest, survives.

THOMAS DRIFFILL,

BRADFORD.

THOMAS DRIFFILL, a pioneer settler at Bradford, is a native of Lincolnshire, England, a son of Samuel and Ann (Morwood) Driffill, and was born January 27, 1809. He received an ordinary education for business; learned the trade of a blacksmith with his father; came to Canada in 1830, and the next year settled where the village of Bradford now stands. At that time there were only two families on the site of the place, and no clearings, and no roads except such as had been extemporized among the trees. Farms, however, had been opened in various parts of the township, and a blacksmith was needed, so Mr. Driffill put up a small log shop, and commenced work, December 13, 1831, following his trade here for more than twenty years, adding carriages after a few years. He then went into the mercantile trade, selling hardware, books and stationery, paints and oils. He has been quite successful as a merchant, having, however, one serious set back, when in May, 1871, the village was almost totally destroyed by fire, and he lost fully $20,000 above his insurance. He is now in comfortable circumstances, and a good sample of the self-made man, pushing on to success in a straightforward, honest, industrious manner.

Mr. Driffill was the first reeve of the village; has since held the same office one or two terms, making a useful member of the county council. He has also been in the village council, and has held the office of Magistrate for twenty-five years, being faithful in the discharge of every duty.

In politics Mr. Driffill is a Reformer, very firm; but not rabid. His religious connection is

with the Methodist Church of Canada, and he has been Recording Steward of the circuit for nearly thirty years. He has also been a class-leader a long time, and is living a consistent christian life.

Mr. Driffill first married in 1831, Miss Mary Sampson, of England, she dying the next year. In 1833 he married Miss Jane Hill of the county of Simcoe, and they reared eight children, besides losing three or four in infancy and youth. One son, Thomas, is a stenographer living in New York City, and the two other sons, Joseph Hill and James, are with their father in the store. Mary is the wife of Edward Jeff, farmer, and member of the township council of West Gwillimbury; Ann is the wife of Thomas S. Graham, member of the Bradford council; one daughter, Jane (Mrs. Strong), died, leaving three children; and two others, Clerinda and Charlotte M. are living at home.

HON. VICE-CHANCELLOR PROUDFOOT,

TORONTO.

PROMINENT among the names of eminent men at present occupying the Judicial Bench in the Province of Ontario, is that of the subject of this sketch. William Proudfoot is a native of Perthshire, Scotland, where he was born in the year 1823, and is the third son of the late Rev. William Proudfoot, of London, Ontario. His mother was Isabella Aitchison from the vicinity of Edinburgh, Scotland. The Rev. William Proudfoot was one of the first missionaries to Canada, of the United Secession Church, and came to this country in 1832, settling near London, Ontario, in 1833. Here he organized a church, and later instituted several others in the adjoining neighbourhood. These latter churches, as the population increased, obtained pastors of their own, but Mr. Proudfoot remained in charge of the one in London until his death in 1851. In Scotland he had been a Whig in politics, and after a short experience of the state of affairs in Canada, he adopted the views of the Reformers, to which he continued steadily though unostentatiously attached. During the troublous time of 1839, his well-known opinions on public matters exposed him to some annoyances, but did not change his views. He was succeeded as pastor of the church in London, by his second son, now the Rev. Dr. Proudfoot.

The present Vice-Chancellor received his education at home from his father, in the intervals of other occupations, and in 1844, he entered the Law Society as a student, and studied in the office of Messrs. Blake and Morrison, the former of whom was the late Chancellor, and the latter is the present Mr. Justice Morrison of the Court of Appeal. He was called to the Bar in 1849, and practised his profession in Toronto for about two years in partnership with the late Charles Jones. In 1851 he was appointed the first Master and Deputy-Registrar of the Court of Chancery in Hamilton; resigned this position three years later to enter into partnership with

Messrs. Freeman and Craigie—a connection which continued until 1872, after which he practised alone until he was appointed Vice-Chancellor, in the room of Mr. Strong, transferred to the Court of Appeal, in 1874. In 1872 Mr. Proudfoot was appointed a Queen's Counsel with several others by the Ontario Government, but he was one of two who declined a confirmation of the appointment by the Dominion Government.

The Vice-Chancellor has been twice married, first in 1853, to Miss Thomson, daughter of the late Mr. John Thomson, of Toronto, by whom he has surviving five daughters and one son. She died in 1871, and he was married the second time, in 1875, to Miss Cook, daughter of the late Mr. Adam Cook, of Hamilton; she died in 1878 leaving him one son.

At the time of his appointment as Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Proudfoot was and had been for many years a Reformer in politics, but since then he is attached to no party. In religion he has adhered to the faith in which he was brought up, and has followed the secession church in its various unions and coalitions, being at present a member of the Canada Presbyterian denomination, and worships in Knox Church, Toronto.

Although enjoying a fair practice while at the Bar, it was chiefly confined to the Court of Equity, which does not give occasion in general for suits of much public or general interest, and therefore Mr. Proudfoot's career as an advocate was not such a one as was calculated to bring him very prominently before the public as a great lawyer. He had an extensive knowledge of the law, being particularly well-versed in that bearing upon his practice, and many of the cases in which he was engaged, were important enough to those concerned but not such as excite public interest and comment. From one well acquainted with his career, and capable of judging of his merits, we gather that he was a very diligent student of the laws, particularly devoting himself to the study of Equity and the Roman Civil Law. Although not so often before the Court as were many of his predecessors, yet no Judge in the Court of Chancery in Ontario, ever, while at the Bar, more thoroughly mastered the principles of Equity Jurisprudence. Being an excellent classical and French scholar, he read with as much ease as though printed in English, those treatises in the Latin and French languages, which deal with the principles which underlie every system of Law, but more particularly that which is called in question in Courts of Equity. His appointment to the Vice-Chancellorship was well received by those of the profession who knew the sterling qualities which characterized him while at the Bar, and since his ascension to the Bench, he has not given over the study of the laws, but has applied himself with renewed vigor to the perfecting of his knowledge of the many subjects with which he as Vice-Chancellor has to deal, and has quite justified the choice of the Hon. Edward Blake upon whose recommendation his appointment was made. While his want of experience as leading counsel sometimes leads him to hesitate in dealing with questions of fact, he is never at a loss to expound a legal proposition or to apply it to the facts, when these are ascertained. He is very careful in his examination of the authorities bearing upon a question,

and the counsel engaged in a case before him know that their arguments will always receive the best consideration of the Judge, to whom they are addressed. His style in the writing of his decisions is excellent. Seldom in any country and from any Bench are heard more beautiful or lucid judgments. Indeed it is not too much to say, that, among the many masters of our language who have from time to time presided, and who still preside, in our Courts of Justice, Vice-Chancellor Proudfoot occupies a very high place. His manner upon the Bench is quiet, but dignified, and very courteous, and he is respected and honored alike by his associates and the members of the Bar.

GEORGE P. M. BALL,

ST. CATHARINES.

GEORGE PETER MANN BALL, treasurer of the county of Lincoln, a descendant of the Ball family who came from Saxony, in 1692, is a grandson of Jacob Ball, a United Empire Loyalist, who left the Hudson river country, New York, with four sons, Jacob, Peter, John and George, and four daughters, at the time of the struggle of the Colonies for independence, settling in the Niagara District; and son of George Ball, in his day successfully engaged in farming, milling and lumbering, and was born in the township of Louth, county of Lincoln, September, 19, 1815.

His mother before her marriage, was Catharine Overholt, of Buck's county, Maryland. When he was five years of age the family moved into the town of Niagara, where he finished his education in the high school. The winter of 1837-'38, he spent at Chippawa, as a volunteer, it being the opening of the rebellion. Immediately afterward he went into business in the township of Louth, and was there engaged in farming, milling, lumbering, and manufacturing woollen cloth for many years. During that period he served, at different times, in the township council, and was reeve and justice of the peace a long time, being sixteen years in the county council.

In January, 1867, Mr. Ball became treasurer of the county, moving to St. Catharines with his family in November following. He has a good reputation for business habits, and trustworthiness of character, and these qualifications secured him the office which he now holds. He is a strictly reliable man, belonging to the church of England, and was warden of the church at Louth, and has the same office in St. Catharines, being a man in whose Christian integrity the community has the utmost confidence.

In January, 1842, Catharine Ann, daughter of Ralph Morden Long, of Niagara, was joined in marriage with Mr. Ball, and they have had nine children, losing three of them. The two sons and one daughter are married. Mortimer Augustus, is a barrister, residing in St. Cathar-

ines; George William is deputy treasurer under his father; Mary E. G. is the wife of William Merritt Ingersoll, of North West territory, and Fanny A. Laura E. and Kate M. are at home.

Mr. Ball is a man who interests himself in local matters, and has usually shown a good degree of public-spirit. He was a Director many years in the County Agricultural Society; has held other offices in that organization, and, as far as we can learn, has done what he could to encourage a spirit of emulation among the members of the agricultural class. He is a director of the St. Catharines Loan and Savings Society.

DANIEL MACKENZIE,

SARNIA.

ONE of the oldest and most substantial merchants in Sarnia, county of Lambton, is Daniel Mackenzie, who has been in business here more than thirty years, and has weathered every financial storm. He is a native of the village of Campbelltown, parish of Ardersier, Inverness-shire, Scotland, and was born on the 4th of March, 1828. His parents were John and Margaret (Cameron) Mackenzie, his father being a druggist. Both families were military.

Daniel received a parish school education; lost his father about 1833, and in 1843 came to Canada with his mother and two sisters locating at London, where he learned the mercantile business. His mother is yet living, being with her son in Sarnia, and in her eightieth year, still having the use of all her mental faculties.

In 1847, Mr. Mackenzie settled in Sarnia, and two years afterwards went into the general mercantile trade, in company with Thomas Houston, the firm name being Houston and Mackenzie, the former retiring from the business in 1854. Since that date our subject has been alone, and for several years has confined himself to dry goods, doing a steady, safe, and successful business. Thousand of others have bowed before the fierce tornadoes which swept over this continent, commencing in 1857; but by the exercise of a little foresight, and by prudent management, he has kept his head above water, and is still pursuing "the even tenor of his way." He has access to the best markets in Europe and America—one secret, no doubt, of his splendid success. The orphan boy who came to Canada thirty-seven years ago to seek his fortune, has not made a failure; and all he has is the accumulation made by his own hands and by honest means.

While carefully attending to his own business, Mr. Mackenzie has not neglected his duties as a citizen. He was for twenty-one consecutive years connected with the Local School Board, closing with the chairmanship of that Board; and was thirteen years in the town council, in the several capacities of councilor, deputy-reeve, reeve, and mayor, holding the latter office in 1878-'79.

Probably no man in the town has done more valuable service in its municipality than Mr. Mackenzie. He is quite public spirited, and has taken great pleasure in aiding to push forward public improvement. A town cannot have too many of such a class of citizens. He is President of the Lambton Permanent Building and Investment Society.

He is an elder of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church; for many years was a faithful worker in the Sunday school cause, and his sympathies are enlisted in every enterprise tending to improve, in any respects, the condition of the people, young or old.

His politics are Reform, and at one time he held the office of President of the West Lambton Reform Association.

In 1856, Mr. Mackenzie married Miss Margaret Flintoft, of the County of Lanark, Ontario, niece of the late Sheriff Flintoft, of Sarnia, and she is the mother of seven children, all living but one son.

HON. ALEXANDER VIDAL,

SARNIA.

ALEXANDER VIDAL, Senator, is a descendant of a family originally from Spain, removing thence to England in the 18th century. He is a son of Capt. Richard Emeric Vidal of the Royal Navy, and Charlotte Penrose *née* Mitton, and was born in Berkshire, England, on the 4th of August, 1819. He was educated at the Royal Mathematical School, Christ's Hospital, London; accompanied his father to Upper Canada in 1834; settled in Sarnia the next year; practised the profession of a Provincial Land Surveyor from 1843 to 1852; was Manager of the Sarnia branch of the Bank of Upper Canada, from the latter date until the failure of that institution in 1866; and held the same position in the service of the Bank of Montreal, from that time until 1875, when he resigned. He has held the office of county treasurer since 1853, being the only Treasurer that Lambton has ever had.

Senator Vidal has long been connected with the military of the Ontario Province, and holds the rank of Lieut.-Colonel of the Lambton Reserve Militia.

He sat for "St. Clair" Division in the Legislative Council of Canada, from September, 1863 until the Union (1867); was an unsuccessful candidate for the House of Commons at the general elections in 1867 and 1872, and was called to the Senate on the 15th of January, 1873. He is a Conservative and a Prohibitionist, and the leader in the Senate on all measures having reference to the temperance question. He was Chairman of the Dominion Prohibitory Convention, held at Montreal, in September, 1875, and is President of the Dominion Alliance for the Total Suppression of the Liquor Traffic.

Senator Vidal is President of the English Loan Company, London, Ont., the Canada Royal

Benefit Society, the Sarnia branch of the Bible Society and the Tract Society. He is also an elder of the Canada Presbyterian church, and one of the foremost men in the county in religious and benevolent enterprise. He was the first President of the Sarnia Young Men's Christian Association, and is now Vice President. Ralph Waldo Emerson has well said: "The earth is upheld by the veracity of good men; they make the earth wholesome."

In December, 1847, Senator Vidal married Catharine, eldest daughter of Capt. William Elliot Wright, R. N., of Moore, Lambton, and they have six children living, four sons and two daughters, and have buried one son, a promising youth, in his seventeenth year. The eldest son, Emeric Alexander, is married, and is deputy county treasurer; Charlotte Jane is the wife of Thomas W. Nisbet, Manager of the Bank of Commerce, Sarnia; Elizabeth Mary is the wife of David B. Gardner, of the Bank of Montreal, Chatham, New Brunswick, and the others are unmarried.

ARTHUR MEIGHEN,

PERTH.

ARTHUR MEIGHEN, many years a prominent business man in Perth, and now deceased, was born near the City of Londonderry, Ireland, in December, 1826. In 1839, having lost his father, he came to Perth, County of Lanark, clerked awhile in a store, and in 1848 went into business for himself. He traded alone until 1867, when he associated with him two younger brothers, William and Robert Meighen, who are still in business here, and among the leading commercial men of the town. He died on the 30th of May, 1874.

As a merchant and general business man, Mr. Meighen was eminently, if not pre-eminently successful. From a sketch of him which appeared in the *Perth Expositor* for June, 4, 1874, we learn that he was clear-headed, shrewd, keen and methodical, being of a somewhat rare race of merchants, who, in the face of every difficulty that may arise, are bound to succeed. His character for probity stood high. He was a fair dealer; was never guilty of driving a hard bargain with any one, and retained the confidence and good-will of the hundreds of people with whom he had business transactions. His acquaintance was very extensive, and he had the respect of the whole community.

Mr. Meighen was public-spirited and backward in no enterprise that would further the interests of the town or county, in which he resided. He was for many years a Justice of the Peace; a Director of the Tay Navigation Company; a member of the School Board at Perth, and treasurer of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church of which he was an active and stable member. His christian character was irreproachable, and he sought the good of all, being a wise adviser, both as regarded moral and business affairs.

In politics he was a Conservative, not seeking office for himself, but laboring zealously to elect his political friends who were candidates. At his death he was President of the South Riding Conservative Association, and for many years had much influence and weight in the party councils. He was very firm in his political tenets.

When Mr. Meighen was buried more than a thousand people were in attendance, and in the procession which went to the grave, coming from far as well as near, showing how wide was the acquaintance with the deceased and how warm the esteem in which he was held.

DANIEL B. CHISHOLM,

HAMILTON.

DANIEL BLACK CHISHOLM, barrister, ex-member of Parliament for Halton, and for many years one of the leading citizens of Hamilton, is a native Canadian, as was his father before him, and was born in the township of E. Flamboro', County of Wentworth, Ont., on the 2nd of November, 1832. He is a grandson of George Chisholm, a Highlander, who emigrated from Inverness, Scotland, as early as August, 1772, to New York, whence he afterwards removed to Nova Scotia, where he lived for about seven years. In 1781 he settled at Niagara, but removed thence in 1794, to the north shore of Burlington Bay, near the present site of Hamilton, when he continued to reside on land granted him by the King, (as a U. E. Loyalist) until his death in 1842, at the age of 100 years.

This farm was for many years the homestead of this branch of the Chisholm family, and was the birth place of our subject. His father was the late Col. George Chisholm, who participated in the war of 1812, though but little more than just entered on his teens, and also in the Rebellion of 1837, being a Colonel of Militia in the latter. One of the exciting incidents of which he was a witness in the stormy times of 1837-38, was the sending of the ill-fated "Caroline" over the Falls of Niagara. On one occasion he had a narrow escape with his life, the ball which was fired at him lodging in the stock of his musket, which is still preserved as an interesting heirloom in the family. He died at Oakville in 1872.

By the death of his mother, a native of New Brunswick, in 1850, our subject was left almost wholly dependent on himself. Possessing but a limited common school education and no money, he decided to adopt farming. Renting some land he followed agricultural pursuits successfully till the winter of 1857, when he sold out, and went to Victoria College, Cobourg, where he remained two years. While there he made up his mind to study law, and in 1859 entered the office of Miles O'Reilly, Q.C., at Hamilton, as a student-at-law. After pursuing a

regular law course, he was admitted an attorney, and called to the Bar of Upper Canada in Easter Term, 1864, since which time he has resided and practised his profession in Hamilton, being at present the senior member of the well-known law firm of Messrs. Chisholm and Hazlett. He enjoys an enviable reputation as a lawyer of recognised ability, and has attained a high standing in the profession. One of his leading characteristics is to throw his whole energies into whatever he undertakes to accomplish, and being an indefatigable and untiring worker, and possessing more than ordinary powers of endurance, his labors have been as exacting and multifarious as his talents are diversified. Never having been ill, he has been, and still is able to endure great fatigue, even to working twenty-four hours a day if necessary, and it is doubtless largely owing to these qualities that he has been enabled to undertake, carry on and succeed in so many enterprises, and still seem, to the wonder of many, always fresh and vigorous both mentally and physically.

Mr. Chisholm has always taken an active interest in municipal affairs, and was elected a member of the city council in 1869, and again in 1870. In the following year he was elected Mayor, and re-elected in 1872, filling the office of Chief Magistrate with marked ability and satisfaction. In politics he has been identified with the Conservative party, though reserving independence of action. At the general election in August, 1872, he was elected to the House of Commons, for Hamilton, and retained that seat until the dissolution of Parliament in January, 1874, when he retired from that constituency, and was elected for the County of Halton as an independent candidate, though under the auspices of the Liberal-Conservative party. He retained this seat in the Commons until 1875, when, the election having been contested, it was declared vacant, and at the subsequent election, Mr. Chisholm was defeated, since which time he has taken no active part in politics.

He has long been identified with many prominent financial and other institutions, and is President of the Standard Fire Insurance Company, the Alliance Insurance Company, and the Canada Loan and Banking Company; a Director in the Mutual Life Association of Canada, the Ontario Camp Ground Company, and the Navy Island Fruit Growing Association; and has been President of the Burlington Literary Society of Hamilton, and Chairman of the Provincial Board of Directors of the Hamilton and North Western Railway Company. He has also taken some interest in militia matters, and is a Major in the Sedentary Militia of Hamilton.

The great cause of Temperance has always held in Mr. Chisholm an active, earnest advocate. He favors prohibition and total abstinence, and never having used intoxicating drinks in any form, he has been a consistent worker for this great moral reformation. As an able speaker and a ready writer, as well as by his exemplary habits, he has unquestionably done much to advance the work of temperance. He was the first President of the Hamilton Gospel Temperance Reform Club, which position he still holds, having been elected

seven times in succession, and has been connected with and held offices in nearly all the various temperance societies.

Since 1854 Mr. Chisholm has been a member of the Wesleyan (now Canada) Methodist church. Although both his parents were Presbyterians, his mother was a frequent attendant at the Methodist church, and from her example and the interest awakened by attending services with her, his religious impressions were early in favor of the church with which he afterwards united. He is and has been for many years a class-leader in Centenary church, and for the past seventeen years has been Superintendent of its Sunday school, which is the largest in Hamilton.

In 1864, Mr. Chisholm was married to Addie, daughter of Milton Davis, Esq., of Hamilton, by whom he has had two children, only one of whom, a son, survives, the other having died in infancy.

In personal appearance Mr. Chisholm is nearly six feet in height, with dark complexion, long heavy beard, and weighing about 160 lbs. His fine physical development and great mental activity is a remarkably strong argument against the specious plea that the stimulant of drink is requisite to the sustenance of a man's powers, and he is one of whom it may well be said that his whole life is worthy of emulation.

GEORGE W. BADGEROW M.P.P.,

TORONTO.

THE subject of this short sketch, George Washington Badgerow, very properly ranks among that younger class of Ontario's deserving men, just entering public life, but whose previous career, though brief, gives promise of ultimate success. He is a native of the Province, and was born on the 28th of May, 1841, in the township of Markham. His parents were Martin and Elizabeth (Harrington) Badgerow.

Martin Badgerow was a native of the State of New York, but came to Canada with his parents about the year 1810, and settled in Markham, engaging in farming. They were a well-to-do family, and followed agricultural pursuits successfully for many years. In 1843 Martin Badgerow removed to Scarboro', where he engaged in woollen manufacture as well as farming, He died in 1878 at the age of seventy years.

Our subject was educated at the Markham grammar school, where by close attention to his studies he took a high rank, receiving a first-class certificate. After leaving school he taught for three years in the district school of York, and was for one year mathematical teacher in the Bowmanville Union school. He then became a student at law in the office of

Messrs. Paterson, Harrison, and Bain, where he remained for five years. He was called to the Bar of Ontario, at the Easter term, 1871, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in Toronto. He is now at the head of the firm of Badgerow and Fullerton, barristers, solicitors, etc.

Mr. Badgerow is a Liberal in political sentiments, as were his father and grandfather before him. At the general election held June 5, 1879, he contested the East Riding of York in the interests of the Reform party, and obtained a seat in the Ontario Parliament, where he has passed one session, during which he took a very conspicuous stand in support of Toronto University. He is a fluent speaker, and bids fair to become a prominent member of the House.

January 23, 1867, Mr. Badgerow was married in Toronto, to Rachel, daughter of William Mulholland, Esq., of the township of York, by whom he has three children.

JAMES SOMERVILLE,

LUCKNOW.

ONE of the early settlers at Lucknow, and a leading business man, is James Somerville, who was born in Dunfermline, Fifeshire, Scotland, January 31, 1826. His parents are Robert and Christian (Bennett) Somerville, his father being a builder, and yet living, his home being in Dundas, Ontario. James received a good high school education; at sixteen, came, with the family, to Dundas; there worked one year in a cabinet shop; ran an oatmeal mill two years; learned the trade of a millwright; worked at it, with head-quarters at Dundas, until 1851; then removed to the township of Wawanosh, five miles from where Lucknow stands, and there built a saw-mill and grist-mill for himself, subsequently adding other mills in the vicinity, for other parties. He built the first grist-mill, not only in Wawanosh but in the townships of McKillop and Kinloss. The marks of his energetic spirit and industrious hands are seen in many places in this part of the Province, but most deeply in Lucknow, to which place he removed in 1858, surveying the site and laying it out. Here he built a saw-mill and grist-mill, and, eventually carding-mills and a fanning-mill factory; and has driven business of various kinds for more than twenty years. He disposed of his saw-mill and grist-mills a few years ago, and still owns the others, renting the carding-mills and factory. Latterly he has been a conveyancer, and is doing an extensive business.

Though a very busy man in his own affairs, Mr. Somerville has held various offices, and done some valuable work in such situations. He was at first councilor in Wawanosh (1853), when it was a bush township; has since been in the council of Kinloss township; has been a magistrate since 1854, and a notary public nearly as long. He is also a commissioner for the Court of Queen's Bench, and is a straightforward, prompt and efficient business man.

Mr. Somerville is a Reformer, and in 1872 was the candidate of his party in the North Riding of Huron in the Dominion Parliament, but the Riding is Conservative, and he failed of being elected. We believe he does not look upon his defeat as a serious calamity, either to the world or himself.

He has been an Odd Fellow about thirty years, and was the first Noble Grand in Lucknow; he is also First Principal in the Royal Arch Chapter of Free Masons.

September 23, 1849, he married Miss Mary Bennett, of Dundas, daughter of Hugh Bennett, and of eight children, the fruit of this union, only five, three sons and two daughters, are living.

Mr. Somerville has had his share of the rough and tumble of pioneer life, and knows what hardships are. The year he came to Lucknow, the crops in this part of the Province failed, and in the spring of 1859 there was a dearth of provisions. Wheat, ninety cents in Toronto, was worth nearly three dollars a bushel here. The people subsisted mostly on corn-meal, Mr. Somerville keeping his mill running night and day. His reminiscences of early days here are quite amusing. He is a good talker. His exterior has never suffered from over polish, but his feelings are tender and kind, and he is especially friendly to the suffering, his heart being as large as one stout man can well carry.

WILLIAM PATRICK,

BROCKVILLE.

WILLIAM PATRICK, Sheriff of the united counties of Leeds and Grenville, is of Scotch descent, his grandparents being on their way through Massachusetts to Canada, when his father, Asa Patrick, was born. The family settled near Newmarket, Upper Canada, opening a farm there. In the war of 1812-'15, Asa Patrick was connected with the Commissary Department, with head-quarters at Toronto.

William was born in "Little York," now Toronto, February 21, 1810, the maiden name of his mother being Belinda Gilbert. He was educated by Dr., since Bishop Strachan, then Rector, and the Principal of the grammar school at Toronto; there served an apprenticeship in the mercantile business, and then traded for himself two years at Kemptville, and about forty at Prescott, being quite successful in his mercantile operations.

In his younger years Mr. Patrick attended exclusively to his business, having very little to do with politics except to vote, being finally led into them in a singular manner. When, in 1849, the Parliament House at Montreal was entirely destroyed by fire, and the Governor-General was driven out of the Province, a delegation was sent down from Prescott, Mr. Patrick among the number, to present an address to His Excellency, and our subject was designated at

the last moment to read the address. This he did, and one or two points being overlooked by the Committee who prepared the address, he received their permission to add a few words extemporaneously, there being no time, when the deficiency was discovered, to put anything on paper. The remarks which he made after reading the written part of the address, were so admirable and so pleased the other members of the delegation, that they insisted on nominating him, when the proper time came, for Parliament. He was elected four times, and between 1851 and 1864 attended fifteen sessions, becoming quite a prominent member of the House. He was the first man to move in the matter of making Ottawa the capital of the Dominion. On a fifth trial at the polls, in 1864, he was defeated. Had he been returned, he would have been made Speaker, having that promise from the Government. It was his strong opposition to the endowment of religious institutions, nunneries, etc., by the Government, that defeated him, the Catholics turning against him. In May, 1873, Mr. Patrick was appointed Sheriff, an office which he holds for life.

While a resident of Prescott he served as mayor two terms, and was for a long time chairman of the board of school trustees. He is public-spirited, and likes to see a town progressing.

He is a member of the Wesleyan or Canadian Methodist church; was for thirty years superintendent of a Sunday-school; and has lived an active, irreproachable christian life. The people seem to have unlimited confidence in his integrity, and his worth as a citizen is well appreciated.

May 31, 1835, Miss Abigail Ann Brouse, of Iroquois, County of Dundas, became the wife of Mr. Patrick, and they had one child that died in infancy. George Brouse, the father of Mrs. Patrick, was a pioneer at Iroquois, building a steam grist mill there more than sixty years ago. He was a member of the Upper Canada Legislature, and quite a prominent man thirty and forty years ago, being one of the oldest postmasters in the Province, holding this office forty-eight years.

WILLIAM GLASS,

LONDON.

WILLIAM GLASS, Sheriff of the County of Middlesex, descending, on the paternal side, from an old, well-known family of the County of Armagh, Ireland, the old farm homestead being still owned and occupied by his cousin, Samuel Glass.

In the year 1819, Samuel Glass, father of the Sheriff, at the age of 19 years, left his home to seek his fortune in Canada, having for his point of destination the township of Westminster, in the London District, where his sister, wife of the the late Lieut.-Colonel Orr, had settled two

Wm Lyon Dr

years previously. Crossing the Atlantic he made acquaintance of Mr. Owrey, a well-to-do retired merchant from the town of Donaghadee, Ireland. Young Glass induced Mr. Owrey to accompany him to the township of Westminster, and there they both settled in the year 1819. Seven years subsequently, Mr. Glass married Eliza, daughter of Mr. Owrey, purchased and settled upon the beautiful farm known as Mount Pleasant, now owned by Benjamin Davis, in Westminster. On this farm William and David were born. In the year 1830 Mr. Glass sold this farm and moved to the Township of London, and the following year, removed to the village (now city) of London, where for many years he carried on the flour and grain business, and where he resided up to the time of his death, in 1877, having a short time previously celebrated his Golden Wedding, his five sons, William, David, Samuel, James, and Archibald, with their wives and children, being present.

William, the subject of this notice, was born on the 20th of May, in the year 1827. At the age of 18, in company with his brother David, he commenced the flour and grain business; two years afterwards the partnership was dissolved, William continuing the business, greatly extending the same, having buyers in Chicago, Detroit, and various points in Canada, to which was added the wholesale and retail grocery business, and dealing extensively in real estate, all of which were carried on with due caution and profitably.

In 1854, Mr. Glass was elected city councilor, which position he held for two years, and then refused re-election.

In 1855, he married Phebe, daughter of John Guernsey, Esq., of Queenston, Ontario, by whom he has four sons living. About the same time he received a commission in the Militia force of Canada.

In September, 1858, he was appointed by the Government, Sheriff of the county of Middlesex. At the time he was considered very young for appointment to such an important office, but he has given great satisfaction in the discharge of his onerous duties for the past 21 years, during which time he has been ably assisted by his brother Samuel, who has, during the same period, filled the position of Deputy Sheriff.

The Sheriff now owns and occupies, as a summer home, the farm, in London township, N. part of Lot 19, 3rd Concession, on which his father lived fifty years ago. The scenery on this farm is said to be unsurpassed in Western Ontario. The grounds have been ornamented and laid out with taste, making altogether a most charming spot, where his many friends are hospitably and pleasantly entertained.

The Sheriff has a well established reputation for kindness and generosity, his name being connected with many undertakings calculated to advance the interest of his native county.

He is one of the founders and trustees of the Protestant Orphans' Home; trustee and treasurer of the Young Men's Christian Association; one of the trustees of the Methodist Church of Canada, of which he is a member; one of the trustees and proprietors of the Oregon

Silver Mining Company; one of the founders, and president of the Agricultural Savings and Loan Company.

The Sheriff is reputed to be a man of large means, and an extensive landholder, strictly honest and upright in all his dealings. Temperate in his habits, of robust constitution, and great activity, he bids fair to spend many more years of usefulness, and do much by his well matured judgment and large experience, to benefit the community among which he is so well known, and highly respected.

PATRICK WHELIHAN,

ST. MARY'S.

PATRICK WHELIHAN, Registrar of the South Riding of the County of Perth, was born in the County of Tipperary, Ireland, April 23, 1832. His father, James Whelihan, a farmer and land agent, died when the son was two years old, leaving the widowed mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth D'Arcy, with a family of eleven children, of whom he was the tenth child. He was brought up on a farm until sixteen years old, receiving, meanwhile, a national school education.

In 1848 the family came to America, landing at New Orleans, La., where the mother and an older brother caught the yellow fever, dying at Cincinnati, Ohio. This was a trying period in the life of young Whelihan, The great calamity nearly exhausted his means, and he found himself, at sixteen years of age, with small means and a younger sister on his hands to educate. Afflicted, but not disheartened, he pushed forward as far northward as London, Ontario; soon afterwards returned to Ohio, made an engagement to work for an English railway firm, Chamberlain, World and Walker, and had charge of a supply store while they were building railroads in Ohio and Pennsylvania. While thus laboring, he purchased and paid for 200 acres of land near the village of Lucan, in the Huron district, Ontario, and on which his brother now resides.

In 1851 Mr. Whelihan went to Kingston, Ontario, and spent two years in acquiring a knowledge of the dry-goods business; in the spring of 1853 removed to London, and spent a short year in a grocery store; settled at St. Mary's in 1854, and was a general merchant here until October, 1871 (except two years spent at Stratford), when he was appointed registrar.

In 1867 he purchased the business of Mr. Corcoran, wholesale and retail grocer at Stratford and conducted it successfully for fifteen months, while carrying on his farming operations in the township of Blanshard, at the end of which time he resold the business back to Mr. Corcoran.

At twenty-one years of age he was appointed a justice of the peace, and that office he

still holds. He is also one of the license commissioners for the South Riding of Perth; and as Canadian magistrate, is registered at Washington, D.C., to facilitate the drawing of pensions of soldiers engaged in the late civil war, and residing in Canada. Mr. Whelihan represented the south ward of the town of St. Mary's in the municipal council for several years, and has proved a faithful worker for every public interest which has been confided to him.

He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and has lived an unblemished life.

In June, 1855, Miss Anne Amelia Wells, of London, Ont., was joined in marriage with Mr. Whelihan, and of fourteen children, the fruit of this union, twelve are living. Charles Edward, the eldest son, has been his father's deputy between three and four years, and has excellent business talents: two daughters have been educated at the Sacred Heart Academy London; another daughter and a son are attending the Collegiate Institute, St. Mary's, and the younger children are in the local schools of lower grade. Mr. Whelihan is giving all his children a good mental drill, and rearing them in the ways of temperance, virtue and industry.

During the seventeen years that he was in mercantile pursuits in this town, he was also engaged in farming, and now has 130 acres in the corporation, his home not being more than five minutes' walk from his office, his specialty being stock-raising, principally cattle and sheep. On that first class farm his smaller boys are learning habits of industry, and seeking their amusement. One boy has his pony, another his poultry, a third his goats, a fourth his rabbits, and so on—the several children playing among themselves, and thus being kept free from the vicious influences of the rougher class of town children. They can also enjoy boating in summer on the classic Thames river, which passes along the northern boundary of said farm.

OGILVIES AND HUTCHISON,

GODERICH.

THE largest flouring mill in Ontario is that of Ogilvies and Hutchison, Goderich, the members of the firm being John and William Watson Ogilvie, of Montreal, and Matthew Hutchison, of Goderich. The Ogilvies are the leading millers in the Dominion, and among the very wealthiest men in the Province of Quebec. The sketch of their lives is more appropriate for another Canadian Biographical work.

Matthew Hutchison is a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, dating his birth May 17, 1827. His parents were James and Margaret (Miller) Hutchison. In 1833, when Matthew was six years old, the family came to Lower Canada, and settled on a farm near Montreal. He aided his father on the farm until nearly of age, then went into the flour business in the city of Montreal, and several years afterwards was appointed Deputy Inspector, and, for a short time, Inspector of Flour.

In 1874 Mr. Hutchison came to Goderich, and built the Goderich Harbor Mills, with fourteen run of stone, they are capable of grinding 600 barrels in twenty-four hours.

Mr. Hutchison is a member of Knox Presbyterian church.

In October, 1854, he married Miss Helen Ogilvie, sister of his partners, and she is the mother of five children, all still living.

JAMES HALL, C.E.,

PETERBOROUGH.

JAMES HALL, late member of the Dominion Parliament, dates his birth April 14, 1806, County of Clackmannanshire, Scotland, being a son of James Hall, senior, merchant. He was educated in the grammar school of his native town; spent some time in the office of his older brother, Francis Hall, civil engineer, and in 1820 came to Canada, with the family, locating in the township of Lanark, then in Carleton, now in Lanark county. His father built the first house in that township. There the son farmed a while, then had a store and distillery, doing more or less surveying at the same time.

In 1830 Mr. Hall disposed of his stock and distillery; went to Halifax, N. S., and practised his profession as civil engineer and land surveyor; returned to Lanark in about two years, and went into the tanning business. In 1834 he sold out; went to Peterborough; started a tannery and store, and continued in trade until 1848, and in the tanning business till 1856. He was the first man who bought wheat at Peterborough, and that sent flour to Montreal and lumber to the American side—Albany and Troy, N. Y.

Mr. Hall was Sheriff of the united Counties of Peterborough and Victoria from 1856 to 1863, when the counties were separated, and of the County of Peterborough from the last date until November, 1872, when he resigned.

Mr. Hall represented Peterborough and Victoria in the Canadian Parliament from 1848 to 1852, and in the Dominion Parliament from 1873 to 1878, representing East Peterborough. While in the latter body he succeeded in getting the Trent Canal bill through. In politics he is a Reformer. He has been a town and county councilor, was mayor two or three terms, and in many ways has made himself a useful citizen. He has quite a literary taste; has a library of about 1,000 volumes, including some of the British Classics, and was at one time President of the Peterborough Literary Club, and also of the Mechanics' Institute.

He aided in starting a Sunday school in Peterborough, in 1835; was its superintendent many years, and has been an elder in the Presbyterian church for more than thirty years.

In 1830, Jane Albro, daughter of Samuel Albro, of Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, was joined in marriage with Mr. Hall; she died in 1868, while crossing the ocean with her husband and other

members of the family, who were intending to make with her the tour of Europe. She left eight children, five sons and three daughters, all yet living. James Albro, the oldest son, has a family, and has been sheriff of the county of Peterborough since his father resigned, and has an excellent record as a citizen. Jane, the eldest daughter, is the wife of Sanford Fleming, Chief Engineer of the Pacific Railway, residing at Ottawa; Martha is the wife of Bingham Higginson, of Liverpool, England; Eliza is the widow of Alexander Smith, formerly a lumber merchant of Peterborough; Frank is a hardware merchant, Walkerton, Ont.; Frederick is deputy sheriff, and Henry is a barrister, both in Peterborough; and Charles is in the Civil Service Department at Ottawa. The present wife of Mr. Hall was Miss Jane Gifford Ferguson, eldest daughter of Fergus Ferguson, of Edinburgh, Scotland, by whom he has one daughter, Alice Mary, aged eight years.

JAMES BROWN,

KINCARDINE.

ONE of the oldest settlers in Western Ontario, now living, is James Brown, the first Mayor of Kincardine. He was born in Nova Scotia, October 15, 1797, and hence is in his 83rd year. His father, Alexander Brown, came from the City of Perth, Scotland, and was at one time chief engineer of the King's Works at Halifax, dying when James was three years old.

In 1811 our subject, in company with four families, started for Upper Canada, going by boat from Maine to New York; and drove a team for Elias Moore from Elizabethtown, New Jersey, to the County of Norfolk, in this Province. There were three other teams, and he led the van through the Grand River Swamp, the first team that ever went through after the brush was cleared away. The party reached Norfolk county in July. He was engaged in farming in the township of Norwich, until 1818, when he removed with Mr. Moore to Yarmouth, then in the County of Middlesex, now Elgin, where he continued to farm until 1862, when he sold out, and the next year settled in Kincardine, where he was the means of getting the first salt well under way. Latterly he has done little more than work his garden, simply for exercise and health. He was mayor in 1875, and made an excellent chief magistrate.

Mr. Brown is a Baptist in religious belief, and was for many years a member of such church; but on settling in Kincardine, there being then no organization here of that name, he joined the English church. He is much esteemed for his exemplary christian character, and his good qualities as a citizen.

May 19, 1829, he married Miss Lydia Carpenter Kipp, a native of New York State, and of eight children, resulting from this union, only five, all sons, are now living. John K., the eldest

son, is a banker at Jackson, Minnesota; James Hiram is in California; George Fox is in a store at Honeoye Falls, N. Y.; William Penn is a lawyer in Kincardine (sketched on another page), and Granville is a physician in New York city.

Though past his four score years, Mr. Brown stands erect, is active for a man of that age, and has a wonderful grasp of memory. His conversation in regard to pioneer life in Canada, and indeed regarding all his early experiences, hardships and adventures, is decidedly entertaining. No man in Kincardine is held in higher esteem.

DAVID GLASS, Q.C.,

LONDON.

DAVID GLASS born on the 20th July, 1829, at the township of Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, Province of Ontario. His parents are from the North of Ireland. He is a brother of Sheriff Glass, mentioned in a preceding sketch of this volume.

At the age of sixteen he, in partnership with his brother William, opened a branch of the grain business, in which their father had for many years been engaged.

At eighteen, having accumulated some money, he dissolved partnership with his brother, and for about a year attended the grammar school (of which Benjamin Bagley, M. A., was Principal), with a view to the study of the law. At this time, however, the discovery of gold in California having been made, he suddenly left school and set out for that distant El Dorado. This was in December, 1848. Upon reaching New York he, with twenty others formed a company, chartered the schooner "John Castiner," and on the 10th January, 1849, sailed for Brazas Santiago, Texas. The party, after great privation and the loss of some of their number, managed to cross the continent on horesback and on foot through Mexico, and to reach the Pacific Coast at Saul Blass, where they separated, young Glass with two others arriving at San Francisco on the 16th July, 1849. In the winter of the same year he returned to Canada where he has since remained.

On the 22nd of December, 1852, Mr. Glass was married to Sarah Dixon Dalton, second daughter of the late Henry Dalton, Esq., by whom he has two children, a daughter and a son.

After his marriage, following up the cherished ambition of his life, he studied law, and was called to the Bar in Easter term, 1864, when he at once entered upon a large and lucrative practice, holding many important briefs, including the defence of Thomas Coyle, in the celebrated Campbell murder case; the trial lasted five days; Mr. Glass's defence was a very earnest and able effort. Coyle was acquitted. Amongst other similar cases he defended Smith in the celebrated Finley murder trial at Sarnia, this case was finally disposed of upon an application

to the Privy Council in England. Mr. Glass was created a Queen's Counsel in the Spring of 1866, and continues to practise his profession in partnership with his son, Chester Glass, barrister-at-law.

In 1865, he published a pamphlet and caused a vote to be taken in the old Parliament of Canada, on the subject of the Canada Company. He pointed out the injustice inflicted upon settlers, whereby considerable reduction was made in the price of their lands.

When quite young Mr. Glass took an active interest in municipal and political matters. In 1855, '56, and '57, he represented one of the wards in the city council of the city of London, Ontario, and in 1858 was elected mayor. During the year he also discharged the duties of Police Magistrate and Recorder without salary, the fees being given by him to the poor fund of the city. At the end of the year the Hon. Frank Smith and Alderman Flock, on behalf of the Corporation, made him a valuable presentation of silver plate. In 1864 he again contested the city with Mr. F. E. Cornish for the office of mayor, and was elected. The first day of the contest the voters' booths were broken up, and Colonel Shanley's battery called out to preserve order, which it did during the whole of the second day. In 1865 he was again elected mayor without opposition.

In 1867, as a supporter of Sir John Macdonald's Government he contested the County of Bothwell for a seat in the House of Commons with the Hon. David Mills, and was defeated. In 1872, as a supporter of the same Government, he contested the East Riding of Middlesex and was elected for the term of five years, but during the first session the Government was charged with having been bribed by Sir Hugh Allan, the latter having paid the Government and others in their interest over $350,000. When the charges were first made Mr. Glass and other supporters treated them with contempt, and ridiculed the idea of their being true, but upon a commission of enquiry, made under oath, both Sir Hugh Allan and Sir John, in substance admitted the charges to be true, then it was that Mr. Glass and other former supporters of the Government refused to express confidence in the leaders of the Conservative party. After the holding of the commission of enquiry and the close of the evidence, the House of Commons convened on 23rd of October, 1873, when a motion was made disapproving of the conduct of the Government; the debate on the motion was very earnest, but not marked by much violence. The former supporters of the Government held consultations from day to day, and to the number of sixteen resolved to support the vote of want of confidence. Mr. Glass was the first to speak; this took place on the 28th October, and the Government resigned office the week following, viz., on the 5th November, 1873. The Hon. Alexander Mackenzie came into power, and the sixteen former supporters of the old Government continued to support the Reform party.

The Parliament had then four years more to run, while Mr. Glass and other supporters advised an immediate dissolution in order that the people might pronounce upon what was then known as the "Pacific Scandal Resolutions; the House was dissolved, and a new election

took place on the 29th January, 1874, when the new Government was sustained by a majority of over seventy out of a house of 206, whereas the former Government had a majority before the charges were made of over thirty, thus reversing about one quarter of the aggregate number of the constituencies. While Mr. Glass, representing a strong Conservative Riding, was defeated by a majority of forty-four. He was again unsuccessful in the same Riding in 1878. He is a member of the Masonic order of long standing; Past-Master of Kilwinning Lodge, and in July, 1879, was elected by the Grand Lodge of Canada, a member of the Board of General Purposes.

Mr. Glass was one of the founders of the Agricultural Loan Company, and continued with it until he resigned his position there upon the formation of the English Loan Company.

In 1875, during the absence of Judge Elliott in England through ill health, Mr. Glass discharged the duties of his office.

In addition to his professional duties he is a Director of the English Loan Company.

JOHN PAGE,

OTTAWA.

THE subject of this sketch, the Chief Engineer to the Department of Public Works, is a native of Fifeshire, Scotland, where he first saw the light of this world, on the 9th July, 1816. His father was John Page, a contractor. He received his early mental training in the University of Glasgow, not, however, completing the full college course. He was bred an engineer, and, before leaving his native land, served a while as Engineer of the Northern Lighthouse Board, under Robert Stephenson.

Mr. Page crossed the Atlantic Ocean in 1838, and was engaged for four years on the Erie Canal, in the State of New York, entering the service of the Canadian Government on the Welland Canal in 1842, and being still engaged in that service.

He was appointed Chief Engineer to the Department of Public Works in 1853, and ten years later declined the offer of Deputy to the Minister of Public Works. Engineering has been his life study and his life work, and he is a thorough expert in his profession. The principal lighthouses in the Strait of Belle-Isle, as well as on Lake Huron, and a great number of the lake harbors in the Province of Ontario were constructed under his direction. The enlarged system of canals between Lake Erie and the city of Montreal, involving great professional and practical knowledge, are now being carried out under him. On these subjects he has written many full and elaborate reports—one lately issued is looked upon with deep interest by those familiar with, or requiring information on, such matters. The Government or

the public has no more faithful servant, as fully evinced by the numerous arbitrations and commissions with which he has been intrusted—no one more capable or efficient in his own peculiar work.

The wife of Mr. Page was Elizabeth Grant Wylie, daughter of Dr. Alexander Wylie, of the County of Dundas, Canada, their union being dated June 15, 1852. They have seven children, four sons and three daughters, the family making their home in Brockville, seventy miles from Ottawa. The children are receiving an excellent education. The family are Presbyterians, worship at the First Church, Brockville. Their house, a little out of town, is one of the finest in this locality, standing on a sightly ten acre lot, and almost buried in a forest of evergreen, with maple, mountain ash, chestnut, and a few other kinds of trees, interspersed. The view on all sides, excepting on the east, is broad and charming. Any prince of the old world might be delighted with such a rural and romantic home.

MALCOLM CAMPBELL,

LUCKNOW.

THE first merchant in Lucknow, was Malcolm Campbell, from Inverness-shire, Scotland, where he was born on the 4th of April, 1819. His parents were Donald and Ann (McGregor) Campbell. Malcolm was educated in the parish schools of his native town; aided his father on the farm until 1846, and then came to Canada, locating at first in the township of Blenheim, County of Oxford, where he taught school two years, and then kept a store one year. He sold out, went to Kirkwall, in the County of Wentworth, where he dealt in merchandise until 1859, when he settled at Lucknow. When he opened his store here, the country was almost a dense forest; and in twenty years he has seen this section of Huron and Bruce counties converted into a very thrifty agricultural district, and Lucknow become a smart village with more than a dozen merchants in different branches of business, and various manufactories. Mr. Campbell was not only the first, but is the leading merchant in the place, being in the general trade, and doing a highly remunerative business—about $60,000 a year. His custom comes from all points of the compass, and in some directions from a great distance; and his reputation for honesty and fair dealing stands high.

With the exception of one year, Mr. Campbell has been postmaster since he first settled in Kirkwall, and has been a justice of the peace and an issuer of marriage licenses for fifteen or twenty years. He was in the council of Kinloss, and reeve of that township several times; was the first reeve of the village of Lucknow, and served three successive years, and then declined to serve longer.

Mr. Campbell is a Reformer, one of the leading men in the party in this part of Bruce county, and has been President of the County Reform Association.

He is a member of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, a liberal supporter of religious and benevolent societies, and a worker in the Sunday school. He is a fine sample of "the honest Scotchman."

In August, 1849, Miss Margaret Armstrong, of Kirkwall, was joined in wedlock with Mr. Campbell, and they have ten children living, and have buried two.

ELBRIDGE A. HERRIMAN, M.D.,

LINDSAY.

AMONG the best read and most skilful physicians and surgeons in Lindsay is Elbridge Albert Herriman, son of Luther Herriman, also a physician, who is still living, and a resident of Port Hope. At the time of Elbridge's birth, August 27, 1834, the family were residing at Haldimand, County of Northumberland, Ont. His mother, before her marriage, was Abigail Dean. He received his literary education at Toronto, his medical, in the medical department of Victoria College, Toronto, being graduated M. D., in 1860. After practising two years in Durham county, the civil war being in progress on the American side, he crossed the line and entered the United States service as acting assistant surgeon, being some time surgeon in charge of the 18th New York Volunteers, operating in Virginia, and was at length appointed surgeon of the regiment, but his health failing, he was obliged to decline the position.* After a few months' rest, and a visit to his friends in Canada, the Doctor returned to the United States, entered the service once more (1864) and remained until the close of the war in April, 1865, having, the

* When Dr. Herriman found it necessary to decline the position of surgeon, the line officers addressed to him the following testimonial letter, dated at Portsmouth, Va., November 7, 1863:—

"*Dr. E. A. Herriman, Assistant-Surgeon U. S. Army,*

"DEAR SIR,—The undersigned line officers of the 118th regiment New York Volunteers deeply regretting the necessity which removes you for the present from our circle, desire to convey to you some expression of our high esteem for your professional and social character, and also on behalf of the men in our respective commands, to tender to you the sincere thanks for the uniform kindness and fidelity with which your professional services have been rendered in the season of general and almost unprecedented sickness with which the regiment has been afflicted during the few months of your connection with it. It has been to you a season of severe mental and physical labor, and an occasion to test severely your moral character as well as professional skill; and we bear cheerful testimony to the elevation of the one and the success of the other. And be assured, Sir, that you bear with you the warm regards of the entire regiment, and our most earnest desire for your future prosperity and happiness. And should a kind Providence so order events as to render consistent your return to and permanent connection with this regiment, you will meet with a most hearty welcome from us all."

The above was signed by every Captain and First and Second Lieutenants of the Company, and subsequently endorsed by the Major and Chaplain.

latter part of the time, charge of the Prison Hospital at Camp Douglas, Chicago. He was also on the Board of Medical Examiners.

Returning to Ontario, Dr. Herriman located, the same spring, at Lindsay, which has since been the radiating point. He has at times done a great deal of service in the line of consultation, not unfrequently going from forty to fifty, sometimes sixty or seventy, miles from home. He has had a liberal share of surgery, but in a country like that in which he is located, no branch of the healing art can be made a specialty; hence his practice is general, and at the same time liberal and lucrative.

In 1876, Dr. Herriman went to New York city, and spent some time at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and in several hospitals there, paying particular attention to surgery and the diseases of women. He is now reaping the benefits of that walk among the hospitals, in the increased confidence of the people in his skill and in his enlarged practice. He is a man of great urbanity, very cordial, and his presence alone, on some occasions, is as good, perhaps, as any other medicine.

Dr. Herriman is a Reformer in politics, a man of decided views, but lets nothing interfere with his professional duties. While in Durham county, he was appointed coroner of the United counties of Durham and Northumberland, but in Lindsay, we cannot learn that he has held an office of any kind. The demands of his profession are evidently all the tax on his time that he desires.

His religious connection is with the Canadian Methodist Church, and his "walk and conversation" indicate the christian gentleman.

Dr. Herriman has been married since February 27, 1856, his wife being Miss Annie Maria Stickle, of Orono. They have four children, Stella May, Albert Rollen, Lizzie Maud, and Wilfred Devere, all pursuing their studies at home, Lindsay having first class schools.

GEORGE KEMPT,

LINDSAY.

GEORGE KEMPT, sheriff of the county of Victoria, born in the town of Cromarty, Scotland, in 1822, is a son of Kenneth and Anne (Williamson) Kempt, members of the agricultural class. The family emigrated to Canada when George was ten years old, and settled in the township of Dummer, Peterborough county, where our subject finished his education in the public schools. At thirteen he commenced learning the mercantile business, and was in trade for himself in the county of Peterborough until 1853, when he removed to Lindsay, the seat of justice of the county of Victoria. Here he was a general merchant, an extensive lumber dealer

and grain buyer, till appointed sheriff in 1872. Mr. Kempt had previously been a town and county councillor, and was member for the south riding of Victoria, of the first Dominion Parliament, being elected in 1867, and serving the full term of five years. His politics are Liberal; he was chairman of the Reform Committee for the county at one time; was formerly very active as well as influential in his party, but latterly has paid little attention to politics.

His religious connection is with the Presbyterian church, in which he was reared, and where his standing is good.

In September, 1849, Mr. Kempt married Miss Annie Jane Macaulay, of Trenton, county of Hastings, and daughter of Denis Macaulay, merchant.

Our subject has a very solid build, is five feet nine inches in height, and weighs 280 pounds. He has a florid complexion, a face that smiles easily and often, a very cordial address, and as much *bonhomie* as flesh.

THOMAS H. PARKER,

WOODSTOCK.

THOMAS HARRISON PARKER, Mayor of Woodstock, and one of its most successful business men, was born in Cumberland, England, February 10, 1828. His parents are John and Jane (Harrison) Parker, members, for a long period, of the industrious farming community. Both the Parkers and Harrisons are old Cumberland families. Jane Harrison was a niece of Jonathan Walton, a wealthy proprietor of coal and lead mines in that part of England. In 1831 the family emigrated to Upper Canada, and settled in Peterborough, where our subject spent fifteen years in farming, and attending a public school part of the time.

In 1846 the family removed to the township of Zorra, county of Oxford, where John Parker purchased a farm, and cultivated it for some years. He is now living in Woodstock. His wife died many years ago. She was an earnest christian, very domestic in her habits, and thoroughly devoted to the interests of her family.

At the age of twenty years our subject returned to Peterborough, and engaged in the lumber business during the summers, and attended the Rev. Mr. Taylor's grammar school in the winters. From 1850 to 1855 he was at Brantford and Hamilton a merchant's apprentice, when having acquired a knowledge of dry goods, he came to Woodstock, and set up for himself. At the end of one year he formed a partnership with John D. Hood, and he continued in the mercantile trade until 1873, when, having realized a comfortable competency, he sold out, and retired from active business.

While in trade, the excellent business habits of Mr. Parker were patent to the public, and he was frequently called to perform various duties in the municipality of Woodstock, being in

the council two or three terms, and subsequently filling the office of second and first deputy reeve. In 1878, after a warm contest, he was elected mayor, and did so well the first year, and became so popular, that he was re-elected by acclamation, and is still holding the office, making a very efficient chief magistrate. He is also President of the Mechanics' Institute, an office which he has held for seven consecutive years. He was the first President of the Woodstock Board of Trade, and is thoroughly identified with all the interests of the town.

Mr. Parker is a Liberal in politics, a Reformer from principle, being in every sense a progressive man. He evidently believes that the "world moves," and that man ought not to do less. He is a Master Mason, but we cannot learn that he has been very active in the order.

June 1, 1859, Miss Annie Hood, daughter of Jabez Hood, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and sister of John D. Hood, already mentioned, was married to Mr. Parker. Their family consists of two daughters, twins, Annie Louisa and Jessie Eleanor.

JOHN MERCER,

CHATHAM.

JOHN MERCER, one of the sheriffs longest in office in the Province of Ontario, is a descendant of a very ancient English family, whose progenitors went to England from Normandy with William the Conqueror, and settled near Hastings, county of Sussex; members of the family still holding property there.

Our subject was born in the city of London, May 16, 1816, his father being Robert Mercer, a timber merchant. The maiden name of his mother was Sarah Hathaway Treacher. He was educated at a private school in Kent, where Lord Beaconsfield was once a pupil; in 1833 accompanied the family to Canada, they settling on a farm at Amherstburgh. In those days emigration was much more of a task than it is now. The family were thirteen weeks on the Atlantic Ocean, nearly two days on the Hudson river, six days on the Erie canal, and two days on Lake Erie. Twenty-seven years afterwards the mother of our subject visited England, and was just as many days in making the whole trip, as she was weeks in 1833, in crossing the ocean.

In 1835 Mr. Mercer and family, twelve in all, went to Windsor. Our subject spent two years in Philadelphia, Pa., returned to Windsor; became postmaster there about 1840—the first officer of the kind in the place, being deputy collector of customs at the same time; was deputy sheriff of the Western District* including Essex, Kent, and Lambton counties, from 1840 to

* The sheriff at that time was George Wade Foott, from the city of Cork, Ireland, and at one time sheriff of that city. He emigrated to Canada about 1836; became sheriff of the Western District in 1840, and held the office until 1848. He resides at Thornbury four miles below Chatham, a beautiful country seat; and in 1875 he and his wife had their golden wedding. Mrs. Foott was a daughter of Sir Anthony Perrier, of Cork. Mr. F. keeps an "open house" all the year round, and dispenses hospitality with a munificence becoming a prince.

1851; and on the division of the counties removed to Chatham, Shiretown of Kent, and in 1853 was appointed sheriff, an office which he has held for nearly twenty-seven years, discharging its duties with great acceptance to the community.

Sheriff Mercer is truly, we may say intensely, loyal to the Crown of his native country, in politics calling himself a "Tory," and glorying in the name. In religious belief, he leans towards Unitarianism, but attends the Episcopal church.

After being in Canada half-a-dozen years, Sheriff Mercer returned to England, and on the 15th of June, 1839, at Norwood, near London, was joined in wedlock with Miss Bathia Sarah Morrison, a playmate of his early years. There are four children, all married and settled in life, two daughters and two sons. Bathia S., the eldest of all, is the wife of Rev. F. G. Elliott, pastor of the Episcopal church, Sandwich; Ellen Morrison is the wife of A. G. McWhinney, of the Post Office Department, Ontario; Robert is the governor of Kent county jail, and Harry is deputy sheriff of the same county, both residing at Chatham. Mrs. Mercer died March 17, 1879. She was an exemplary christian mother, a member of the Episcopal church, and her death was a great loss to the family.

Sheriff Mercer has long been a resident of Ontario; is well read in its history; and is a ready and interesting converser.

THOMAS HODGINS, M.A., Q.C.,

TORONTO.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Dublin, Ireland, where he was born on the 6th of October, 1828, being the fourth son of the late William Hodgins, Esq., of that city, and formerly of the County Wicklow. His mother's maiden name was Frances Doyle, daughter of the late James Doyle, Esq., Newcastle, County Wicklow, Ireland.

Mr. Hodgins was educated in his native city, and at Bristol, England; and in 1848 emigrated to Canada, coming to Toronto, where he entered the public service as a clerk in the Educational Department, In 1852, he matriculated in the University of Toronto, where he gained the University Scholarship in Civil Polity and History; he also obtained first-class honors with the degree of B. A., 1856, receiving also the degrees of LL.B., in 1858, and M.A., in 1859. Having decided to adopt the legal profession, he entered the Law Society and was called to the Bar of Upper Canada, Hilary Term, 1858. He has since practised in the Common Law and Equity Courts, and is frequently engaged as Counsel in Parliamentary Election cases. In 1878 he was associated with Attorney-General Mowat as Counsel for the Province of Ontario in arguing the question of the Northern and Western boundaries of the Province of Ontario before the arbitrators appointed by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, viz: Sir Edward Thornton, Sir Francis

Hincks, and Chief Justice Harrison. The award of the arbitrators gave to Ontario 62,000,000 acres of land in addition to the 64,000,000 acres formerly owned by her, and extended her northerly limits to the shores of Hudson's Bay.

In February, 1873, Mr. Hodgins was created a Queen's Counsel by the Dominion Government on the recommendation of Sir John A. Macdonald, then Minister of Justice. In Easter Term, 1874, he was elected a Bencher of the Law Society of Upper Canada, and again in Easter Term, 1876. In Michaelmas Term, 1875, he succeeded Mr. (now Chief Justice) Moss, as Chairman of the Legal Education Committee of the Law Society. Prior to this he had acted as Senior Law Examiner in the Faculty of Law, of the University of Toronto, for some years, until elected by the Benchers as the Representative of the Law Society in the Senate of the University, as successor to the late Hon. J. H. Cameron, Q.C., M.P. In 1863 he edited, in connection with the late Chief Justice Harrison, a volume of Municipal Law Reports, and since then has published Law Manuals on Education, Parliamentary Elections, Voters' Lists, and other works. Mr. Hodgins was also for some years a contributor and equity reporter to the Upper Canada *Law Journal*, and is still an occasional writer for the Periodical Press on Parliamentary and legal questions, chiefly under a *nom de plume*. He was one of the originators of the Toronto University Association, and of the present University College Literary and Scientific Society (founded in 1854), of which he afterwards became President.

Politically Mr. Hodgins is a Liberal, and was returned to the Provincial Parliament at the general elections held in March, 1871, as member for West Elgin. He resigned his seat in the Ontario Legislature in September, 1878, to contest West Toronto for the House of Commons, on which occasion one of the leading journals thus referred to the public services of Mr. Hodgins:—

"Having a decided taste for Parliamentary life, he has devoted much time to all legal points connected with elections, as well as to constitutional questions, and is well qualified to deal with these matters as a member of the House of Commons. Mr. Hodgins was in 1874 appointed a Bencher of the Law Society, and has been an influential member, paying much attention to the subject of legal education, and after the death of the late Mr Hillyard Cameron, was appointed by the Bar their representative on the Senate of the University of Toronto. In 1871 he was chosen by the electors of West Elgin to represent them in the Parliament of Ontario, and was re-elected in 1875. Mr. Hodgins has taken an active part in legislation, and is a dignified and persuasive speaker. He is one of the most industrous and persevering of men, and has an important career before him in the House of Commons if he is elected for West Toronto. His personal character is without reproach, his public reputation is without a flaw, and he is one of the few men who are alike willing and able to undertake work for the public in a self-sacrificing spirit. The electors of West Toronto who desire an honest, straightforward, and useful representative, should give their votes with unanimity for Mr. Thomas Hodgins, convinced, as we are, that his conduct will never cause them to regret the act."

Another journal thus referred to him:

"West Toronto would do itself very great honour by electing Mr. Hodgins. This gentleman is a man of exceptional ability, and would have been before this time a Minister of the Crown had it not been felt that Toronto had already its full quota among members of the Cabinet. His abilities are of that substantial character

that would give him a leading position not only in the committee rooms, but also on the floor of the House of Commons. His return should be made a matter of pride and the object of the personal exertion of every elector in the Riding.

He was defeated at that election. His parliamentary measures include amendments to the law of Property and Trusts, *Choses in Action*, Fusion of the Courts of Law and Equity, Finality of the Voters' Lists in Parliamentary Elections, Short-hand Reporting in the Courts, etc.

On the 22nd November, 1858, he was married to Maria Burgoyne, daughter of the late John Scoble, Esq., who represented West Elgin in the Canadian Parliament from 1863, until Confederation.

WILLIAM LEES, M.P.P.,

FALLBROOK.

WILLIAM LEES, the new Member of Parliament for the South Riding of Lanark, is a son of William Lees, senior, who came from Scotland in 1817 and settled at Bathurst, County of Lanark, in the following year. The country was then called the Bathurst District. The mother of our subject, before her marriage, was Barbara Tait, who gave birth to him November 21, 1821. William Lees, senior, was a pioneer farmer in the County of Lanark, and to the same occupation his son was bred, he receiving a common school education, having, luckily, most of the time, a good teacher.

Mr. Lees continued to farm almost exclusively until 1851, when he built a saw-mill, and ten years ago added a flouring-mill, and is now engaged in manufacturing lumber and flour as well as in farming. He has about five hundred acres of land, largely improved, in the neighborhood of Bathurst, and other lands in other parts. He is one of the leading business men in this part of the riding.

Mr. Lees has been a magistrate nearly forty years, being appointed when he was a young man; became a township councilor in 1856, and held that office for twenty years, and has been a reeve fourteen or fifteen years, and warden three years. No man in the County of Lanark has probably had more to do with its municipal matters than Mr. Lees. He has given much valuable time to the interests of the township and county, being an industrious, practical and faithful business man.

He was connected for many years with the militia under the old system, and was promoted from the rank of ensign by degrees to that of captain.

Mr. Lees was elected to the local Legislature on the 5th of June, 1879, and has just attended the first session of the fourth Parliament, paying very close attention to legislative duties. He is a Conservative, quite liberal in his views and feelings, and stands well, as far as we can learn, with all parties. For several years he was President of the Conservative Association;

has taken an active part in agricultural matters, and was for two years president of the agricultural society of his riding, and has been a delegate two or three times to the Provincial Agricultural Association.

He is a Free Mason, a third degree member of Evergreen Lodge, No. 209.

Mr. Lees has been married three times, first to Mary, daughter of Col. Playfair, of Bathurst, formerly a member of the old Canadian Assembly; the second time to Miss Margaret Ward, of the same township, and the third time to Miss Annie Irvine Laurie, of Perth. He has nine children living, and has lost one daughter.

THOMAS LONG, M.P.P.,

COLLINGWOOD.

THE subject of this biographical sketch, is descended from German ancestors on his father's side, the progenitor of the family settling in the County of Limerick, Ireland, about the commencement of the 17th century. In that county our subject was born, August 7, 1836, his parents being Thomas and Margaret (Farrel) Long. His father who was an agriculturist, died in the old country in 1847; his mother is still living there. Mr. Long was educated in part at the national school at Shanagolden; came to Canada in 1850, with his wardrobe carefully done up in a small cotton handkerchief, and without an overcoat or under clothes for the following winter; apprenticed himself to a merchant at Mono Centre, County of Simcoe; at the end of three years (1853) went to Buffalo, N. Y., and finished his education in one of the graded schools; returned to the County of Simcoe, and took a situation in a store at Nottawa village in the township of Nottawasaga, and held it for four years; and in 1857 moved to Collingwood, and took charge of the mercantile business of Messrs. Buist and Melville.

In the autumn of 1858, Mr. Long commenced the mercantile trade for himself, taking his brother, John Joseph Long, into partnership in 1866. At Collingwood they have a dry goods and clothing store and adjoining it a grocery and provision store, and are also engaged in pork packing and steam-boating. They have likewise a store and flouring mill at Stayner, in the same county, and a branch store at Thornbury, in the County of Grey. Their merchandising and milling business in the aggregate amounts to about $400,000 per annum. They are among the leading business men in the County of Simcoe, and their energies and careful management have been crowned with brilliant success.

Mr. Long was in the town council of Collingwood from 1864 to 1870 inclusive; and was elected to the Ontario Legislature for the West Riding of Simcoe in 1875, and re-elected in 1879, and is an earnest worker in that body. His politics are Liberal Conservative; in 1877

he was President of the Collingwood Conservative Club, and is a man of much influence in the party as well as in the community generally.

His religion is Roman Catholic, and he has always maintained an excellent character. His correct, moral and business habits, and strict integrity have made him many friends, and have been no drawback to his success.

May 13, 1861, Miss Ann Patton, of Collingwood, was married to Mr. Long, and she is the mother of thirteen children, only six of them now living.

Mr. Long was for some years a director of the Lake Superior Navigation Company, leaving that position in 1874, and since 1877 has been a director of the Georgian Bay Transportation Company. He is a thorough going, public-spirited, plucky man, pushing ahead in every enterprise to which he puts his hands, and his fortunate ventures placed him years ago in very comfortable, not to say independent circumstances. He recognises the good hand of Providence in giving health and prosperity, and is grateful, no doubt, for the improvement of his wardrobe made in the last thirty years.

JOHN PRAIN,

MINTO.

JOHN PRAIN, warden of the county of Wellington, is a native of Perthshire, Scotland, and was born May 29, 1830, his parents being George and Ann (Sim) Prain. Prain is a rare name in Scotland, except in some parts of Perthshire and Forfarshire, it there being common. John was educated at a parish school in his native country; farmed until about twenty years of age; worked for a few years for a company engaged on public roads, and in the spring of 1858 came to Canada West, and settled in the township of Minto, four miles from Harriston, where he has been engaged in farming since that date, having one hundred and fifty acres largely under improvement. He has one of the best orchards in the township, and his farm is well stocked with cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, a portion of them thoroughbreds. He is ranked among the thrifty agriculturists of Minto—industrious, painstaking, and a prudent manager. He has been president of both the township and county Agricultural Societies, and is now a director of one or both.

Mr. Prain has been a school trustee, deputy-reeve and reeve, and is warden of the county —a position which he has merited by his excellent business habits, and the interest which he takes in county as well as township matters. His politics are Conservative.

Mr. Prain is a trustee and one of the managers of the Guthrie Presbyterian church, at Harriston, and his character stands high in the community.

December 12, 1851, he married Miss Betsy Keith, of Forfarshire, Scotland. They have no children.

Our subject is very much of a self-made man: was early put on a farm—his father being a boot and shoemaker;—took care of himself after he was nine years old, and attended largely to his own education. Whatever he has of this world's goods, is the result of his own hard earnings.

REV. EDWARD B. RYCKMAN, D.D.,

BRANTFORD.

EDWARD BRADSHAW RYCKMAN, pastor of the First Methodist Church, Brantford, is of United Empire Loyalist stock on both sides, his paternal grandfather coming to Canada from Duchess county, New York, and his maternal grandfather from New Jersey, the Ryckmans settling at first in Picton, on the Bay of Quinté, where Abraham W. Ryckman, the father of our subject was born. In 1812 the family came to Flamboro' West, where, on a farm near Hamilton, Edward first saw the light of day, March 22, 1830. The maiden name of his mother was Margaret Bradshaw, whose mother was a Vanderlip, she being of German lineage by both parents. "The fact of race," one writer has suggested, "may to some extent account for his healthy constitution, and patient love of work and study."

Our subject was reared on his father's farm; at twenty years of age he became connected with the preparatory department of Victoria College, Cobourg; entered the Freshman class at the end of one year; took the highest honors of his class every year, and was graduated in 1855, registering the highest number of marks, and consequently being valedictorian of his class. The Prince of Wales had not then visited Canada; there was no gold medal for the best scholar at "Victoria," and therefore young Ryckman was not gold medallist. A gentleman who was present, wrote as follows for the *Daily Recorder*, Toronto, nineteen years afterwards, "the writer well remembers being present at the Convocation that year, when he (Ryckman) won the red rose as the token of being the best student of the year. His essay on 'Rich and Poor' showed a somewhat democratic sympathy with the toiling children of poverty, and youthful contempt for the pretensions of wealth."

Mr. Ryckman remained one year at Cobourg, as tutor in the College; entered the ministry the next year; and the Rev. Dr. Carroll in the 5th volume of his work "Case and his Cotemporaries," referring to our subject at that period, says that "this worthy descendant of a worthy German-Canadian Methodist family, was destined to become one of the ablest conscience-stirring preachers, efficient administrators in circuit and district, college professors and governors and city pastors of the body." The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by his *Alma Mater* in 1879.

Dr. Ryckman held pastorates steadily for several years, in Yonge Street, Montreal, La Colle, Huntingdon, Kingston, Stanstead, Chatham, and before the end of his term of three years at the last place, was selected by the church to organize and open the Dundas Wesleyan Institute, of which he was Principal during its first three years, resigning to enter again upon the regular work of the ministry. Since leaving the Institute he has been pastor three years at Guelph, and is now in his first year at Brantford. His pastorates everywhere have been greatly blest in the strength of the churches. A gentleman who sat under his ministry during the term that he was at Guelph, thus writes: "During Dr. Ryckman's ministry at Guelph, his congregation increased. In the pulpit he excelled. His sermons were logical, eloquent, profound and yet simple, carrying conviction to the humblest capacity; and in his pastoral and official duties he was laborious and successful."

Dr, Ryckman was Secretary for two years of the old Wesleyan Conference of Canada; was successively Chairman of the Stanstead, Chatham, Guelph and Brantford Districts, and since the division has been President of the London Conference—being the youngest minister, we believe, that has ever held that position in that Conference,

In 1878 he was elected by the General Conference of the Dominion, as delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, to be held in Cincinnati, in May 1880.

Touching the character of Dr. Ryckman as a diplomatist and thinker, etc., the writer already quoted, thus remarks:

"He has little of the tact of the diplomatist, being frank and out-spoken in the expression of his sentiments with no deficiency of moral courage when circumstances require. He is not ready to agree with the last view of a case he has heard, but is an independent thinker, and not easily moved to change his convictions after they have been formed. He is a good specimen of frank, honorable, independent manhood."

In September 1860, the Doctor married Miss Emmeline E. Baird, of Montreal, daughter of Edmond Baird, many years a prominent business man there, and they have four daughters and one son.

JAMES SAUNDERS,

PAISLEY.

JAMES SAUNDERS, reeve of the village of Paisley, and postmaster, is a son of Robert and Jane (Wynn) Saunders, and was born in the township of Beckwith, County of Lanark, Ontario, March 14, 1839. His parents came from Kilkenny, Ireland. James was reared on a farm; finished his education in the Normal School, at Toronto; received a first-class Provincial certificate when twenty years of age, and taught between twelve and thirteen years, all but part of a year, in the County of Bruce, and more than half the time in Paisley. During the

period that he was thus engaged, he spent two years in logging and clearing land, and had a moderate taste of backwoods life. Teaching was more congenial, and he returned to it with a keener zest.

Mr. Saunders was appointed postmaster in 1869, and still holds that office, making an attentive and obliging Government official. When Paisley became an incorporated village, in 1874, he was chosen reeve, and has held the office steadily from that date, and, as the head of the municipality, he is prompt in the discharge of his duties, and painstaking in looking after the welfare of the village.

He was secretary-treasurer of the township Agricultural Society three years, and of the society of the same name for the north riding of Bruce four years.

On being appointed postmaster, Mr. Saunders dropped politics, being prior to that time a Conservative, and secretary at the time of the local Conservative Association. His religious connection is with the Church of England. He has a stable character, and is a valuable citizen.

The wife of Mr. Saunders was Mary Ann Rowe, of Paisley, daughter of Samuel T. Rowe, the original proprietor of Paisley, south of the river. She has had nine children, losing one of them.

WALTER LAMBERT, M.D.,

AMHERSTBURG.

WALTER LAMBERT, mayor, and the oldest and most prominent medical practitioner in Amherstburg, his birth taking place on the 10th of April, 1832, in the township of Niagara, Ontario. His father, Robert Lambert, a farmer, was the son of Cornelius Lambert, one of the United Empire Loyalists, belonging to "Butler's Rangers," and living in New Jersey at the time of the Rebellion of the American Colonies. Walter spent his younger years exclusively in study. After receiving a grammar school education, he studied medicine with Dr. Theophilus Mack, of St. Catharines; attended lectures in the Medical Department of Trinity College, Toronto, and received the degree of M.D., in 1856. While in college he was very studious, and was one of the principal prize men, bearing off such honors no less than five times, and being one of the honorary class of three at the final examination.

Dr. Lambert settled at Amherstburg, and has been in practice here for nearly twenty-four years, being the leading man in his profession in this part of the County of Essex. His standing among the medical profession is highly creditable, he being President of the Western and St. Clair Medical Association, which embraces four counties in the south-western part of the Province. He is a studious, ambitious, growing man.

Though having an extensive ride, and usually very busy in his profession, the Doctor

finds some time to devote to local, particularly educational, interests, and has been a member of the school board seven years, and chairman part of the time.

Dr. Lambert is a member of Christ (Episcopal) church, and has served as warden of the same. As far as we can learn, he is a well-wisher to his race, and a christian gentleman. He has been for several years treasurer of the Amherstburg Branch of the Upper Canada Bible Society. He is also receiver of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which order he holds a membership.

The wife of Dr. Lambert was Elizabeth Clement, daughter of John B. Clement, of St Davids, township of Niagara, married May 12, 1858. They have one son, Walter Clement, born in 1863, and lost a daughter in infancy.

JOHN McRAE,

PORT COLBORNE.

JOHN McRAE, the oldest merchant in Port Colborne, was born in Poolewe, Ross-shire, Scotland, September 15, 1800, being the son of Donald and Julia Ann McRae, and the seventh child of a family of ten children. It is a family remarkable for its longevity. The mother of John, whose surname was McRae, lived to be ninety-three years old; the grandfather of our subject was nearly 100 at his death, and his father was drowned by accident at sixty-five.

During the boyhood of John, the family made one or two moves; he secured a district school education; farmed and herded, until in his twentieth year, when he contemplated going to Cape Colony, but being disappointed in some of his arrangements, decided to come to Canada, with the intention at first of simply seeing the country. He was twenty-one days in making the voyage, on a brig, to Quebec, and that was not a slow trip from Scotland sixty years ago. Just before leaving the old world (1820), looking at a steamer on the Clyde, he predicted that if he lived fifty years, he should see steam used as a motive power on the land. Scarcely a lustrum had passed before George Stephenson had the railway system of England pretty well developed

Our subject spent a few years in the eastern part of Upper Canada, in manufacturing potash and in working on the Rideau Canal, and about 1834 found his way as far west as Fort Erie, and Port Colborne, permanently settling at the latter place in 1839, when Port Colborne had, perhaps, 250 people. At the opening of the rebellion near the close of 1837, he, with others, offered his services to aid in suppressing it, but the rebels soon abandoned Navy Island, and that ended his military career. At the time of the Fenian raid, in 1866, Port Colborne was for a short time full of British soldiers, and the house and store of Mr. McRae were opened to shelter them, other merchants and house-keepers generally doing the same. The village was literally packed with the defenders of the country, and for a short time the excitement was intense.

Only two or three families that were in Port Colborne forty years ago, are seen here to-day. For a great many years he was the leading merchant in the place, and at one time furnished supplies for nearly all the boats which passed through the Welland Canal, being a successful business operator.

Mr. McRae had several offices offered to him years ago, but he declined to accept any one of them, and has lived a very quiet life. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church.

He has been twice married: the first time to Miss Barbara McRae, of Glencoe, Upper Canada, she dying in 1847, leaving three children, all now dead; the second time he was united in 1848 to Miss Mary Graybiel, of the county of Welland. By her he has two children, John C., a medical student, and Edgar, who has charge of his father's store.

DANIEL E. McINTYRE, M.D.,

CORNWALL.

DANIEL EUGENE McINTYRE, sheriff of the united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, came from an old family in Argyleshire, in the west of Scotland, and was born in Oban, in that county, February 5, 1812, his parents being James McIntyre, a sea captain in the commercial service, and Mary McLachlan. The McIntyres figured more or less in the early wars of Scotland, particularly those in the age of feudalism.

The subject of this sketch was a graduate of Glasgow as an M.D., and a week later became a Licentiate of the Medical Board of Upper Canada. On the 7th of May, 1835, Dr. McIntyre left Glasgow for the New World, locating in the village of Williamstown, Glengarry, and there following his profession for fifteen years, with success, and gaining great respect in the community.

On the 10th of May, 1850, he was appointed sheriff of the united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, and at the time of writing has held that office nearly thirty years. He has made an efficient and popular officer, and commands the esteem of a wide circle of acquaintances. On being appointed to this office, he gave up the practice of medicine, in which line he had won a good reputation.

Sheriff McIntyre is a member and trustee of St. John's Presbyterian church, and has a good standing in the community, as well as in that religious body. He is a man of excellent impulses.

He was an Odd-Fellow before coming to Canada, and is among the oldest members of that order in this part of Ontario. His wife was Ann Fraser, of Fraserfield, Glengarry, daughter of Colonel the Hon. Alexander Fraser, married July 4, 1837. They have had seven children, and lost five of them. William R., the eldest son, was an under-graduate of arts of McGill Col-

lege, Montreal, and in law of the University of Toronto, and died at the age of twenty-two years. Mary died in her twentieth, Catharine in her twenty-seventh, and Christine in her twenty-fifth year, all having been thoroughly educated at the Convent of Villa Maria, Montreal. Jessie died when only five years old. Alexander Fraser McIntyre, the only son living, is a barrister, of the firm of Walker and McIntyre, of Ottawa; and Annie, the only daughter, is the wife of George S. Jarvis, clerk of the town of Cornwall. Like three of her deceased sisters, Mrs. Jarvis was educated at the Convent of Villa Maria. Mr. McIntyre has given all of his children most excellent opportunities for mental culture.

GEORGE ELLIOTT,

GUELPH.

GEORGE ELLIOTT, formerly one of the leading merchants in Guelph, and largely identified with its municipal history, is a native of Rochester, county of Kent, England, dating his birth February 27, 1819. His father, George Elliott, senior, a country gentleman, was descendant from an ancient Scottish family; his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Moulden, descended from an old Kentish family.

Our subject received a good education, including the mathematics and classics; came to Canada with the family in the autumn of 1832; was in business in Toronto and Cincinnati, Ohio, for several years; came to Guelph in 1850, and was a general merchant here until 1865 when he retired, having been eminently successful in his business. Here his father died only a few years ago in his ninety-fifth year, much lamented by many friends.

Mr. Elliott has served in the town, city and county councils, at sundry times, in all more than twenty years, having been town councilman, deputy-reeve, reeve, warden and mayor. He has done a great deal of valuable labor in the interests of Guelph, and the County of Wellington; was chairman of the building committee when the Town Hall and other public buildings were erected; was chairman of the old Board of Public Instruction, and for six years was a member of the High School Board of Trustees, taking great pleasure in aiding in the elevation of the standard of public instruction. He found earnest and efficient co-operators in this noble work. When in the council he was almost constantly chairman of the finance committee, having fine business talents, and being eminently trustworthy. He was arbitrator on behalf of the city upon the adjustment of the indebtedness between the county and Guelph, when the latter became a city. He is a justice of the peace. When the Guelph General Hospital was organized and opened in 1875 he was made chairman of the Board of Directors, which position he still holds.

Mr. Elliott is a Reformer, and quite an influential member of that party, being now, and

[illegible] of [illegible] and died at the age of twenty-two [illegible] twenty-seven [illegible] and Clara [illegible] her [illegible] Ste. Marie, Montreal. [illegible] Frank Melugin, the only son living, is a [illegible] of [illegible] and Annie, the only daughter [illegible] of Cornwall. Like those of the deceased [illegible] Sara Maria, Mr. Melugin has given [illegible] to [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Elizabeth [illegible]

[illegible] 3 good operations including the [illegible] in the autumn of 1882 [illegible] Tonsil and [illegible] 1883 [illegible] 1885 [illegible] 1887 [illegible] only [illegible]

[illegible] Chairman of the [illegible] Mr. [illegible] 1873 [illegible] Clerk of Peace [illegible]

WL

Mr. [illegible]

Jesse Elliott

having been for some time, president of the Reform Association for the south riding of Wellington. He is president of the St. George's Society, Guelph.

Mr. Elliott is a member of the Church of England; was warden of St. George's church, Guelph, for several years; and is a lay delegate to the Diocese of Niagara, and also to the Provincial Synod which meets at Montreal. He was a member of the Building Committee and treasurer, when the St. George's magnificent house of worship was erected, and is indefatigable in church and other work. The poor find a warm friend in Mr. Elliott, and his equally benevolent wife and his sister, who resides with him. His residence "Vinehurst," on the Paisley Street hill, is one of the most sightly and pleasant homes in this young and beautiful city.

LOUIS BREITHAUPT,

BERLIN.

LOUIS BREITHAUPT, mayor of Berlin, and one of the most successful business men in the town, was a son of Liborius and Catherine (Gœtze) Breithaupt, and born in Allendorf, Kurhessen, Germany, on the 8th November, 1827. He received a common German education; partially learning his father's business, that of a tanner, in the old country, and in November, 1843, came with the family to the United States, settling in Buffalo, N. Y., the next spring. There they built a small tannery on Seneca street, at the "Hydraulics," making it of slabs, and commencing to tan sheep-skins on a very moderate scale, subsequently purchasing other lands, and rebuilding and enlarging from time to time. Thus father and son continued to operate together until 1851, when Liborius Breithaupt died, and Louis carried on the business awhile alone without changing the firm's name, which was simply L. Breithaupt. In 1852, Jacob F. Schoelkoff became the partner of our subject, and in 1855 they purchased a tannery at North Evans, sixteen miles from Buffalo, and managed both tanneries until 1861, when Mr. Breithaupt sold out his entire interest, and settled in Berlin. Four years before this date he had started a tannery here, in company with his brother-in-law, Jacob Wagner, who died in the spring of the next year (1858). Finding it difficult and unsatisfactory to manage his business in Canada while residing in Buffalo, he concluded to concentrate all his capital here, and to make Berlin his home.

Mr. Breithaupt commenced operations here with thirty-two vats, adding from time to time until he has one hundred and forty-four vats; and while we are writing this sketch he is preparing to double this number, and is erecting a drying-house, with a capacity for 1,000 sides a week.

With his present facilities he is doing a business of about $120,000 a year. There is no

more enterprising manufacturer in the lively town of Berlin—none whose excellent business capacities have been better rewarded.

In addition to his tannery and his large brick house in a six-acre lot, on the outskirts of the town, Mr. Breithaupt owns the great three story American House block, which has ten stores besides the hotel, and several of the finest residences in town, not to mention other property scattered here and there.

He takes much interest in any public enterprise calculated to build up the town, and holds, at this time, the office of provisional director of the Waterloo, Wellington and Georgian Bay railway, projected continuation of the Grand Trunk road from Waterloo.

He has held successively the office of town councilman, deputy reeve, and mayor, being at this time at the head of the municipality of the town, and having an eye watchful of its interests.

Mr. Breithaupt is a member of the Evangelical Association, a trustee of the same, and one of the most liberal supporters of religious and charitable organizations in town.

February 8, 1853, he married Miss Catharine Hailer* of Berlin, and they have had ten children, nine of them still living. The parents are taking great pains to educate the children and to fit them for spheres of useful labor.

*Mrs. Breithaupt is a daughter of Jacob Hailer, a native of Baden, Germany. He left the old country in 1829, and after spending one year in Baltimore, Maryland, came to Canada, and settled where the town of Berlin now stands. That was just fifty years ago. He built the fifth or sixth house in the place, and followed the wheelwright business till a few years ago, his specialty being spinning-wheels and reels. He is in his 76th year, and somewhat deaf and infirm. His wife is also living, and quite smart and active. Mr. Hailer is a prominent member of the Evangelical Association, and has long been an officer of the same.

JAMES DICKSON,

GODERICH.

JAMES DICKSON, registrar of the county of Huron, and a pioneer in the county, is a native of Roxburghshire, Scotland, and was born on the 26th of May, 1816. His father, Archibald Dickson, was the youngest son of Robert Dickson, farmer of Gladswood, near Dryburgh, on the River Tweed. His mother, Elizabeth Rutherford Turnbull, was the eldest daughter of James Turnbull, an enterprising and leading farmer in Teviotdale.

Mr. Dickson, the subject of this sketch, was educated at the Jedburgh grammar school, and his education there was supplemented by one term at the Edinburgh University. In August, 1833, he with his father, came to what was then Upper Canada, now Ontario, and settled in the county of Huron. In the following year, his mother and the remaining members of the family,

two brothers and five sisters, all younger than himself, also came to this country, and joined himself and his father in their wilderness home.

On arriving in Huron, Mr. Dickson, senior, purchased from the Canada Company, three hundred acres of land in the township of McKillop, about two miles from where the flourishing town of Seaforth now stands. At that time the whole of the "Huron Tract," excepting a few small clearings on the Huron and London roads, and in the township of Colborne, near Goderich, was an unbroken forest. Mr. Dickson's father was the first actual settler north of the River Maitland, which flows through the township of McKillop. He erected a log house and commenced to clear his land in the month of September, 1833. Here, with his young family, he had many difficulties to surmount, and hardships to endure ere he succeeded in hewing out of the forest a comfortable home for himself and them. For many years Goderich was the only market for the Huron Tract, and even here it was frequently difficult to dispose of farm produce at any price; while the labor of transportation over the roads in those days,—if roads they could be called,—can scarcely be imagined by the people of the present generation. But, industry, combined with perseverance, will enable a man to overcome difficulties which seem actually insurmountable, and these excellent qualities Mr. Dickson, senior, possessed in an eminent degree. He was ultimately rewarded, for himself and his partner in life lived to see all these pioneer difficulties overcome, and were vouchsafed the privilege of viewing what had once been a "forest wild," converted into fruitful fields and a highly cultivated farm. But his time was not entirely occupied by clearing and tilling his land. He took an active part and prominent interest in the public affairs of his neighborhood. In 1843, he was commissioned a Justice of the Peace, and was for many years a member of the old district council, representing therein the united townships of McKillop, Hibbert and Logan. He was also associated with the late Dr. Chalk and Henry Ransford, Esq., as district commissioners for settling small debt cases. In 1862 the partner of his joys and sorrows, she who had shared with him in adversity and in prosperity, departed this life, and in three years afterwards he followed her to the tomb, his death taking place in 1865. Their memories will long live green in the hearts of many, especially of the older settlers, and their acts of kindness and generosity will never be forgotten. They are interred in the Harpurhey cemetery, one mile west of Seaforth.

In 1839, Mr. James Dickson left the family homestead in McKillop and purchased 200 acres of wild land in the township of Tuckersmith, one mile south of Harpurhey. This farm, now highly improved, he still owns. It is beautifully situated on the banks of the River Bayfield and is at present ably managed by his two youngest sons. In 1851 Mr. Dickson also commenced business as a merchant in the village of Egmondville. This business he carried on successfully for eleven years, when he sold it. While a resident of Tuckersmith, Mr. Dickson was elected to the position of reeve of the township, in which capacity he served from 1855 to 1860. He took an active interest in the affairs of his township and instituted many needed public improve-

ments. He also soon took a leading position in the county council. During his incumbency no less a sum than $400,000 was expended by that body for public improvements, and Mr. Dickson had the honor of drawing up and moving in council the motion upon which the vast gravel road scheme which has made Huron so famous throughout the Province, was founded. He also served for many years in the militia, having held several commissions, and was allowed to retire retaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He received his first commission while in active service on the St. Clair Frontier during the troublous times of '37 and '38. He was also the first clerk of the Division Court, established in Harpurhey, the Division embracing the townships of McKillop and Tuckersmith.

In 1861 Mr. Dickson was elected to the Canadian Parliament, as the representative of the united counties of Huron and Bruce. Here, he soon developed special qualities as a Legislator. He was a fluent, forcible speaker, a good reasoner, and an indefatigable, tireless worker. His genial, jovial disposition, also made him a universal favorite with his fellow members, and before the end of his first parliamentary term, he occupied a position among the leading and most influential members of the House. His popularity with his constituents may be judged from the fact that at the general election of 1863, he was returned by acclamation. At that time the population of the united counties of Huron and Bruce was at least ninety thousand. Some idea of the labor which Mr. Dickson efficiently performed in his representive capacity may be judged from the fact that his then constituency, of which he was the sole representative, is now represented in the local and general Parliament, by ten representatives.

In his address to his constituents in 1863, Mr. Dickson pledged himself to support any administration that would introduce a measure giving Representation according to Population. This was one of the burning questions at that time. Mr. Dickson, among others, believed that the Upper Canada majority was being governed by a Lower Canada minority, and that it was only through representation according to population that his Province, as well as the large and populous constituency he represented, would receive their just share of the public expenditure.* This principle having been recognised in the scheme providing for the Confederation of the Provinces, Mr. Dickson gave the Coalition Government, formed for the carrying out of

* Mr. Dickson will long be remembered for the active part he took in promoting the best interests of the new settlers in the backwoods. He knew, from personal experience, the many difficulties and discouragements they had to contend with, in clearing away the forest and making homes for themselves and families. He also knew that the Province at large would be greatly benefited by their success, and therefore warmly advocated in Parliament a more liberal policy towards them. At the sale of "Crown Lands," which took place at Goderich in September, 1854, many of the lots upon which settlers had entered a year or two previously and improved, were purchased by speculators, who had no intention whatever of complying with *the* conditions of sale requiring "immediate and continuous settlement." In most cases of this kind brought under his notice, Mr. Dickson succeeded in getting the Commissioner of Crown Lands to cancel the sales to the speculators, and the actual settlers, to their great relief, left in undisturbed possession of their lands. Mr. Dickson also materially assisted in obtaining a large amount from the "Improvement Fund," which he drew and transmitted to the townships in his county entitled to the same.

that scheme his unflinching support until Confederation was an accomplished fact. At the close of his parliamentary career in 1866, Mr. Dickson was appointed Registrar of the County of Huron, in room of the late John Galt, Esq., which important office he still holds.

In addition to his many other achievements both in public and private life, it may be mentioned in conclusion, that Mr. Dickson has done much, both by precept and example, to encourage the improvement of the flocks and herds of his adopted county. He now keeps on his farm in Tuckersmith, a remarkably fine herd of thoroughbred Durham cattle, and a good flock of Cotswold sheep, and as a breeder and exhibitor he enjoys much more than a local reputation.

In 1839 Mr. Dickson married Miss Jane Carnochan, a native of Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland. Of their family of eight children, only five are now living. Her father, Samuel Carnochan, was one of the first settlers in Tuckersmith, having emigrated from Scotland to that township in 1832.

GEORGE LEYS,

SARNIA.

GEORGE LEYS, Mayor of the town of Sarnia, and son of James and Ann (Williams) Leys, is a native of Cushnie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, dating his birth, August 12, 1830. He received a thorough parish school education; learned his father's trade, that of a tailor, and worked at it in the old country until 1853, when he emigrated to Canada West, and settled in Sarnia, the county town of Lambton, where he has resided since that date. Here at first he had charge of the merchant tailor's shop of his uncle, Alexander Leys, Esq., J. P., buying him out in 1858, and carrying on the business for himself. In 1872 he took into partnership his cousins, William and George Williams, and the firm of Geo. Leys and Co., does, on an average, a business of about $30,000. It is the leading tailoring and gentlemen's furnishing house in the town, and its standing is second to none here.

Mr. Leys is a first-class business man, and his services have often been required in the municipality of Sarnia, and in other positions of trust. He has been councilor and deputy-reeve two or three terms, a member of the School Board a period of years; Treasurer of the West Lambton Agricultural Society the last seven or eight years; ex-President of the St. Andrew's society, and is a Provisional Director of the Sarnia and Petrolia Railway, and mayor of the town for 1880.

Mr. Leys is a conscientious man, having scrupulous regard to his duties, in whatever position he is placed, and, as chief magistrate of the town, looks well to its various interests.

In politics he is a Reformer; he is Secretary of the West Riding Reform Association, and a man of decided influence in the party.

Mr. Leys is a member of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church; has been Treasurer and a Trustee of the same for fourteen or fifteen years, and is a man of sterling character.

In 1855, he was joined in marriage with Miss Jane Skeen, third daughter of the late John Skeen, Esq., merchant, Sheriff Clerk Depute, Tarland, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and she has had six children, only four of them now living. The eldest daughter, Annie Isabella, is the wife of Alexander Watson, of the "Detroit Seed Company," Mich.; the others are single.

REV. JAMES ELLIOTT, D.D.,

BROCKVILLE.

ONE of the self-educated and eminently successful clergymen of Ontario, is James Elliott, D. D., a native of Kingscourt, County of Cavan, Ireland, dating his birth October 12th, 1819. His father, David Elliott, and a man of powerful mind, a farmer, preached the gospel largely, and not without rich fruits, through the silent eloquence of a godly life. His mother, whose maiden name was Martha Young, was also a very pious woman, an Elizabeth and a Zacharias. In 1812 the whole family came to Canada—the pious members bringing their religion with them—and settled on a farm in the township of Fitzroy, thirty miles west of Ottawa, where our subject farmed until about twenty years of age, devoting, meantime, all his spare time to his education. The last part of his school privileges was enjoyed in the old country, the backwoods of Ontario being unfavorable for mental culture, so far as it regards institutions of learning, forty and fifty years ago. James had an older brother, Thomas Elliott, many years a school teacher, who was a classical scholar, and rendered much valuable assistance to our subject.

Dr. Elliott was converted when only twelve years of age, and in prayer-meetings, class-meetings, and other religious gatherings, early showed power of mind, in the rough, of no inferior order, and which, with a little polishing, would be likely to become of great service to the world. He was encouraged to exercise his gifts, and in spite of much innate modesty and conspicuous bashfulness, was early pushed forward into the itinerant work, commencing on the old Richmond Circuit, near Ottawa, 1841. He gave seven years to such thinly populated circuits as L'Orignal, Matilda and Kemptville, and was three years at Prescott, five at Hamilton, six at Quebec, three at Montreal, three at London, and three at Kingston, being stationed at Brockville in 1877.

While at Hamilton, in 1854, he lost the wife of his early manhood, who was Miss Harriet Flynn, of L'Orignal, married in 1844. She and one of her two children died of cholera, and were buried on the same day, in the same grave, the funeral being delayed for three hours, with the expectation every moment that the husband and father would also die.

Dr. Elliott went from Hamilton to Quebec as secretary of the Canada Conference; and was appointed to the chairmanship of that district, an office which he has held in different districts, to the present time. In 1866 he was nominated president of the Canada Conference, and appointed by the British Conference, taking the presidential chair the next year, and discharging the duties of that office, we are told by a writer in the *Canada Methodist Magazine*, March, 1875, "with remarkable efficiency." He has since been President twice of the Montreal Conference. The writer just quoted says of Dr. Elliott, that "he owes his standing to the safety of his judgment, the weight of his character, and his efficiency as a preacher. He is not a declaimer nor critically expository, but his preaching is original, sage, and satisfying. He is entirely devoid of *finesse*, and never condescends to any device for eliciting popular favor. If there are any circuits that desire smooth things to be prophesied to them, they are not likely to send for Rev. James Elliott; but if any circuit should get into complications, and require a strong, steady hand to hold the reins, there are a great many churches that our subject would be asked for."

He received the title of Doctor of Divinity from the authorities of Victoria College, in 1876, but we doubt if he feels any more learned, or wise or self-important. The honor was as unexpected as unsolicited. Although he has seen his three score years, and has been a very hard worker, he has great physical force and unabated mental vigor, steadily pressing on in his arduous labors, a stranger to "blue Mondays." For his pastoral "vacation" he may wait till the next world. Such a faithful worker must enjoy with especial zest, the "rest" which remains "for the people of God."

The present wife of the Doctor was Lydia Jane Maley, of Kemptville, daughter of Thomas Maley. They were married in 1856, and have four children. He has one child living by the first wife, whose father was from Vermont, and was a relative by marriage of the celebrated painter, Benjamin West.

DAVID J. HUGHES,

ST. THOMAS.

DAVID JOHN HUGHES, Judge of the county of Elgin, was born in Kingsbridge, Devonshire, England, May 7, 1820, his father being the Rev. David Hughes, a dissenting minister, and of a very old family from the South of Wales. His mother, whose maiden name was Jane Morrish Higman, belonged to an old Cornish family. In 1832 the father of our subject came with his family to Lower Canada, and two weeks after reaching Montreal, died of cholera at Coteau du Lac, and the widow returned to England with a daughter. The son, then twelve years of age, was afterwards adopted and educated by his brother-in-law, Hon. John Wilson, an

eminent lawyer in London, Ont., and subsequently one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. After going through the London grammar school, young Hughes commenced the study of law with Judge James Givins, then a barrister-at-law, residing in London; in 1837 became a member of the Law Society of Osgoode Hall, Toronto, and near the close of that year, with other students, volunteered to aid in putting down the rebellion. Though only in his eighteenth year, he was on guard during five consecutive nights, with no opportunity to lie down.

Mr. Hughes was called to the Bar in August, 1842; practised at Woodstock from December of that year until September, 1847, having the leading business there in his profession, and then entered into partnership with his brother-in-law at London, practising there until October 1, 1853. At this date, the county of Elgin having been set off from the county of Middlesex, he was appointed judge, and removed to St. Thomas, the county town. He is the only county judge that Elgin has ever had, having been on the Bench nearly twenty-seven years. He is an unusually well-read lawyer, and possesses a great deal of legal acumen; on the Bench he is dignified and impartial, and is very lucid and clear in his charge to a jury. He is highly esteemed by his associates on the bench, and has been called upon to hold assizes for different judges of the Superior Courts in different counties on about twenty occasions.

Since becoming a resident of St. Thomas, Judge Hughes has taken much interest in educational and other local matters, and was for fifteen years in succession chairman of the board of school trustees.

The Judge was a member of the Church of England, until 1874, and held a prominent position in that church as a lay delegate to the Synods of Toronto and Huron, and also of the Provincial Synod up to the time of joining the Reformed Episcopal Church, throwing in his entire and warmest sympathies on the side of Bishop Cummins of Kentucky and his coadjutors in the formation of that church.

We notice, by the published proceedings of the fourth General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, held at Ottawa, Ontario, in July, 1876, that Judge Hughes was in attendance, and took a prominent part in its proceedings, his most noteworthy act being the presentation of the following resolutions :—

"WHEREAS the Protestant Episcopalians of the United States of America and of Great Britain, Ireland, and her colonies, although professing the same standard of faith, and maintaining the same form of worship for the greater part of the past century, have been separated into independent church organizations :—

Be it therefore Resolved—1st. That this Council desires to record its thankfulness to Almighty God that, in his good Providence, there is now existing one body of Protestant Episcopalians who acknowledge the one great Head of the Church, Jesus Christ; brethren who sit in Council, irrespective of territorial divisions, under the presidency of the same bishop, indifferently chosen from among the bishops of either country. 2nd. That while we yield nothing in the subject of loyalty to our national sovereignties, or in the duties or obedience we owe, or the ties which bind us to the nations we inhabit, we declare that in matters of religion we are one, and recognise no geographical or artificial limits or boundaries, and that they are unknown to our church in spiritual matters. 3rd. Whilst we yield nothing in a proper love to our church, we hold out the right hand of christian fellowship to all who love the Lord Jesus in sincerity. 4th. Representatives and members of different national-

ities, and Provinces and States, we meet here on British soil—brethren of the same communion, animated by the same hopes, aiming at the same ends, seeking 'Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth, good-will to men.' We thus offer what we believe to be the best pledge of a Christian Church, that best hope of nations, that 'wars and rumours of wars shall soon cease, and that men shall learn war no more.'"

The above resolutions, offered on the 12th, were taken up the next day, and unanimously adopted by a rising vote; and on motion of Gen. Buckingham, of Illinois, Judge Hughes was elected and enrolled as a permanent member of the General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church. He has also been a member of the Committee on Doctrine and Worship ever since that meeting of the General Council.

In politics the Judge has always been a Reformer, being of the Lord John Russell and Baldwin school, and in 1869 was appointed by the Sandfield Macdonald Administration a member of the board of county judges, under the chairmanship of his Honor, Judge Gowan.

December 13, 1843, he married Miss Sarah Richardson, of London, Ont., and they have eight children living, and have buried two. Emma Elizabeth, the eldest daughter, is the wife of John A. Kains, barrister, county treasurer, and deputy judge of Elgin; Alice is the wife of Hezekiah Bissell, civil engineer on the Eastern Railway, Massachusetts; Edward, his eldest son, is an officer in the Ontario Bank, Toronto, and the rest of the children are at home.

JOHN PHILP, M.D.,

LISTOWEL.

JOHN PHILP, the leading physician and surgeon in Listowel, and the first person ever licensed to practise here, was born in Cobourg, in this Province, November 24, 1838. His father, Rev. Samuel C. Philp, senior, a Canada Methodist minister, was from Cornwall, England, preached many years in the circuit, and is still living, his home being at Prince Albert, Ontario. His mother was Mary Collins, also English. She died at Frankford, County of Hastings, in 1872. Our subject finished his literary studies at Victoria College, in his native town; studied medicine with Dr. James A. Whiting, of Berlin; attended lectures in the medical department of Victoria College, Toronto; received the degree of M.D. from that institution in 1860; practised a few months at the then new town of Drayton,—the first physician there—and in February, 1861, settled in Listowel.

In 1862, the civil war in the United States being in progress, and knowing that a good opportunity presented itself for acquiring additional knowledge of surgery, Dr. Philp went to New York city, and spent several months in Bellevue hospital medical college, the leading institution of the kind in that country. In 1875 he visited Europe, spent some time in Edinburgh,

Scotland, in studying his profession, and in December of that year was elected a member of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh. During the same time he spent a few months in London, visiting the hospitals, and by other means greatly enlarging his store of knowledge in medical science and collateral branches.

Mr. Philp had from the start a good practice in Listowel, and in skill as well as in the extent of his practice, has kept in the front rank. He is a coroner of the county.

His political views are Conservative, but he has little time to give to politics. As far as we can ascertain, his ambition seems to centre in his profession; he is satisfied to excel in that.

May 23, 1861, Mary Ann Bloor Dain, of Yorkville, Ontario, was married to Dr. Philp, and they have two children; Minnie Louisa and John Dain, who are at present pursuing their studies in the local schools.

THE CHISHOLM FAMILY,

OAKVILLE.

THE Chief of the Clan, James Sutherland Chisholm, of Strathglass, who, in Gaelic, is called Chisalick. This family, we learn, is of Lowland origin, yet has long been in possession of estates in the Highlands, and has been for centuries quite assimilated to the manners and customs of their Celtic neighbors. The memorial of Charles Forbes ranks them among the friends of Prince Charles Edward, and estimates their force at two hundred men. The Highland possessions of the family consist of Comer Strathglass, etc., in which is situated their castle of Erchless. The original seat of the family was, in all probability, in Roxburghshire, as the only person of the name who signed Rayman's Roll is "Richard de Chisholm, del County de Roxbury," and in that county the family still remains.

The branch of the Chisholm family which eventually settled in Oakville, came to Upper Canada in 1791, the progenitor being George Chisholm, who was born near Inverness, Scotland, in 1745, who settled first in Nova Scotia, where the late Col. William Chisholm was born, October 15, 1788. The former died at Burlington, in 1843, aged 98 years; the latter was educated in Flamboro, East; was lieutenant in No. 1 flank company, Lincoln militia, in the war of 1812-14, one of the companies that stormed and captured the Fort at Detroit; was also at Queenston Heights; after that war settled (1816), on his farm in Nelson, County of Halton, where, in addition to agriculture, he carried on merchandising for more than twenty years, being also postmaster, settling in Oakville in 1838. Col. Chisholm was appointed Captain 2nd Gore Militia, in 1816; colonel of the 4th Regiment Gore Militia, in 1824; colonel of the 2nd Regiment in 1830; commanded one of the divisions of militia in 1837-38, and was in the engage-

ment at Montgomery's Inn, on Yonge Street (December 7, 1837), and was at Chippawa while the rebels occupied Navy Island.

Col. Chisholm was a Liberal Conservative, and represented Halton in Parliament for sixteen years; was appointed collector of customs at Oakville in 1834, and held that office until his demise, May 4, 1842; and he was one of the commissioners for building the Burlington Bay and Welland Canals. He was an enterprising business man; built and owned the first vessel that passed through the Burlington Bay Canal; also built at Oakville, the steamers "Constitution," "Oakville," and "Burlington," as well as several sailing vessels, and the Oakville harbor. Although he has been dead nearly forty years, he is well remembered by the surviving pioneers in this part of the Province, and to all of them his memory is precious.

In 1812 he married Miss Rebecca Silverthorne, of Etobicoke, county of York, and she bore him six sons and four daughters, of whom one son, Robert Kerr Chisholm, and two daughters, Mrs. William F. Romain, and Mrs. Peter A. McDougald, are now living. She died in 1865.

Of the four sons, two should have mention in this connection, Col. George King Chisholm, and Robert Kerr Chisholm. The former was born in Nelson, September 4, 1814; educated at Upper Canada College; Sergeant-at-arms of the Upper Canada Parliament after the union of the Provinces; in active service during the rebellion; colonel of the 20th Halton Battalion for several years, and an enthusiastic promoter of the volunteer militia; aided with a company to form three provisional battalions and stationed them on the line, immediately after the St. Alban's raid of Southern sympathizers (1864); and during the Fenian raid (1866), his old Oakville company, now No. 1 in the Halton regiment, with him in command, was stationed at Fort Erie. Colonel Chisholm was reeve of Trafalgar in 1850-1852, mayor of Oakville for eight years, and was elected to the Canadian Assembly by the Liberal Conservatives in 1854, being for years a prominent man in this riding; married in 1840, Isabella, daughter of Colonel Robert Land, of Hamilton, by whom he had four sons and a daughter, who all survive him, he dying in April, 1874. He was a prominent member of the Masonic order; at the time of his death was Master of White Oak Lodge, No. 198, Oakville, and a great concourse of the fraternity attended his funeral, and assisted in paying the last respects to the remains of the greatly lamented brother.

Robert Kerr Chisholm, the only surviving son of Col. William Chisholm, senior, and collector of customs at Oakville since his father's demise, was born at Nelson, on the 26th of May, 1819; finished his education at the Gore District school, at Hamilton; settled permanently in Oakville in 1834; was reeve of Trafalgar in 1854 and in 1856, and of the town of Oakville from 1862 to 1865; was mayor in 1866, and a member of the town council from 1857 to 1871, and in 1879 and 1880, and has held the office of collector of customs steadily for thirty-eight years. His politics accord with those of his venerated father. He is a Royal Arch Mason, an Odd-fellow, and a member of the Presbyterian church.

In 1858 he married Flora Matilda, daughter of Shubael B. Lewis, of the State of New York, and they have one daughter and four sons.

The name of no family in Oakville is so fully identified with its history as the Chisholm, or has a more honorable record.

CHARLES HUTCHINSON,

LONDON.

CHARLES HUTCHINSON, County Crown Attorney, since 1858, a Son of Francis Hutchinson, a Physician and Surgeon, and Frances *née* Losh, and was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, June 22, 1826. His grandfather, Charles Hutchinson, from whom he was named, was an officer in the East India Company's service, there spending his life. Our subject was educated in the Royal Grammar School of his native town; came to London, Ontario, in 1846, and the next year was articled to Henry C. R. Becher, barrister; was called to the Bar at Michaelmas Term, 1852; was a partner of Mr. Becher for three years in the law; then alone for a short period, and in March, 1858, was appointed Crown Attorney for Middlesex. In 1869, on the death of John B. Askin,* who held the office of Clerk of the Peace, Mr. Hutchinson was appointed to that office also, and still holds both offices.

Mr. Hutchinson is a member of the Church of England, and a man whose integrity and general uprightness of character are unquestioned.

He has a second wife, being first married in August, 1858, to Mary, daughter of William Warren Street, of London. She died in 1861, leaving two children, since deceased. His present wife is Annie, daughter of H. A. Johnson, of the London Post Office Department, married December 4, 1866. By her he has five children.

*Mr. Askin was one of the early settlers in London, and held the office here mentioned about half a century.

FRANK TYRRELL,

MORRISBURG.

ONE of the best representatives of the legal profession in the county of Dundas, Ontario, is Frank Tyrrell, a young man who has risen with great rapidity since he became an attorney and was called to the Bar, and who is successful in every branch of his profession. He was born in the township of Williamsburg (which includes Morrisburg), October 6, 1845, his parents being Francis and Mary (Plantz) Tyrrell, members of the agricultural class. His father

came from Ireland about 1835, and settled in this country, and died in 1861. His mother, who is of German descent, is still living.

Frank received only a commercial-school education; read law in the office of A. G. Macdonnell, Esq., of Morrisburg; was admitted to practice as an attorney and solicitor in 1865, and called to the Bar in 1876. Since commencing the study of his profession, Morrisburg has been his home. As far as we can learn, he seems to have ignored politics, and devoted himself exclusively and closely to his profession, studying very hard during the leisure time which he has been able to command, and hence the rapidity of his growth and rise. As a criminal lawyer, his career is very brilliant. The first brief he held was a murder case, he being on the defence in the famous "Corry mystery," in which two Keelers, brothers, and their sister, Mrs. Corry, were accused of murdering Mr. Corry. The Crown finally broke down, and after a while the prisoners were released. In this whole trial Mr. Tyrrell acquitted himself with great credit, and showed himself to be master of the art of cross-examination. Mr. Tyrrell was a member of the town council of Morrisburg for three years, and deputy registrar of the county of Dundas about the same length of time, all the offices, we believe, that he would accept. He is thoroughly wedded to his profession, and offices would no doubt be a hindrance to his progress and success.

He is a member of the Church of England, and bears an irreproachable moral character.

On the 6th of October, 1870, Miss Gertrude Matthews, daughter of S. R. Matthews, of Morrisburg, was united in marriage with Mr. Tyrrell.

ALEXANDER MEIKLEJOHN,

HARRISTON.

ALEXANDER MEIKLEJOHN, first reeve of the village of Harriston, first mayor of the town, and its oldest merchant, was born on the field of Bannockburn, near Stirling, Scotland, April 3rd, 1830, his parents being John and Janet (Muirhead) Meiklejohn. He was educated at a parish school; served apprenticeship to the grocery trade; in 1851, when of age, came to Canada; clerked two years in a grocery store at Toronto; went to Stratford, and was in a store one year with U. C. Lee, then went to Carrenbrook (now Dublin), in same county, and had charge of a branch store for the same party until 1861, when he settled at Harriston. Here Mr. Meiklejohn was a general merchant until 1878, when he changed to hardware, in which he is now dealing exclusively, being the leading merchant, in his line, in the town. He does about $20,000 per annum. He has been quite fortunate in his mercantile operations, and is one of the most successful men in this part of Wellington county. Between 1871 and 1874 he put up a brick block with five business fronts, an adornment of the town.

When the village of Harriston was incorporated in 1873, Mr. Meiklejohn was elected reeve, and held that office several years; and when it became a town in January, 1879, he was elected mayor, and at the time of writing, is serving his first year in that office. Some years before being elected reeve, he was a school trustee, and held that position ten or eleven years. He was, for some time, secretary and treasurer of the township of Minto Agricultural Society.

Mr. Meiklejohn's political affiliations have always been with the Reform party, and two or three times his friends have nominated him for the local Assembly, but he refused to contest the election. He seems to be more ambitious to elevate his friends to office than himself. He is an earnest worker for the Reform cause.

His religious connection is with the Guthrie Presbyterian Church, in which he holds the office of secretary-treasurer. He is a kind-hearted, generous man, and very good to the poor. In 1851 he married Miss Elizabeth Hall, a native of Glasgow, Scotland. They have no children of their own, but are raising two nephews of Mr. Meiklejohn, the children of his widowed sister. They find in him all that a father could be.

NOTE.—Another early merchant in Harriston was Alexander McCready, a native of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, settling in this place in 1859, where there were only five or six shanties here. He was a general merchant for thirteen years; becoming assistant-postmaster at an early day, and has been postmaster since about 1864. He was one of the first school trustees in the township, and secretary-treasurer of the board several years; was auditor of the township of Minto until the village of Harriston was incorporated, and is now auditor of the town. He is a member of the Guthrie Presbyterian church, and a man of good moral and business habits. He has a wife and seven children.

PETER A. McDOUGALD,

OAKVILLE.

PETER ARCHIBALD McDOUGALD, mayor of Oakville for the last six years, was born at Port Glasgow, township of Alboro', county of Elgin, January 4, 1823. His father, John McDougald, a native of Scotland, came to Canada in 1817, and was a farmer in that county, and also held the office of postmaster a long time, dying in 1858. The mother of Peter was Sarah Campbell, who was born and reared within eighty rods of the seat of the Duke of Argyle, Inveraray, she coming to Canada in 1817, and dying in 1864. She was the mother of eight children, our subject being the third child.

He received his primary instruction from his father; a little later he attended the public school, "such as it was," and finished his education, in private, under the Rev. Mr. Ross, Presbyterian minister, obtaining a good knowledge of the most important English branches. He also studied very carefully the Gaelic language, and speaks, and talks, and writes it fluently.

At fourteen years of age young McDougald commenced serving his time with James Blockwood, in a dry goods store at St. Thomas, in his native county; in 1844 he came to Oakville, and for four years had charge of the business of Alexander Proudfoot; in 1848 he started a mercantile business for himself, at Georgetown, in company with Francis Barclay, but shortly afterwards, at the solicitation of Dunn and Co., of Quebec, commenced purchasing timber and staves for them, his field of operations being on lake Erie and the river Thames.

In 1854 Mr. McDougald formed a partnership with William F. Romain, of Oakville, in general merchandise, grain and produce, continuing to thus operate until 1857, when the firm was dissolved, and our subject has continued the same business up to the present time, doing, on an average, about $30,000 a year, irrespective of grain.

He is a first-class business man, and success has, as a general rule, crowned his varied business ventures.

During the rebellion of 1837-'38, Mr. McDougald was a volunteer in the 3rd company, 1st battalion Middlesex militia, stationed at Elliott's Point, at the mouth of the Detroit river. In 1861, at the time of the Trent affair, a company was raised in Oakville, and while our subject was absent he was appointed captain, and held that position until the excitement had passed away.

In 1857, when, by special Act, Oakville became an incorporated town, the subject of this notice was elected to the town council, and has been there ever since, serving as reeve eight years of this period, warden in 1871 and 1872, and mayor since January, 1874.

He is a reformer in his political creed, but not in full accord with the party, but very popular with all parties, being elected chief magistrate of the town every time by acclamation. He gives unqualified satisfaction, guarding well, as he does, the interests of the town; but it is against his wishes that he has thus long been kept in that office. His fellow citizens seem determined to keep him in that position, and both papers in town speak in high terms of praise of his administration. When he had been re-elected the fifth or sixth time, the *Standard* thus spoke of him:

"The nominations for municipal honors resulted in the election, by acclamation, of P. A. McDougald, Esq., for another term of office, as mayor of Oakville. This has resulted from a numerously signed requisition in this gentleman's favor, which has fully exemplified the confidence the citizens of this neighborhood have in that gentleman and his supervision of the affairs of the corporation during his past terms of office. Mr. McDougald has several times expressed a desire to retire from the position as head of municipal affairs here; but the ratepayers, believing that their interests have been so well guarded and cared for under his administrations in the past, deemed it their duty to urge him to accept nomination for another year. It is a healthy sign when a community have such confidence in any man, and in his public acts, as to place him in a position of trust and representation for several successive terms, and, although the duties at times may be onerous and somewhat irksome to a business man, yet we feel sure that Mr. McDougald has accepted office again, and has acceded to the wishes of his townsmen in the same spirit in which their confidence has been offered to him."

The *Express*, the other local paper, has uniformly spoken in equally as laudatory terms of the public services of Mr. McDougald. The public fully appreciates his work as a citizen.

He is an official member of the Presbyterian church; an active man in religious matters, and highly esteemed for his excellent moral qualities.

On the 21st of May, 1857, Miss Mary Jane Chisholm, daughter of Colonel William Chisholm, founder of Oakville, was joined in marriage with Mr. McDougald and they have two daughters and one son. The latter is a student in the university of Toronto; the former are at home.

WARRING KENNEDY,

TORONTO.

LIKE many others who have made their mark in Canada, the subject of our sketch, Mr. Warring Kennedy, is an Irishman, having been born in the County Down, in 1827. When young in years Warring Kennedy was taken to Londonderry, and placed in a school, where he received an ordinary education sufficient to qualify him for a business career. He commenced life in a dry goods store in the town of Kilrea, but at the expiration of his apprenticeship he went to Belfast, where he lived many years, earning for himself a reputation second to none for intelligence, undivided application to, and thorough knowledge of business, and enjoying such an exemplary character that several positions of trust were conferred upon him.

Finding that the harvest was not plenteous, and that the laborers were far from few, Mr. Warring Kennedy's natural inclinations, animated as they were by the laudable ambition of securing a prize in the race of life, prompted him in 1857 to emigrate to Canada. The young man arrived in Toronto at a time when not only the Dominion itself, but the neighboring States were passing through a crisis of unparallelled distress, and the prospects of employment for a stranger were far from cheering. To one of Warring Kennedy's stamp, however, the greater the difficulties, the stronger was his determination not only to surmount, but completely overcome them. We find him, therefore, at the earliest moment, accepting a situation by no means commensurable either in salary or position with what his business qualifications fairly entitled him to expect, The opportunity thus seized has never been lost, and Mr. Kennedy's subsequent career has been one unbroken success. "Doing with all his might what his hand has found to do," "never putting off till to-morrow what he could do to-day," he has more than fulfilled the promise of his early youth. His indomitable energy, his untiring industry, his exemplary character, his devoted attention to, knowledge of and regularity in his business, his abnegation of self in his studious zeal for the interests of those whom he served, soon attracted the notice of commercial men. His services were eagerly sought for, and he received rapid advancement, passing in succession from one employer to a more lucrative appointment under another, until at last we hear of him promoted to a yearly salary of four thousand dollars. Having climbed to the

[illegible] elder of [illegible] Presbyterian church; an active man in religious matters, [illegible] esteemed for his [illegible]

[illegible] the 21st of May, 1857, Mr. [illegible] Jane Chisholm, daughter of Colonel William Chisholm, founder of Oakville [illegible] marriage with Mr. McDougall, and they have [illegible] daughters [illegible] in the university of Toronto; the former are at home.

WARRING KENNEDY,

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Warren Kennedy

top of the ladder in the subordinate grades, Mr. Warring Kennedy, in 1869, secured the co-operation and partnership of two of his former fellow-workers (in the store of John Macdonald and Co.), and with them established in Toronto a wholesale business, known as the firm of Messrs. Samson, Kennedy and Gemmel, and such is the estimation it is held in, and so great the confidence reposed in its management by retail merchants that in less than ten years the annual sales amounted to nearly one million dollars, a result as unprecedented as it is well merited.

In politics, Mr. Warring Kennedy has identified himself with the party of Reform; he has also been a candidate for civic honors, and been repeatedly solicited to accept nomination to a seat in Parliament. He was elected Alderman in 1871, and unsuccessfully contested the mayoralty in January, 1877. The unsolicited requisition to allow himself to be put in nomination, and the amount of support he received, clearly indicate the public opinion entertained of the man.

High as Mr. Kennedy's position is in the business world, he occupies no less a conspicuous place in the circle of religion, for, irrespective of being a leading member of the Methodist Church, he is also a local preacher, sabbath-school superintendent, class-leader, and trustee therein. He is also on several conference committees, and was a delegate in 1874, and again in 1878, from the Toronto district to the General Conference of the Methodist Church in Canada, and took a prominent part in the debates of that important legislative body.

He was, in 1872, appointed President of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Association; in 1873, on the organization of the Canada Commercial Travelers' Association, he was chosen as its first president, a position to which he was for several years subsequently elected. He is also a trustee of the Necropolis and Mount Pleasant Cemetery, a Director of the Upper Canada Bible Society, and a director on the Board of the Real Estate Loan and Debenture Company.

Mr. Kennedy married the daughter of his first employer, the late Mr. James Macaw. Being only in his 53rd year, he is a comparatively young man; a long period of vigor and usefulness is, we trust, still before him, and should he decide on entering the political arena of public life, and turn his attention to matters of "state," it is not too much to expect for him a success equal to that he has already achieved in the "church" Methodist, and the "world" of commerce.

In a condensed sketch it is impossible to do adequate justice to, or point out the many lessons to be learnt from a study of the character of a man of Mr. Warring Kennedy's calibre, suffice it to say that his name and example will ever shine forth to the emigrants, salesmen, shop-boys, and young men of the future as a brilliant beacon, towering high above and always before them in their voyage through life, warning them by the brightness of its light to give a wide berth to the "rocks" of "idleness," the "shoals" of "procrastination," and the "troubled waters" of "dishonesty," encouraging them to steer through the calm seas of industry, diligence, perseverance and integrity, a continuance on which course will, after carrying them safely past all dangers, guide them at length, as surely as it has him, into the haven of success.

In a biography of self-made men, Mr. Kennedy fully deserves a distinguished place; he may truly be said to have been "the architect of his own fortune;" gratifying as this reflection must be to him, it pales before the consciousness he enjoys that through the whole of his career he has carried himself *sans reproché* and the knowledge he possesses that among Toronto's many worthy citizens no one to-day stands more deservedly honored, respected and esteemed by his fellow men than the whilom young apprentice boy of a dry goods store in an obscure Irish town.

HON. GEORGE W. BURTON,

TORONTO.

THE HONORABLE GEORGE WILLIAM BURTON, the senior Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Appeal for the Province of Ontario, is a native of Sandwich, in the County of Kent, England, where he was born on the 21st of July, 1818, being the second son of the late Admiral George Guy Burton, R. N., of Chatham, Kent, England.

He was educated at Rochester, in his native shire, under the late Dr. Whiston, the able author of a work on Cathedral Trusts and their fulfilment, which resulted after many years of litigation in the removal of the abuses which he so ably exposed.

Our subject came to this country in 1837, and at once began the study of law under the late Mr. Edmund Burton, then practising at Ingersoll, in the County of Oxford, Upper Canada. He was called to the Bar in 1841, and began the practice of his profession at the City of Hamilton, then a small town at the head of Lake Ontario, where he continued until his appointment to the Bench; having built up one of the most successful practices west of Toronto, then and now the capital and the seat of law and learning.

He was created a Queen's Counsel about the year 1862, and was nominated as a Bencher of the Law Society from about the year 1856, and was re-elected when that body became elective by the profession in 1871. His legal ability received further recognition by his appointment as Judge of the Appeal Court, upon its constitution in 1874, with the late Hon. W. H. Draper, C.B., as Chief Justice, since which time his residence has been at Oak Lodge Toronto.

During his professional career Judge Burton had great experience as a railway lawyer, and was engaged as Counsel in a number of important railway cases affecting the interests of the city of Hamilton; and was also City Solicitor for that city for a quarter of a century, and legal adviser to the Canada Life Assurance Company, one of the most successful Life Companies on this Continent, for about the same period. Shortly after his elevation to the Bench, that Company paid him the compliment of electing him as a Director.

He was always a most pronounced Reformer, with liberal views in both politics and religion.

The Hon. Justice was married on the 9th of June, 1850, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Dr. Perkins, of Kingston, Jamaica, and niece and adopted daughter of the late Col. Charles Cranston Dixon, of the 90th Regt.

ANGUS MORRISON, Q.C.,

TORONTO.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, January 20th, 1824, and came to this country when but eight years old, in company with his father Hugh Morrison, and other members of the family. Mr. Hugh Morrison was killed by an accident at the old Market Square in Toronto, while taking part in a political meeting in 1836. He had been one of the famous 42nd Highlanders and served with his regiment through the Peninsular War.

Angus Morrison was educated partly in Belfast, Ireland, and partly in Upper Canada College, Toronto, but after a short attendance at the latter institution, he left it to enter a Grammar School where he finished his studies. During this time and for several years after leaving school Mr. Morrison took great interest in all manly out-door sports, but his forte was in the use of the oars. Strong in body and thoroughly trained in exercising and developing his muscular powers, he won and held the championship of Toronto Bay in 1840-'41 and '42 and still possesses the trophies of his victories, and continued President of the Toronto Rowing Club for fourteen years. Curling, shooting, cricketing, and kindred sports, he also excelled in; was first Secretary and afterwards President of the Toronto Curling Club for two years; was Secretary of the St. Andrew's Society for eleven years, and two years President. Discontinuing all connection with sporting matters, he devoted his time to the study of law, in the office of Messrs. Blake & Morrison, and was called to the Bar in 1846. He at once entered upon a most successful practice, and for about five years worked indefatigably about eighteen hours a day. His business was a lucrative one, and in this time Mr. Morrison amassed considerable money. In 1853-4 sat in the City Council for St. James' Ward; in February, 1854 was elected to the Canada Parliament for North Simcoe, representing that constituency until 1863, when he was defeated. After being defeated in Simcoe he went to Niagara, and contested that constituency successfully, in 1864, and continued to represent it in Parliament until the Government was defeated in 1873.

In 1874 he declined offering himself for Niagara division, prefering to contest Centre Toronto for the Dominion House but was defeated by Robert Wilkes. Three months after the election, however, Mr. Wilkes was unseated, and Mr. Morrison was solicited to take the seat,

but, after a successful Parliamentary career of twenty years, his inclinations prompted a refusal. In 1875 he was a candidate for mayor, but withdrew from the contest owing to its being made a political one, and Mr. Medcalf was elected. In the following year Mr. Morrison again entered the field and defeated Mr. Medcalf by 1980 of a majority, and was re-elected in 1877, defeating Mr. Warring Kennedy by 1100 majority; again in 1878 was again elected; but in 1879 he refused to be a candidate; Mr. James Beaty, junior, was elected. In the chief municipal office of the city, Mr. Morrison was always very popular, and administered the affairs of the office in the interests of the whole city. He effected many improvements in the conduct of matters connected with the Mayoralty, and always in a dignified and strictly non-political manner. He was mainly instrumental in getting the Exhibition grounds from the Government at a nominal price, which has proved so great a success, established here. It was during his administration that Lord Dufferin made his official visit to Toronto, and it was doubtless largely owing to the handsome way in which Mayor Morrison entertained him, that he formed so favourable an opinion of the city.

Mr. Morrison was made a Queen's Counsel in 1867, and is at present senior member of the noted law firm of Morrison, Wells and Gordon. He is not now in active practice owing to the effects of injuries received in the Credit Valley Railway accident, in May 10th, 1879.

In politics he is a Conservative, and during his long service in Parliament was a prominent and popular member of his party, and a continued follower of the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.

Mr. Morrison was married August 5th, 1856, to Janet Gilmor, daughter of Commissary-General Gilmor, of Three Rivers, Canada, a veteran of 1812. By this union they have six children,—four sons and two daughters. One of the latter is wife of Capt. Dickson, of the 3rd Hussars, now residing in England.

Generous almost to a fault, naturally genial and pleasant in manner, possessing a courteous and hospitable disposition at all times, and withal a true gentleman, Mr. Morrison is a man who has many warm and sincere friends throughout the wide circle of his acquaintances.

JAMES SMART,

BROCKVILLE.

JAMES SMART, a leading manufacturer in Brockville, dates his birth at Cupar, Fifeshire, Scotland, August 15, 1820, his father, Robert, being a linen manufacturer, and at one period an officer in the Scotch militia. The mother of James was Margaret Crawford, daughter of Thomas Crawford, miller, of the same place. When he was thirteen months old the family

moved to Aberdeen, and when he was twelve years of age, they came to Canada, settling at Clarence, on the Ottawa river, below the city of Ottawa, the son there aiding his father to open a bush farm. The lad attended a private school before leaving his native country, his school days ending before he was thirteen years of age. He had some taste for study, and educated himself in subsequent years sufficiently to enable him to transact business.

In 1841 Mr. Smart came to Brockville, and apprenticed himself to the trade of a tanner and currier; worked his full time of three years; and then started in pursuit of a situation; found work near Kingston, and two years later, in company with some newly-made friends, notably Alexander Mackenzie, recently Prime Minister of the Dominion, he went to the western part of Ontario, purchased a tannery of Hon. Malcolm Cameron, at Sarnia, and carried on business there about six years.

In 1851, Mr. Smart went to California, by the Isthmus, and was absent three years to a day, having, in that short period, no inconsiderable experience of the "ups and downs of life." He started a tannery at Sacramento, the first one in California, and went into the manufacturing of Mexican saddles and harness, making money rapidly. At length, in the early part of 1853, a great fire destroyed nearly everything he had, and what the flames spared a flood soon took, making clean work, as it is the nature of water, when liberally applied, to do. The whole country, for a short time, was a fresh-water sea. Mr. Smart had his clothes and his pluck left, but not his health, nor much money; so when the waters had subsided, he went into the mountains, soon regained his health, and mined with fair success. In the autumn of 1854, he started for home in the "Yankee Blade," which was shipwrecked when twenty-four hours out from San Francisco, and two hundred lives were lost. Mr. Smart's satchel, with a great variety of gold specimens, and other valuables, sank with the ship, but he was saved, with a belt around his body containing a thousand dollars or more in gold dust. The steamer "Brother Jonathan" took him and the other passengers saved, back to San Francisco, and after returning to the mountains and mining two months, he took a steamer and returned to Canada, locating at Brockville. He had acquainted himself with a certain style of weighing scale, made in the United States, and securing a contract from the Grand Trunk Railway Company, in 1855, he went into the manufacture of scales and stoves, which led him into the iron business, and he built a foundry in 1856. He supplied the stations with stoves, etc., nearly all the way between Sarnia and Montreal. Having filled his contract with the railway company, and losing his foundry by fire, Mr. Smart removed to Gananoque. Two years later, in 1858, he was induced by Benjamin Chaffey, who was engaged in ship-building, to return to Brockville. He leased a foundry; his business increased rapidly, and in 1868 he built his present foundry, known all over the Dominion, as the "Novelty Works," which are quite extensive. There are two moulding shops, one 150 by 50, and the other 90 by 70; the machine shop 100 by 60, and the warehouse 110 by 40 feet, and two and a-half stories high, A fifty-five horse-power engine drives the machinery. Between

three and four hundred kinds of articles are manufactured in this great establishment, and, in brisk times, employment is given to about 200 men. At present (1879) the working force is very much reduced, all kinds of business being sadly depressed. Whatever work is turned out by Mr. Smart, is of thorough finish, he having his reputation as well as pocket at stake. In 1878 he attended the International Exposition at Paris, exhibiting a very large number and splendid variety of articles of his own manufacture, making one of the finest exhibits of the kind there. So pleased were the French jurors with his enterprise and skill, that they conferred upon him the Legion of Honor—the greater honor from the fact that such a distinction is rarely conferred upon foreigners.

No man in Brockville attends more closely to his business than Mr. Smart. He has often been solicited by his political friends, the Liberals, to stand as a candidate for Parliamentary honors, but he has steadily refused to turn aside from his business. The "Novelty Works" have been an important agency in building up Brockville, and when better times shall return, he hopes to again completely fill his shops with workmen, and perhaps expand them, and thus help still more in the growth of his adopted home.

Mr. Smart is a member of the Baptist church, and is a liberal supporter of religious and benevolent societies.

On Christmas day, 1850, he married Miss Ann Bogue, of Westminster, near London, Ont., an estimable lady of great energy of character, to whose sympathy and co-operation Mr. Smart himself would be one of the first to acknowledge his indebtedness. Five children are the issue of this marriage.

JOSEPH FLEURY,

AURORA.

JOSEPH FLEURY, the principal manufacturer in Aurora, and warden of the county of York, is a native of the same county, being born in the township of King, December 7, 1832. His father, Joseph Fleury, senior, a farmer of French descent, was also a native of Canada. His mother, who was Mary Sipes, before her marriage, was likewise born in Canada. Joseph received an ordinary district school education; learned the blacksmith's trade, and followed it about fifteen years, including a few years of the time that he was manufacturing plows, which business he commenced at Aurora, in 1859. The first rude plow which he made, presented a striking contrast with the elegant implements which he now makes—regarded as second to nothing of the kind manufactured in the Province. He began with one hired man, and continued to add one improvement after another, increasing his force from year to year, and also the size of his shops, until, when burnt out in 1876, he was giving employment to

seventy men, and doing a business of about $120,000. He immediately rebuilt, and his shops and yards occupy between two and three acres of ground. Among the implements and machines which he manufactures are, reapers and mowers, single and combined, plows, grain drills, cultivators, horse-rakes, clover hullers, horse-powers, road scrapers, etc. His specialties are the "Meadow Lark Reapers and Meadow Mowers" (Hubbard's patent), so popular in the United States as well as in Canada. Probably they have no superior in excellence made anywhere. They find a market in France and Italy, as well as all over the Dominion. Mr. Fleury evidently works for a good reputation as well as for fair profits, and he would gain nothing by turning out an inferior article of any kind. From the numerous strong testimonials of farmers who have used his implements and machines, it is evident that they are giving unequalled satisfaction. Prior to the fire of 1876, Mr. Fleury manufactured sewing machines, but none since.

He has been and still is, in many ways, a very useful citizen. He did at one period excellent work as a school trustee; was a member of the council a few years; reeve from 1873 to 1879, and is now warden of the county.

In politics Mr. Fleury is a Reformer, and is usually quite active during a political canvass, but at no other time. The work he does for his party he no doubt thinks is for the good of the country, and whatever cause he espouses he maintains with earnestness while he thinks he can be of any service, then drops it.

He is a third degree Mason, an adherent of the Canada Methodist Church, a generous contributor to church building and religious and benevolent causes, and a man of probity and eminent trustworthiness.

Mr. Fleury has been twice married, first on July 7, 1859 to Miss Ann W. Hughes, of Aurora, she dying October, 18, 1871, and the second time to her younger sister, Sarah. W. Hughes, March 18, 1874. He has three children by the first wife, and two by the second.

ROBERT ARMOUR,

BOWMANVILLE.

ROBERT ARMOUR, Registrar of the West Riding of Durham, is a native of Doune, Perthshire, Scotland, dating his birth March 10, 1818, his parents being Samuel and Margaret (Douglas) Armour. The Armours were Huguenots, driven from France in the times of Catholic persecution. His mother's branch of the Douglas family descended in a direct line from "Black Douglas," who figures conspicuously in Scottish history.

In 1820, the father of our subject, with his family, emigrated to Canada in company with the father of Sir John Alexander Macdonald, and one or two other families from the same part

of Scotland, and succeeded the late Bishop Strachan as teacher of the district school at York, or Toronto. He was a Church of England clergyman; in 1826 removed to Peterborough, and for seven years served thereas a church missionary; in 1833 removed to the township of Cavan, county of Durham, and there preached until his death, in 1853. He was a self-denying, hard-working man, toiling in a new country to build up the Redeemer's kingdom, and during his faithful labors in the parishes mentioned above, established two or three churches. Among his children still living, are John Douglas Armour, of the Queen's Bench, and the subject of this sketch.

Robert finished his education as a private pupil of the Rev. Dr. Bethune, of Cobourg, late bishop of Toronto: studied law a while in Cobourg; finished in Toronto, with Hon. Henry Sherwood, late Attorney General of the Province; was sworn in as an attorney-at-law in 1840, and after practising a few years in Cobourg and Port Hope, settled in Bowmanville, 1851, being called to the Bar at Michaelmas term, 1847. He is still in practice here. On the 2nd of December, 1859, he was appointed registrar, a life office which he is filling to the satisfaction of the public. He is also returning officer of elections. For a number of years he was a commissioner of the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto.

In 1837, on the breaking out of the rebellion, he volunteered as a private in a Cobourg company, and in January, 1838, aided in cutting out the steamer "Caroline," and sending her a blaze over the Falls of Niagara.

Mr. Armour is a member of Jerusalem lodge of Free Masons, Bowmanville, and has been warden of St. John's Church, of this place, and a delegate to the Synod.

May 8, 1848, Marianne, daughter of Rev. Mr. Burton, formerly of Lower Canada, was married to Mr. Armour, and they have six children living, and have buried two.

JAMES BEATY, Jr., Q.C., D.C.L.,

TORONTO.

THE subject of this sketch, Mayor of Toronto for 1879 and 1880, was born at Ashdale Farm, township of Trafalgar, County of Halton, on the 10th of November, 1831. His father, John Beaty, emigrated from the County of Cavan, Ireland, to Canada, and engaged in agriculture, residing at Ashdale Farm for over fifty years. He died at the age of eighty years, in 1870. The mother of our subject was Elizabeth Stewart, and early in the present century, while still a young woman, she came with her father, George Stewart, from Bundoran, Ireland, to New York. Mr. Stewart, after accumulating considerable property, left the landed portion of it to be confiscated, and during the war of 1812 came to Canada in consequence of his attachment to British rule. He lived to the age of 102 years, and his wife lived to be over 96 years old.

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[illegible] of the rebellion he [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]

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[illegible] daughter of Rev. Mr. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] have [illegible]

T[illegible]

[illegible] agriculture [illegible] in 1870 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

James Beaty

The family of John Beaty consisted of four sons and nine daughters, of these, one brother and two sisters of our subject are dead ; his surviving brothers are Robert and William C., the former a banker in Toronto, of marked financial ability, and director in various public companies, and the latter a farmer residing on the old homestead, and a public man of great usefulness. The remaining sisters are all married except the youngest. The parents were intelligent people, and the children were well educated according to the times, in public schools and colleges and by private tuition. Ashdale Farm, as was the custom in the country in an early day, was almost constantly the home of clergymen and travelers, and a careful educational training was kept up by well directed reading and conversation. Habits of industry and strict morality were rigorously enforced, and the practice of religious duties never allowed to be forgotten.

James Beaty was educated, first at the common school and afterwards at a grammar School at Palermo, in Trafalgar, the latter being a well conducted school under a Mr. Andrew Hall, a thorough scholar and disciplinarian, from under whose training many active men went forth to find the advice he so kindly gave them, of valuable assistance in the battle of life. Judge Miller, of Milton, Rev. John Langtry, M. A., of Toronto, Rev. Mr. Campbell, of Clifton, Mr. Winters, a P. L. Surveyor, Mr. Sproat, M. P., Mr. Livingston, P. L. Surveyor, of Hamilton, Dr. Anson Buck, of Palermo, and many others were all educated in this school. Mr. Beaty was also instructed by private tuition in Toronto, preparatory to entering as student-at-law in Trinity term in 1850 ; was called to the Bar in 1855, having studied in the office of Mr. Adam Wilson (now Chief Justice), and Dr. Larratt W. Smith ; and in July 1856, entered into partnership with Mr. Wilson and Mr. C. S. Patterson, at present one of the Justices of the Court of Appeal for Ontario. The firm of Wilson, Patterson and Beaty continued until the elevation of Mr. Wilson to the Bench in 1863, and subsequently with the addition of his present partner, Mr. J. C. Hamilton, M.A., LL.B., under the name of Patterson, Beaty and Hamilton. Mr. Patterson having been elevated to the Bench in 1874, the business continued under the name of Beaty, Hamilton and Cassels, Mr. Allan Cassels, B.A., a student in the office being added to the partnership. Since then Mr. Daniel W. Clendenan, B.A., has also entered the firm. Their business has continued in succession from Dr. William Warren Baldwin, through Hon. Robert Baldwin, Hon. R. B. Sullivan, John Hector, Q. C., and the gentlemen named, for over fifty years. Mr. Beaty was created a Queen's Counsel by nomination of the Dominion Government in 1872, Sir John A. Macdonald being Minister of Justice, and afterwards by the Ontario Government, Hon. Oliver Mowat being Attorney-General. He was entitled to the degree of B.C.L. in Trinity College in 1856, but in consequence of differences as to a religious test, did not receive his degree until 1872, and in 1875 the degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him. In 1877 he was elected Alderman for St. James' Ward by a vote of all parties ; introduced what is known as the "Beaty By-law," changing the whole management of civic affairs ; ran for mayor in 1878, against Mr. Angus Morrison, Q. C., who had been mayor for two years, and was defeated

through strong influence, after leaving the matter to the citizens almost entirely without work, organization or canvass; ran for the same office in 1879 and was elected by a majority of 635 over the largest vote given to five of the strongest men the city afforded in municipal affairs—ex-Mayors Medcalf and Manning, and Aldermen Turner, Britton, and P. G. Close. So satisfactorily was his administration of municipal affairs conducted during 1879, that he was re-elected for 1880, by over 900 majority over ex-Mayor Morrison.

Mayor Beaty's professional career has been varied, but more as an office lawyer than a public one; he has, however, conducted many important cases from the Court of Appeal down, including the Criminal and Election Courts; has always had a large and responsible business, especially in the management of property, having at times clients' property approximating in value to three-quarters of a million of dollars under his care as trustee and otherwise, and for all the time having every year over half a million dollars worth to invest and manage in some form or other.

Mr. Beaty took an active part in conjunction with the late John M. Trout, founder and Editor of the *Monetary Times*, and who had also been a law-student with him, and with the present managing director, Mr. John K. Macdonald, in establishing the Confederation Life Association, which in a few years has reached great importance under the presidency of Sir Francis Hincks, and latterly of Sir W. P. Howland, as a life insurance institution. His firm are solicitors for the Association and have been since its organization. They are also solicitors for the Commercial Building and Investment Society, one of the oldest institutions of the kind in the city. His late partner, Mr. Justice Patterson and he, with the co-operation of Dr. L. W. Smith and others had much to do in the formation of the Building and Loan Association which is now one of the most flourishing societies of that class in Toronto. Mr. Beaty's firm are solicitors for this, and also for other societies and companies besides those named. He is a director in the Scarboro' Heights Hotel Company, which recently built a hotel east of Toronto a few miles on the "Balmy Beach" property on the shore of Lake Ontario. He has refused other directorships for various reasons, principally on the principle actuating him through life, not to undertake any more than he can well perform. For many years he has refused all solicitations for public life, chiefly for professional and personal reasons. He was waited upon by various deputations to run for East Toronto at the last election, consequent upon the elevation of Mr. Justice Cameron to the Bench, and it was generally believed he would have had no opposition, and that even if he had he could have carried the riding by a large majority. The contest for the mayoralty was then actively progressing, and he had pledged himself to citizens interested, as he himself was, in economy and faithful administration of civic business, to go to the polls, and therefore he refused to step aside and become a candidate for what seemed a far better opening for a public man.

The subject of this sketch never engaged in military training, although offered in the

volunteer force a lieutenancy, first by the Hon. Robert Baldwin, and afterwards by Hon. Mr. Justice Morrison, who were commanders of battalions.

In religion he claims to be only a christian, taking no creed but the Bible. Although educated a churchman—his parents being then of the Church of England—he soon began to think for himself, surrounded as he was by various sorts of religions, and happily as he thinks was saved from infidelity by finding out that there was only one Divine religion in the world at one time, and that religion at the present time was the christian. To this he adheres since youth and has taken an active part in speaking and writing in advancing those views.

He has written occasionally for political and religious papers, literary magazines, law and commercial journals, articles which have been often under *noms de plume*, as efforts of taste and recreation and with the special object of combating some error or stating some truth.

Politically he is a Conservative, as was his father all his life. His uncle, James Beaty, sen., ex-M.P. for Toronto, and proprietor of the *Leader*, being for a time a Reformer of the Baldwin and Hincks school. The mayor has often been looked upon as a moderate party man in consequence of his associations and personal connections, and as such has received support from both parties. As counsel for contractors to build the Pacific Railway, he took an active part in the negotiations which resulted in the downfall of the Sir John Macdonald Government in 1873. He regretted the fall of the Macdonald Administration and did his share in restoring Sir John again, in every way he could. He sacrificed his own prospects to the views of others so as to not disturb the current of events, although he was generally understood to be the candidate for Centre Toronto in the interests of the Conservative party at the last election until nearly the last moment, and it was generally conceded that he was about the only man who could have carried it, the constituency being so equally divided.

Mr. Beaty was married on the 10th of November, 1858, to his cousin, Miss Fanny Beaty, and there were two children of the marriage, both daughters, only one of whom, Katie, is living.

Mayor Beaty, although a clear and forcible speaker, from constitutional temperament unwillingly speaks in public, unless impelled to it by a strong sense of duty or force of circumstances.

In personal appearance he is about 5 feet 8 to 9 inches in height, with brown hair, reddish whiskers and florid complexion, looking healthy and robust now, although in early life he was rather delicate; is very temperate and abstemious in his habits; has done a great deal of work and is capable of doing much more; moderate in his views of things, and temperate in language and argument; he is regarded by his friends as usually safe and more than likely to be in the right course. He possesses the confidence of his fellow-citizens, who, as a rule, believe he means right and will come out right. He has convictions of his own on most subjects of public interest and carries them out without fear or favor, being persistent rather than demonstrative,

and determined to maintain his own views with firmness, tempered with courtesy and consideration, however, for others.

On the occasion of the official visit of His Excellency the Governor-General and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, to Toronto, in September, 1879, their reception and entertainment devolved very largely upon the Chief Magistrate of the city, and the manner in which Mayor Beaty managed his part of the affair was creditable alike to his tact, good sense and judgment, and to the city of Toronto.

HENRY W. DAY, M.D.,

TRENTON.

HENRY WRIGHT DAY, son of Calvin W. Day, a farmer, and Elizabeth Wright, his wife, was born in the township and near the city of Kingston, Ontario, September 6, 1831. His ancestors were United Empire Loyalists, his great-grandfather, Barnabas Day, once living on the present site of the city of New York. Near the close of the American revolution, this ancestor came to Upper Canada, selected Government lands four miles west of the present site of Kingston, on the Lake shore; then returned to New York State and brought his family in a canoe from Sackett's Harbor. Barnabas Day, junior, grandfather of our subject, was then only nine years old. The original Day homestead, selected and settled about 100 years ago, is still in the hands of the family, the present occupant being Sidney W. Day, a younger brother of our subject. His mother was of Scotch descent, her mother being of a U. E. Loyalist family.

Dr. Day received a thorough academic education at the old Newburgh academy, including mathematics and classics, and his medical education at Queen's University, Kingston, receiving his degree of M.D., in 1859, settling immediately in Trenton, and now being the oldest physician in the place. He has always been in general practice, and has had a good run of business, both in medicine and surgery. His acquaintance is quite extensive, stretching back from the Bay of Quinté twenty or thirty miles, and the people have great confidence in his skill, and great respect for him as a man. In 1869 he was elected a member of the Council of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, for the Quinté and Cataraqui Districts, holding that position three years.

Many years ago the Doctor was surgeon of a battalion of militia, and in 1866, when the first Fenian raid occurred, organized a company—a garrison battery of artillery—was made its captain, and still commands it.

He was a member of the school board of Trenton for fourteen or fifteen consecutive years, and assisted in building up the excellent system of graded and grammar schools here; and was also in the town council four or five years, striving to promote the best interests of the place,

being a public-spirited man. In 1860 he was appointed coroner for Hastings, and in the united counties of Northumberland and Durham, still holding that office.

Dr. Day is a Knight Templar in the order of Free Masons; has been Master of the Blue Lodge, the Chapter, and the Encampment, and is a Past District Deputy Grand Master, and Past District Superintendent.

December 31, 1857, Miss Eliza Ann Purdy, daughter of Samuel D. Purdy, of Ernestown, became the wife of Dr. Day. Her father was a native of Canada, her mother of the State of New York.

The successful and remunerative practice of the Doctor placed him in comfortable circumstances years ago; yet his old patrons insisting upon employing him, his ride is still extensive.

HON. JAMES C. AIKINS,

OTTAWA.

JAMES COX AIKINS, Senator and Secretary of State of Canada, is a son of James Aikins, who left the County of Monaghan, Ireland, in 1816, and after residing in Philadelphia, Pa., four years, came to Canada and settled in the township of Toronto, now in the county of Peel, where our subject was born on the 30th of March, 1823. His mother's name, before her marriage, was Ann Cox. James Aikins was a hospitable christian man, and his backwoods house, half a century ago, was the frequent resort of evangelists and the centre wherefrom radiated strong religious influences.

Our subject received an academic education at what has since become Victoria College, Cobourg, and has followed the occupation of his father, that of an agriculturist, and made his business a success.

Mr. Aikins has held a few civil offices in the township in which he resided in the county of Peel; is Major of the 3rd Battalion Peel Militia, and has been in some legislative body almost constantly for a quarter of a century. He sat for the county of Peel in the Canadian Assembly from 1854 until the general election in 1861, when he was defeated; was a member for the "Home" Division of the Legislative Council from 1862 until the Union, and was called to the Senate by proclamation in May, 1867. He was sworn into the Privy Council on the 9th of December, 1867, and was soon afterwards sworn in as Secretary of State of Canada, and held that office until the resignation of the Macdonald Government, November 5, 1873, organizing during that period the Dominion Lands Bureau; and was again sworn into the Privy Council on the 19th of October, 1878, and once more accepted the portfolio of Secretary of State.

Senator Aikins lived the life of an independent yeoman, in Peel, until 1869, in which year he joined the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald, and removed to Toronto. In changing

his party affiliations at that time, from a Liberal to a Conservative, no one who knows him thoroughly can doubt his sincerity or his honesty of purpose. That change on his part was the result of a change of front of the leaders of the Liberal party immediately prior to Confederation. He is president of the Manitoba and North-West Loan Company, and vice-president of the National Investment Company.

Mr. Aikins is a member of the Methodist church of Canada: and holds the offices of trustee and steward in that connection; was at one time Vice-President of the Ottawa Auxilliary Bible Society, and is a man whose christian integrity is unquestioned. It is fortunate for any Government to have this class of statesmen at the head of its departments.

In 1845 he married Miss Mary Elizabeth Jane Somerset, of Toronto, and she had eight children, seven of them yet living. His eldest son, John S. Aikins, is a member of the Legislature of Manitoba, and his second, Jas. A. M. Aikens, is a practising barrrister in the city of Winnipeg.

Mr. Aikins has two younger brothers, who are physicians and surgeons, Dr. William T. Aikins, a prominent physician in Toronto, and Dr. Moses H. Aikins, who lives on the old homestead in the County of Peel.

HUGH FINLAYSON,

PARIS.

HUGH FINLAYSON, late member of the Ontario Legislature, is a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, a son of Hugh and Isabella (Black) Finlayson, and was born December 12, 1810. He received a parish school education; learned the trade of a saddle and harness-maker in the old country; and emigrated to the new world in 1832, reaching New York city on the 4th of July. The cholera was just paying its first visit to the Western Continent; people were dying at a fearful rate in the city, and in about a month Mr. Finlayson pushed westward as far as Cleveland, Ohio, where he worked at his trade between two and three years, removing to Brantford, Upper Canada, in 1835. The next year he settled in Paris, and has been a resident of this place for thirty-three years.

Mr. Finlayson had a harness and saddlery shop until 1855, adding a tannery in 1843, being in partnership in this branch with other parties. His partner since 1854 has been Samuel Qua; the firm name being Hugh Finlayson and Co. They usually do from $25,000 to $30,000 a year, and are ranked among the leaders in local enterprise.

Mr. Finlayson has held nearly every office in the municipality of Paris, from pathmaster to mayor, holding the latter office first in 1858, being the first chief magistrate of the town; and sat for East Brant in the Canadian Assembly from 1858 to 1861, taking the place of Hon.

David Christie, who, after serving one year in that Parliament, was elected to the Legislative Council. On the Federation of the Provinces in 1867, Mr. Finlayson was elected to represent North Brant in the Local Assembly, and was re-elected in 1871 and 1875, his third term expiring in 1879. He is a Liberal, gave a firm support to the Mowat administration, and was a faithful worker for the interests of his constituents.

Mr. Finlayson holds his church connection with the Presbyterians. He brought his religion with him, and we cannot learn that it suffered by emigration.

He has been twice married; first in Scotland, to Miss Elizabeth Russell, in 1831, she dying in 1845. His second marriage was in 1846, to Miss Johanna Miller, of Paris, she dying in 1865. Two children by each wife are living, and he lost several by each.

WILLIAM ELLIOT,

IROQUOIS.

WILLIAM ELLIOT, one of the founders of the village of Iroquois, is a son of William Elliot, senior, whose calling was a shepherd, and Mary Cranston, both natives of Roxborough, Scotland. William was the third child in a family of four sons and four daughters. He came to the United States in 1828, locating at Lansingburgh, N.Y., on the Hudson river, where he learned the malting and brewing business with E. Parmelle and Son, and afterwards had charge of their business. In 1840 he came to Moulinette, County of Stormont, Ontario, commenced brewing there on his own account, operating a little less than four years, when he lost his brewery by fire, and discontinued the business.

In 1844, in company with his brother Andrew, he commenced work on the St. Lawrence Canal, having three contracts, one each at Williamsburg, Iroquois, and Galops, being engaged in that business four years. Several years afterwards, in company with Benjamin Chaffey, he built the Grand Trunk Railway through Dundas, a distance of twenty miles. In 1848 Mr. Elliot purchased a mill site at Iroquois, and erected a stone grist and flouring mill, an enterprise which constituted the beginning of the village. Five years later he had his mill property destroyed by fire, but immediately built and continued the business extensively and successfully until 1868. During all this time he owned and cultivated a farm near town, and still has farms which he leases. He was one of the first men in this part of the Province to introduce blooded stock, and has done much to encourage enterprise in this direction.

In 1832, six years prior to settling in Canada, Mr. Elliot bought a farm in the County of Chateauguay, Lower Canada, and a few years later persuaded his parents to come out from the old country and occupy and own it. There they lived and died with the youngest son, George

Elliot, who still occupies the place, and is a leading farmer and stock-raiser in that section. Another brother, Rev. Joseph Elliot, is a resident of Montreal, where he was for several years pastor of a Presbyterian church. The father of our subject was an elder of the Presbyterian church from the time he settled in Canada until his demise.

Mr. Elliot held the office of town councilor before the village of Iroquois was incorporated (which was done in 1857), and the same office afterwards, being reeve at the same time, and also warden of the united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. He served as one of the trustees of the High School Board for more than twenty-five years. He has been identified with the industrial, educational, and moral enterprises of the town from the start, and has been, and still is, an eminently useful citizen. Mr. Elliot has been an elder in the Presbyterian church for more than a quarter of a century, and the christian character of no man in the community stands fairer.

February 2, 1848, Emma, daughter of Peter Bowen, of Matilda, Dundas, was joined in marriage with Mr. Elliot, and they have had four sons and four daughters, losing two of the sons in infancy.

W. E. SANFORD,

HAMILTON.

NO "Portrait Gallery of eminent Canadians," would be considered complete without a sketch of the gentleman whose name heads this article. For several years he has stood in the front rank of the "Merchant Princes" of Hamilton, and by his remarkable career of business success has filled a place in the public attention so large as to constitute him, to some extent, a Provincial character and public property. So without fear or favor, and almost forgetting to say, by your leave, we attempt our sketch.

Mr. Sanford was born in the city of New York, in 1838. His mother dying shortly after his birth and his father during his childhood, he was left without the moulding influence of parental affection, or parental example. But on reaching his seventh year, and shortly after his father's death, he was sent to his uncle, Edward Jackson, Esq., of Hamilton. In the beautiful christian home of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, he was brought up under all healthful influences and trained in those sterling qualities of mind and heart which he has since so conspicuously displayed. He was educated in one of the Academies of New York, and in his sixteenth year entered the employ of the well known publishing firm of Pratt, Woodford and Co., New York, in whose service he remained up to his twenty-first year, his remarkable business ability being rewarded by an offer of partnership. The death of the senior partner, however, prevented this arrangement being carried out.

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N. C. Sanford

Shortly after he married the only daughter of Mr. Jackson, when he removed to London, entering into partnership with Murray Anderson and Edward Jackson; and this firm under the name of Anderson, Sanford and Co., carried on one of the largest foundy businesses in Western Canada. One short year of wedded happiness and his beautiful and accomplished wife was taken from him. Smitten and disheartened by this crushing blow Mr. Sanford withdrew from the London firm and returned to his Hamilton home. But his active temperament would not suffer him to be idle, and we find him engaged with the firms of John Falconer and Co., and Butterfield Bros., of New York, handling a large proportion of the entire Wool Clip of the Upper Province. Such was the energy and enterprise with which he pushed this business that he was widely known under the *sobriquet* of the Wool King of Canada.

In 1861 Mr. Sanford entered into partnership with Mr. Alexander McInnes. This connection was maintained under the firm of Sanford, McInnes and Co., for ten years, when Mr. McInnes withdrew to enter the business relations which he now sustains with his brother. During this partnership the firm purchased the large wholesale boot and shoe manufactory of R. Nesbit and Co.

In 1866 Mr. Sanford was united in marriage to Sophia, youngest daughter of Thomas Vaux, Esq., of Ottawa, the cultured and dignified lady who presides over his household, and whose christian heart and open hand of charity shed a glow of sunshine into the homes of many of the poor and distressed of the city.

In 1871 the firm of Sanford, Vail and Bickley was formed, of which Mr. Sanford, although the youngest in age is the senior partner.

This wholesale clothing firm has completely revolutionized the ready-made clothing trade. It has so raised the standard of ready-made clothing that it can now be purchased in no way inferior in quality of fabric in cut or finish to custom work. Mr. Sanford's policy has been to employ first-class workmen in every department, and to use the very best materials in the market. As the result of this wise business course he has built up a trade which employs a cash capital of over half a million dollars and gives emyloyment to over one thousand persons. His Hamilton establishment is continually forwarding large consignments of clothing to all parts of the Dominion—Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces as well as to distant countries, and yet the great bales of cloth reaching from floor to ceiling, and the stacks of overcoats, coats, pants, vests and children's clothing, on the several floors seem to grow no smaller. Sixteen commercial travelers are in the employ of the establishment. A Toronto branch has been established and this also is doing a very prosperous business.

It will at once be seen that Mr. Sanford deserves to be ranked among the representative business men of this continent. He is one of our commercial magnates, and has won the golden prize of success. This success is not the result of chance, not the effect of accident, not a

"lucky hit;" for the man who in this day, amid the fierce competition found in every pursuit and calling, acquires success, must possess intellectual and business qualities of more than ordinary attainment. Shakespeare says :—

> "It is not in our stars,
> But in ourselves that we are underlings."

So it is by the force of personal character that men, amid the competitions and jealousy of life attain to wealth and emolument. Mr. Sanford's success is largely owing to his energy, discretion, decision of character, shrewdness and tact, and that crown of all business faculties—*common sense.* With keen-sightedness—that comprehensive grasp of mind which takes in objects in all their bearings and relations—he saw at once what was needed in the branch of trade to which he had devoted himself, and the reputation of the goods manufactured by his establishment soon commanded customers. He possesses in a remarkable degree that which so many lack—*purpose.* He started meaning to get on, and has bent all his powers to that end. His working power is tremendous. Small in body, with not the fullest health and vigor, yet he has a vital power which enables him to endure fatigue, and the enormous mental wear and tear of his busy life. Whatever engages his attention absorbs completely all the energies of his being. His attention to details is surprising, and he is master of all the minutiæ of his business. His concentration of energy is not more striking than his remarkable versatility. He will turn his attention from one subject to throw himself with all the enthusiasm of his nature into another. His sharp, shrewd, enterprising spirit has been shown all through his business career. He has been the pioneer in introducing into new fields western manufactured goods. His instinct caught the idea of the United Provinces of British North America, and with the first whisper of a prospective opening he was in the Lower Provinces in advance of Confederation, arranging for an active business canvass. He has made two visits to British Columbia, and penetrated far into the North-West in the interest of trade.

Nothing that we could write would more fully justify the above estimate of Mr. Sanford's energy and amazing business qualifications than a simple recital of the facts connected with the terrible fire that this year (1879), visited Hamilton. After destroying the magnificent block of McGinnes and Co., it leapt the street and seized upon the equally towering block of Sanford and Co. In a little while the western half was in ruins, and clothing enough to have stocked the stores of an ordinary city was either consumed or, so damaged as to be rejected from the orders of he house. Orders to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars must be filled for the fall and winter trade, and these stocks of clothing were just waiting shipment to nearly every business centre between the Eastern Provinces and British Columbia.

As the spring and summer's labor of over one thousand hands was thus being licked up by the flames, and the hope of saving the immense building was abandoned by all, Mr. Sanford's

generalship was fully called into play, and into the twelve hours succeeding the cry of fire was crowded as much of clear-headed successful planning as often falls to the lot of any man to execute in such a time. Suitable places must be found to receive the goods that the dozen drays all night long taking from the building. Twelve hours from the first cry of "fire," the Crystal Palace is engaged, one of the largest breweries, and a large warehouse on James Street, and all of them officered and manned. That being done in the light of the still increasing flames, an architect is consulted ; plans for a much finer building are ordered ; contractors are advised with, and already, ere the crowd have withdrawn from the ruins, a block superior in every respect to the old one is guaranteed to the city. It might have been expected that long and tedious delays must postpone the consummation of the plan, for, when thirty-eight Insurance Companies are interested, complications may be expected. Not so in this case. For, although smoke still rises from the ruins opposite, so thoroughly systematic had been the arrangements of the establishment, and so clear every claim, that weeks ago the last Insurance Company had completely settled, and in no case was there a solitary ground of complaint or cause of contention.

A few such men make a city, and their presence in a business community is invaluable, not merely for the financial activity engendered by them, but also for the business example they set and the hopes they inspire. Mr. Sanford could well afford to retire, and spend the rest of his days in liberal travel, or in his own magnificent, palatial home, a home that in elegance of equipment and gracefulness of style, as well as beauty and richness and surroundings, is fit enough for the accommodation of Vice-Royalty, and was generously tendered for that purpose on the occasion of the recent Vice-Regal visit.

But habits so thoroughly interwoven are not to be thrown off in a day, and Mr. Sanford is still in his prime. There must also be a fascination bordering in a charm in examining the correspondence and directing the operations of a house whose ramifications form such a network.

Well is it for Hamilton that his days of activity promise to be many yet, for certainly the withdrawal of such a man from active business would leave a blank which years might not fill, would indeed be a public calamity.

In social life Mr. Sanford is quiet and unobstrusive, frank and cordial in his bearing, and able gracefully to adapt himself to his surroundings. He is genial, full of humor, has a fine command of diction, and around his own tea-table or in a circle of intimate friends it is a positive enjoyment to listen to his exhaustless fund of humorous incidents or ludicrous adventures.

Mr. Sanford is a prominent member of the Methodist church, the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Centenary church, and a Steward of that church. He is one of the most liberal supporters of the great Missionary Society of the Methodist church, and the Chinese Mission on the Pacific Coast is known as the "Sanford Mission." He is the Treasurer of sev-

eral important Conference Funds and a member of several Conference Committees, and was a member of the last General Conference in Montreal, and will, no doubt, be often similarly honored again, for his thorough acquaintance with all matters of business and finance will be turned to good account by the church to which he belongs.

As a citizen Mr. Sanford is characterized by great public spirit. He is a warm advocate of every scheme to promote the interests of his city and country, and while he has no hobbies he generously sustains every public enterprise that commends itself to his confidence and discretion.

He has been President of the Board of Trade, is Vice-President of the Hamilton Provident Bank, and a Director of the Exchange Bank. He has always been identified with the Reform interest, but is moderate in his political views. Though a very young man, and though now absorbed in business he may one day make some figure in political life.

In wishing for the subject of our sketch a long and happy life, we are assured of an amen far wider than the limits of his own city—from thousands, who through business or social intercourse have found it very easy to respect and esteem him.

REV. GEORGE SMELLIE,

FERGUS.

ONE of the clerical landmarks in the county of Wellington, Ontario, is George Smellie, nearly thirty-seven years pastor of the Presbyterian church in Fergus. He is a native of the county of Orkney, Scotland, a son of Rev. James Smellie, of the Free church, and Margaret, *née* Spence, of the same county.

Our subject was educated by his father, and at the Edinburgh University; was licensed to preach in 1835, and after being pastor for eight years at Lady parish, came to Canada in 1843, and settled at Fergus, then containing, perhaps, one hundred and fifty people. For a short time he was the only minister in the place, and the only Presbyterian preacher between Fergus and the North Pole. The village now has four Protestant churches, and one Catholic church, and nearly 2,000 inhabitants. Since the union, his church, known as Free before, belongs to the Presbyterian church in Canada. Its local name is "Melville" church.

The long continued and eminent services of Mr. Smellie at Fergus seem to be well appreciated by the community, of which he is one of the spiritual overseers. In 1857 he was Moderator of the Supreme Court of the Free church in Canada, which met that year in Kingston.

Mr. Smellie has always taken a deep interest in the local schools, and has been, at different times, a trustee of both the common and grammar schools.

In June, 1843, he married Miss Logie, of Kirkwall, Orkney, and of ten children of whom she is the mother, seven are living, four of them settled in life. Thomas S. T. is a physician at Prince Arthur's Landing, Ontario; Robert S. is a barrister in Toronto; George is an inspector for the North British Canadian Investment Company, with headquarters in the city, and Elizabeth is the wife of Rev. J. D. Macdonnell, pastor of St. Andrew's church, also of the same city. Two sons and one daughter are unsettled, one son not having completed his education.

There are very few clergymen in Ontario of any denomination, who have been preaching as long in a single pastorate as Mr. Smellie; and most of his ministerial brethren who were pastors in this province in 1843, have gone to their reward. His health is still good, and although nearing his seventieth year, bids fair, seemingly, for another lustrum or more in the Fergus pulpit. He is very much endeared to his people, and is highly esteemed, if not beloved, by the whole community.

JOHN J. KINGSMILL, M.A., D.C.L.,

WALKERTON.

JOHN JUCHEREAU KINGSMILL, Judge of the county of Bruce, born in the city of Quebec, May 21, 1829, is of Irish descent, and belongs to a noted military family. His grandfather was Major Kingsmill, of the 1st Royal Regiment, and served in the war against the American colonies; and his father was Col. William Kingsmill, born at Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1794; educated at Kilkenny college; served in Spain during the Peninsular war, being in the 66th regiment, and was present at Busaco, Torres Vedras, Badajoz and the Pyrennees, and was a member of that regiment and a Lieutenant when it was sent to St. Helena to guard the "Corsican Lion." We gather these facts from Davin's "The Irishman in Canada," from which we also learn that early in the second quarter of this century, Colonel Kingsmill came to Canada and retired from the service as senior captain; that he raised two regiments of volunteers to serve in the rebellion of 1837-'38; and that he subsequently had command of 3rd Regiment Incorporated Militia. He was sheriff of the Niagara district for twenty years; moved to Guelph in 1862, and was postmaster in that town (now city) at the time of his death, May 6, 1876, being eighty-two years old. He was buried at Niagara with military honors. He was one of those loyal and brave Irish patriots, whose memory, to the true friends of the British crown, "smells sweet and blossoms in the dust."

Colonel Kingsmill married Hannah Pinnock, a native of Hampshire, England, and had four sons, only two of them now living: Nicol Kingsmill, of the firm of Crooks, Kingsmill and Cattanach, barristers, Toronto, and John J., the subject of this sketch.

Judge Kingsmill was educated at Upper Canada College, the University of Toronto, from which he received the degree of B.A., and Trinity College, Toronto, from which he received the degrees of M. A. and D.C.L. He commenced the practice of law at Guelph in January, 1853; was for many years partner of the late Hon. Adam Fergusson-Blair; was County Crown-Attorney from 1856 until the close of 1866; and during his residence in that town was very active in Volunteer matters, raising one of the first companies under the old system, retiring with the rank of major, which he still holds.

On the separation of Bruce from Huron, our subject was appointed Judge, and has held that office since January 1, 1867. He supports, with a great deal of ease and urbanity, the dignity of the Bench, is cool and impartial, and his charges to a jury are very clear and emphatic.

Judge Kingsmill is a member of the English church; has been for years a delegate to the Synod of Huron, and also a delegate to the Provincial Synod, held at Montreal.

The Judge was married the first time in 1854, to Ellen Diana, eldest daughter of George J. Grange, deceased, formerly sheriff of the county of Wellington, she being killed by accident in 1860; his second marriage took place in 1861, to Julia, eldest daughter to Hon. W. H. Dickson, Senator, Niagara, she dying in 1869; and the third time in 1871, to Caroline Louise, eldest daughter of Samuel Penn Stokes, of Windsor, Ont. The Judge had two children by his first wife, both yet living, and the elder, Charles E., is a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy; four by the second wife, three of them still living, and three by the third.

REV. MATTHEW W. MACLEAN, M.A.,

BELLEVILLE.

MATTHEW WITHERSPOON MACLEAN, pastor of St. Andrew's church, Belleville, was born at Glasgow, Scotland, June 11, 1842. While studying at the University there, his father, who had filled several positions of trust and responsibility, died in the prime of life, after a long illness, leaving behind him little more than the heritage of an honest name. Our subject, notwithstanding, continued to attend college for a considerable time afterwards, holding a good position among his fellow students, taking the whole arts course, comprising classics, mathematics, and philosophy, and, passing the requisite examination before the established Presbytery of Glasgow, became a student in divinity.

Mr. Maclean visited relatives in Canada in the summer of 1862, and was so impressed by the representations made of the church's need of labourers, that he decided to remain and devote himself to the cause in this country. With this intention he entered the Divinity Hall of Queen's College, Kingston, where he studied two years. He then spent a session in Princeton Theological Seminary, New Jersey, and was graduated with the class of 1866. Returning to

Canada, he was examined by the Synod in connection with the church of Scotland, which met at Toronto in June, 1866; was licensed by the Presbytery of Niagara in the same month, and ordained and inducted into the pastoral charge of St. Andrew's church, Paisley, county of Bruce, by the Presbytery of Guelph, in August of that year.

The country was new; the church had been vacant for a considerable time, and, as a consequence, the membership had dwindled down to a mere handful. As he was the only minister belonging to his section of the church within forty miles, and as the lands were all settled, he had a large field to cultivate, and he set himself willingly to work to make the most of it. During his pastorate there his labors were abundant. Besides week-day visiting, &c., extending over large portions of five townships, made on horseback and afoot, he traveled every Sabbath between twenty and forty miles, preaching three times a day.

Hard as the work was, it had its alleviating and gratifying results. The church building at Paisley had to be considerably enlarged to accommodate the rapidly-increasing congregation, while three promising missionary stations were started and organized at various points, so that within a few months after Mr. Maclean removed from Paisley, he had the happiness of knowing that three pastors had settled over as many self-sustaining, vigorous congregations, in a section of country where, not long before, there had been only one church, and that one small and weak.

After five years' hard, yet successful and therefore inspiriting work, the subject of this sketch accepted a call for the Mill Street Presbyterian church, at Port Hope, a beautiful town on the shore of Lake Ontario, where he had a comfortable and prosperous pastorate of two years, the church and Sunday-school both being enlarged and greatly strengthened.

In 1873, Mr. Maclean accepted a call to St. Andrew's church, Belleville, where he is laboring with zeal and success. The house of worship is a large, gothic brick structure, seating 650 people, and located in an acre lot on Church street. Its membership embraces a large percentage of the older and most substantial families in the city, and an unusual amount of intelligence and culture. In influence it is probably the leading religious body here, having a strong working force, and supporting two Sunday-schools. It is the oldest Presbyterian church in Belleville, and for a long period represented the Kirk or Church of Scotland in this city. Since settling in Belleville, Mr. Maclean was clerk of the Presbytery of Kingston, in connection with the Church of Scotland, holding that office up to the time of the union of the Presbyterian churches in the Dominion. While in Paisley, he was a member of the Board of Public Instruction for the County of Bruce.

Mr. Maclean is a clear reasoner, a deep thinker, and has an earnest persuasive manner, delighting in preaching "Christ and Him crucified," rather than in purely doctrinal discourses, though by no means leaving essentials untouched. Whatever he undertakes in the pulpit, shows a thorough knowledge of his subject, and most painstaking effort to bring what he has to say within the comprehension of all his hearers. He has an easy, graceful delivery, and ex-

cels as a platform speaker. He is self-sacrificing in his devotion to his people, and in pastoral work, is untiring—always ready to visit the sick and to comfort the mourner and the broken-hearted.

Mr. Maclean has been married since September 29, 1868, his wife being Isabella Elizabeth, daughter of George Davidson, ex-Mayor of Kingston. They have four children.

EDWARD D. MORTON, M.D.,

BARRIE.

EDWARD DAVID MORTON, a very successful physician and surgeon, was born in the county of Wicklow, Ireland, June 18, 1835, his father being Francis Morton, a gentleman farmer.

He was educated in the ordinary schools of his native country and by private tuition; came to Canada in 1856; studied medicine with his brother, George Dean Morton, M. D., Bradford; attended lectures in the medical department of the University of Toronto; was graduated in 1860, and after practising two short years in company with his brother at Bradford, settled in Barrie, soon building up a lucrative practice.

He has a large farm two miles from town, stocked with blooded horses and cattle, and under fine improvement. It is managed by an experienced farmer, and the Doctor gives only such time to it as he needs for recreation, letting nothing divert him from his professional duties. He owes his success entirely to the close attention which he gives to his professional studies, and the promptness with which he attends to professional calls.

January 7, 1863, Miss A. A. Laughton, of Holland Landing, county of York, was married to Dr. Morton, and they have six sons.

KENNETH MACKENZIE, Q.C.,

TORONTO.

KENNETH MACKENZIE, Judge of the Maritime Court, the County Court of York, and two or three other courts, is a son of Kenneth and Janet Mackenzie, members of the agricultural class, and was born in Ross-shire, Scotland, in the early part of this century. He received a parish school education at Dengall, came to Canada about 1832, and after clerking between one and two years in a store at Montreal, came as far west as Cobourg, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits for himself. Shortly afterwards he abandoned that life, and commenced

the study of law with Judge George M. Boswell of Cobourg, finishing his studies with Messrs. Sherwood and Crawford of Toronto.

Judge Mackenzie was called to the Bar at Michaelmas term, 1843; was created a Queen's Counsel in 1853, and elected a Bencher of the Law Society in 1871. He practised his profession at Kingston for some years, and while there was appointed Judge of the County Court of the United counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, holding that office from October 15, 1853, until March 21, 1865, at which latter date he resigned and removed to Toronto to continue his practice.

Before leaving Kingston, the members of the Bar there presented him with the following address bearing the signatures of Thomas Kirkpatrick, Q. C., Sir Henry Smith, Q. C, the Hon. Alex. Campbell, Q. C., James A. Henderson, James O'Reilly, C. F. Gildersleeve, and nearly every other member on the Kingston circuit:

"The members of the Kingston Bar avail themselves of the present opportunity of tendering to you their respectful acknowledgments of the kindness, courtesy, and attention which you at all times exhibited towards them, during the many years wherein you have presided over the courts of these counties.

While meeting you officially as a Bar, for the last time, we do assure you that you will carry with you to the City of Toronto, where we understand you are about to return to the active duties of your profession, our warmest wishes for your professional success and future prosperity, results which we confidently anticipate must follow from the integrity, impartiality, and zeal which have always marked your judicial career."

The county council also presented to him a highly complimentary address.

Soon after settling in Toronto he was employed (1866) by the United States Government to defend the Fenians, of whom twenty-two were acquitted and nineteen convicted.

During his practice in Toronto, he conducted, for the Ontario Government, nearly all of the important Crown business at the York assizes, and held briefs in many of the most notable civil and criminal cases before the courts. He was prosecuting Attorney in the celebrated case of Phœbe Campbell, of London, who was tried in that city, convicted of the murder of her husband, and hung; and was also retained as the prosecutor in the case of Dr. and Mrs. Davis who were tried for the crime of abortion and murder of Jennie Gilmour, and are in the Penitentiary for life.

While at the Bar Judge Mackenzie was engaged in a large number of important cases, and among criminal lawyers had very few peers in the Province. His practice was quite extensive in the several courts, and he gained a position in the front rank of advocates in the county of York.

He was appointed County Judge on the 7th of October, 1876, and Judge of the Maritime Court of Ontario, on the 12th of July of the following year. He is also Judge of the General Criminal Sessions, of the Surrogate Court, of the Court of Assessment Appeals, and of the Insolvent Court. He is likewise Judge of ten Division Courts, the duties of which are discharged by the Junior Judge, John Boyd.

No other man in Ontario is Judge of so many courts as our subject, whose labors are very great, and he is performing them with marked ability. The *Globe* of October 16, 1876, thus spoke of his appointment to the York County Judgeship :

"We are happy to learn that Kenneth Mackenzie, Q. C., has consented, though with some reluctance, to accept the Judgeship of the York County Court, rendered vacant by the decease of Judge Duggan. The position is one of great responsibility, and places in the hands of the incumbent an influence for good that few other official posts in Ontario confer.

The Judge of the Metropolitan County Court has necessarily a larger amount of business before him, involving heavier interests and more diversified issues than can well come before any other Provincial Judge ; and a considerable portion of his work is of a character that eminently requires a well-trained lawyer who can bring thorough practical knowledge of the business of the country to bear upon it, and give his decisions with efficiency and promptitude. He has, moreover, as Police Commissioner, duties entrusted to him, the discharge of which deeply effect the moral well-being of our city. In the Surrogate Court also, and in the Insolvent Debtors', and Revision Courts, he has to deal with a multiplicity of matters of very great importance. For the discharge of all these varied duties Judge Mackenzie is pre-eminently 'the right man in the right place.' He is an able, upright lawyer of great experience ; conscientious, painstaking, and earnest in all he undertakes, and he has the courage and firmness to do right under all circumstances. He has the peculiar qualification for the position of having held for ten years with distinction the County Judgeship of Kingston and Frontenac, and he now re-assumes his judicial duties with twelve years of fresh and valuable experience acquired as a leading and successful counsel of large and varied practice at the Toronto Bar.

In 1859 Judge Mackenzie married at Kingston, Isabella, daughter of Captain Robert Lang Innes, of the British army, and they have had two children, Isabella Catharine, still living, and a twin sister, Janet Mary, who died before she was a week old.

WILLIAM V. HUTTON,

ST. MARY'S.

WILLIAM VEAL HUTTON, one of the most successful business men in St. Mary's, is a son of George Martin and Ann Austin (Veal), Hutton, and was born in Ringwood, Hampshire, England, April 16, 1825. He belongs to an old Somersetshire family. His father was a linen draper, and a successful business man.

William received an ordinary education in a private school, acquired a knowledge of his father's business, and in the autumn of 1850 emigrated to Canada, and settled at St. Mary's, then a very small village. Here he purchased a mill, and was engaged in the manufacture of flour until 1869, when he retired from business, his operations having been attended with marked success. While engaged in manufacturing flour, Mr. Hutton had a careful oversight of his business, and managed everything with prudence; hence his good luck, retiring in the prime of life, with a competency, and in a condition to enjoy it. He has a large and elegant stone house on the outskirts of the town, centrally located in an eighteen-acre lot, embellished with shade trees, and fitted up

with a great deal of taste, and there is spending the quiet afternoon of life with much pleasant surroundings. His conservatory it would be difficult to match in the country.

During his business years Mr. Hutton did not live wholly to himself; far from it; he did good service in the municipality of the town, and in other positions of trust and responsibility; was in the council several years; was mayor in 1866; a trustee of the grammar school a long time, and has been a magistrate since 1856.

In politics he is a Conservative, but has never been very active. His religious connection is with the Church of England, and, as far as we can ascertain, he has lived an exemplary life.

Mr. Hutton has three brothers residing in St. Mary's, all belonging to the most successful and best class of citizens; Joseph Osman Hutton, a retired speculator in real estate, Theodore Hutton, a leading dry goods merchant, still in trade; and Albert Hutton, a retired miller. No family in the town is more prominent or more highly respected.

THOMAS MURRAY, M.P.P.,

PEMBROKE.

THOMAS MURRAY, member of the Local Parliament for North Renfrew, is a native of the county of Carleton, Ont., dating his birth in the township of Gouldbourn, January 18, 1836. His father, James Murray, from King's county, Ireland, came to Canada about 1825, and was engaged in commercial pursuits and afterwards farming, dying at Gouldbourn about 1846. The mother of our subject was Elizabeth Burrows, who died in 1854. Mr. Murray received his education in his native township, and at Smith's Falls; and when fourteen years of age became an apprentice to the mercantile business with the late W. R. R. Lyon, of Richmond, county of Carleton. Mr. Murray married Miss Jane Copeland, of Richmond, in 1855, being about that time in business for himself in Ottawa; in 1859 removed to Pembroke, where, in company with his late brother Michael, under the firm of Murray Brothers, he commenced and did an extensive business as general merchants, for about five years, when Michael, who was a shrewd business man and very popular, died of brain fever, leaving a young widow and one child, now Miss Elizabeth Murray. He then took his next youngest brother, William, as a partner, and changed the name of the firm to T. and W. Murray, and has since carried on a large general business, dealing in lumber, and extensively in produce and raw furs. They have had their set-back in the last four or five years, like hundreds of other lumber dealers, but remembering the good luck of former years, they are pushing on, full of hope and good cheer, fortune already beginning to turn a friendly face toward them once more, the depression

of business gradually passing away. They own a large amount of real estate, which, in their section at least, has a buoyant tendency.

Mr. Murray was a councilor and reeve of Pembroke for several years, and, at the time of the Confederation (1867), contested the North Riding of Renfrew and was defeated. He sat for the last two sessions of the first parliament of the Ontario Legislature, succeeding John Supple, who resigned and has since died; was defeated for the same legislative body in 1871, by Thomas Deacon, Q. C., and in June, 1879, contested the riding again and defeated his old opponent, Mr. Deacon, by more than a hundred majority. His brother, already mentioned, was elected to the House of Commons, in 1874, over Mr. White (who was unseated), and sat one session, when he was also unseated, and was defeated at the next election by his old opponent, Mr. White.

Mr. Murray is a Liberal, an independent thinker, and stands well with all parties. In his religion he is a Roman Catholic, and is a man of sterling integrity. Both he and his brother have the fullest confidence of the farming community and of all classes with whom they have dealings; and they owe their success in life, no doubt, in a large measure, to their strict regard for their word, and their straightforward course in all business transactions.

A few years ago, the Murrays, in connection with Judge Doran, purchased a large tract of real estate in the corporation of Pembroke, laid it out in town lots, much of it in prosperous times having been disposed of to good advantage, and is being rapidly built up, that section of the town being known as the Murray ward.

LARRATT W. SMITH, D.C.L.,

TORONTO.

LARRATT WILLIAM SMITH, of Summerhill, Yonge street, in the county of York, barrister-at-law, of Osgoode Hall, Toronto, was born at Plymouth, in the county of Devon, England, on the 29th day of November, 1820. His father, Larratt Smith, Esq., in early life received a commission in the Royal Artillery, but subsequently entered the Field Train department on its organization, and rose to the head of it, and was for many years previous to, and during, the war of 1812 with the United States, and subsequently, stationed at Quebec in charge of the whole department in Canada, as chief commissary. After retiring upon half-pay, and removing to England, he, in 1833, returned with his family, consisting of four children, of whom the subject of this notice was the eldest, to Upper Canada, and was induced by the then Lieut-Governor, Sir John Colborne (the late Lord Seaton) to settle in Oro, in the county of Simcoe, where some of his old military associates had preceded him; he soon afterwards removed thence

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Lawrence W. Smith

to Richmond Hill, Toronto, and finally to England, where he died at his residence, Cumberland Place, Southampton, on the 30th of January, 1860.

Mr. Larratt William Smith, on his arrival in Toronto (then York), with his parents, in the summer of 1833, entered Upper Canada College where he remained until July, 1838. While there he obtained a fair share of its honors, including the prize poem for 1837, on the subject of "The Accession of Queen Victoria;" entered the Law Society as a student of the senior class in Michaelmas term, 1838, and was articled and served five years with the late Chief Justice Draper; admitted an attorney in Michaelmas term, 1843, and called to the Bar in Hilary term, 1844. At the opening of King's College, in 1843, he matriculated in Arts, and passing on to law, took his degrees of B.C.L. and D.C.L., the latter in 1852. Soon after being called to the Bar, he purchased a partnership interest in the legal firm of Messrs. Smith, Crooks and Smith, of Toronto, and became the junior partner thereof. Since that time Mr. Smith has practised his profession in partnership, at different times, with the Hon. Adam Wilson, present Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, James H. Morris, Esq., and Samuel George Wood, LL.B.; at present is senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Smith, Wood and Bowes.

Since 1833 Mr. Smith has resided in Toronto and its vicinity, and during that time has held, and still holds, many important positions of honor and emolument, But however varied the interests that require his attention, it seems to be fully within his grasp to bring to the discharge of his multifarious duties the requisite business ability to ensure success. He has acquired an enviable reputation as a good financier, an able manager, an excellent office lawyer, and a shrewd, straightforward business man; and his various positions in the management of different financial institutions indicate that these qualities are appreciated and called into use. Amongst the multitudinous duties to which his attention has been, and is still devoted, may be briefly mentioned the following: Clerk of the court of Appeals for Upper Canada; pro-vice chancellor, and subsequently vice-chancellor of the University of Toronto; president of the Building and Loan Association since its incorporation in 1870; vice-president and director of the Toronto Consumers' Gas Company for over twenty years, and also of the Canada Bolt Company for several years; director of the Bank of Upper Canada: of the London and Canadian Loan and Agency Co.; of the "Hand-in-Hand," "Sovereign" and Isolated Risk, Fire Insurance Companies; of the Anchor Marine Insurance Co.; of the Merchants' Building Society; of the Grand Trunk Telegraph Co.; of the Ontario Peat Co.; and a local director of the Life Association of Scotland; life senator of the University of Toronto, and Bencher of the Upper Canada Law Society. During the rebellion of 1837, Mr. Smith served as lieutenant in the 4th North York, and subsequently became senior major of the 6th battalion of Toronto (sedentary) militia. In 1876 he was chairman of the royal commission to investigate certain charges in connection with the Northern Railway. In addition to his other numerous associations, he is a life member of many of the Toronto permanent institutions.

In political views Mr. Smith is a Reformer, but has never taken an active part in politics, though frequently solicited to do so; and in religion is a member of the Church of England, being at present churchwarden of Christ church, Yonge street.

In December, 1845, he married Eliza Caroline, daughter of staff-surgeon Thom, of Perth, half-sister of Mrs. Spragge, wife of the present Chancellor. She died six years later, leaving two children, the eldest of whom died from the effects of neglect and exhaustion incurred by the Fenian raid, and especially from the affair at Ridgeway, in 1866, and was buried with military honors by the 13th regiment, to which he belonged, a company of the regiment attending his funeral from Hamilton. The second son died at Barrie, whilst attending the grammar school there. Our subject was married a second time, at Toronto, on the 19th of August, 1858, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late James Frederick Smith, Esq., for many years a well-known merchant of Toronto. By the latter marriage he has had eleven children, ten of whom survive.

JOHN GEORGE HODGINS, M.A., LL.D., F.R.G.S.,

TORONTO.

WITH the single exception of Dr. Ryerson there is no other who has had as much to do with the development of the educational systems of Ontario as Dr. Hodgins. For nearly forty years he has been at the helm of the educational ship, and while all agree (and none more heartily than the subject of this sketch) that to his great captain, Dr. Ryerson, the credit is mainly due, it is certain that the perseverance, the faithfulness, and especially the administrative ability of Dr. Hodgins contributed very largely to the triumphant success which they so harmoniously accomplished.

John George Hodgins, brother of Thomas Hodgins, Q.C., whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume, was born in Dublin, August 12, 1821, and came to Canada when twelve years of age. He was educated, therefore, in this Province, and few of her sons, either by birth or adoption, have so well repaid the debt which they owe her. He attended the Upper Canada Academy, and Victoria College, Cobourg. He received the degree of M.A. from Victoria University. Although his duties were very onerous, he found time to graduate in the faculty of Law in Toronto University, from which he received the degrees of LL.B. in 1860, and of LL.D. in 1870. He was called to the Bar of Ontario in the year 1870.

His connection with the Education Department began in 1844, when he was appointed senior clerk. In 1846 he became Secretary of the Board of Education for Upper Canada, afterwards called the Council of Public Instruction. He was elevated to his present responsible position in 1855, and has now filled it for a quarter of a century with very much credit. He

left nothing undone which he could possibly do to fit himself fully for the performance of the duties of his office. He spent a year at his own expense in Dublin after his appointment in familiarizing himself with the details of the management of the office of the National Board of Education in Ireland, and in learning the working of the normal and model schools under their charge. Such zeal could only have one result. That result, in the case of Dr. Hodgins, is best expressed in the language of Dr. Ryerson, in his letter to Hon. Edward Blake, on his proposed resignation of the position of Chief Superintendent of Education, in 1871:

"In the practical administration of the Education Department an abler, more judicious and reliable man cannot be found than Dr. Hodgins, who has been in the Department twenty-seven years—who was first educated to business in a retail store in Galt, and afterwards in a wholesale establishment in Hamilton with the Stinsons—clerk in the same establishment with Charles McGill, M.P., and was offered to be set up in business by the Stinsons, or admitted as a partner within a year or so if he would remain, but he chose literature and went to Victoria College, in 1840, where I found him; and on account of his punctuality, thoroughness, neatness, and excellent conduct, I appointed him on trial first clerk in my office in 1844; and having proved his ability, I wrote to him, when I was in Europe, to come home to his widowed mother in Dublin, and spend a year in the great Education Office there, to learn the whole system and management—I having arranged with the late Archbishop Whately and other members of the National Board, to admit Mr. H. into their office to study the principles and details of its management and of the Normal and Model Schools connected with it. Mr. Hodgins did so at his own expense, and losing the salary for the year; at the end of which he returned to my office with the testimonials of the Irish National Board, as to his diligence and the thorough manner in which he had mastered the modes of proceeding in the several branches of that great Education Department. He also brought drawings, of his own make, of the Dublin education offices, Normal and Model schools. Then since you know that Mr. Hodgins having taken his degree of M.A., has proceeded regularly to his degree of law in the Toronto University, and has been admitted to the Bar as Barrister-at-Law. He is, therefore, the most thoroughly trained man in all Canada for the Education Department; and is the ablest, most thorough administrator of a public department of any man with whom I have met. I think he has not been appreciated according to his merits; but should you create and fill the office of Minister of Public Instruction, you may safely confide the ordinary administration of the Education Department to Dr. Hodgins, with the title of my office."

This tribute from a man under whom he had labored for thirty years, briefly summarizes the history of a record of which any man might be justly proud.

Dr. Hodgins is the author of several works, chiefly text-books, which have been extensively used in the public and high schools of Canada. Those best known are Lovell's General Geography, Easy Lessons in General Geography, First Steps in General Geography, School History of Canada, and of the other British North American Provinces. He also published the Canadian School Speaker and Reciter, the School Manual, Lectures on School Law, Sketches and Anecdotes of the Queen, and The School House. One of the most important of his publications is the Report of the Educational Features of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. This is a most exhaustive and able work, and it received on its publication the most flattering testimonials both in America and Europe.

Besides these he has written very largely for the periodical press on educational, historical, commercial and social questions. He was editor of the *Journal of Education* during the whole of the long period of its issue, first as the associate of Dr. Ryerson, and afterwards as sole editor. All his works give evidence of great care, correct taste, and wide research.

In social life Dr. Hodgins is well-known to be a kind-hearted, genial, and cultured man. He has always taken a very active interest in many schemes of practical benevolence and christian work, and has been frequently called upon to occupy honorable and responsible positions in connection with them. He has been for many years, and is now, Hon. Secretary of the Bible Society, and of the Anglican Synod of the Diocese of Toronto. He is fre-frequently called upon by his *Alma Mater* to occupy positions of honor and responsibility, and on all occasions performs his duties with ability and courtesy. He has permanently connected his name with Victoria University by founding the Ryerson, Webster and Hodgins Prizes, and he has also graven it on the history of his adopted country by his long career of honorable labor. When the history of the educational progress of Ontario is written, the name of Dr. Hodgins must occupy a prominent position in it. His legal knowledge was of good service in arranging a school law which is the basis of the whole system, and he will merit the gratitude of posterity for aiding to establish the magnificent art museum of Toronto, and for his successful efforts in disseminating literature so widely through the agency of the People's Depository.

Since the time of the Rebellion, Dr. Hodgins has been a staunch Conservative, and in religious views, is connected with the Episcopal church.

In 1849 he was married in Dublin, Ireland, to Frances Rachel, eldest daughter of James Doyle, Esq., of Cloyne, County of Cork, by which union he has four sons living, two of whom are barristers, one practising in Bowmanville, and the other in Toronto.

PETER R. SHAVER, M.D.,

STRATFORD.

PETER ROLPH SHAVER, one of the leading physicians in the county of Perth, and a county coroner, was born near Hamilton, Ontario, July 27, 1829. His grandfather, a United Empire Loyalist, from Pennsylvania, was in the war of the colonies, and his father, John Shaver, a native of the county of Wentworth, was in the war of 1812-14, and the rebellion of 1837-'38. The mother of Peter was Catharine Hess. He received most of his literary education at Victoria College, Cobourg, where he spent three years in study in the department of arts; and subsequently gave four years to medical studies at McGill University, Montreal, being graduated May 9, 1854, with the degrees of doctor of medicine and master in surgery.

Dr. Shaver came directly to Stratford, and has been in steady practice here for a quarter of a century, being, with one exception, the oldest practitioner in the town. He has always had a good reputation both for skill and care of his patients, and has made his profession his exclusive study, and a success.

A year or two after settling in Stratford, Dr. Shaver was appointed a coroner of the county, and still holds that office. He has also been surgeon to the county jail nearly as long. The Doctor was in the municipal council of the town a short time, but has avoided civil offices as much as he could, consistently with his duties as a citizen, on account of the press of professional business, and his desire to keep read-up in medical science as well as in the news of the day.

He is an adherent of the Methodist church of Canada, a man of noble impulses, and kindly and humane feelings, carrying to the sick chamber a cheerful disposition, which has healing power next to medicine.

He is one of the oldest Free Masons in Stratford, being a member of Tecumseh lodge, No. 144, A. F. and A. M., G. R. C.

The wife of Dr. Shaver, is Eliza Jane, eldest daughter of James Sheppard Ryan, hardware merchant, Toronto, and a native of Dublin, Ireland, married June, 1856. They have six children, all sons. William John, the eldest, is at the Pharmaceutical College, Toronto ; Charles Beaumont, is at the Agricultural College, Guelph, and the other four, Arthur Rolph, Horace Gregg, Sydney George and Harry Ernest, are pursuing their studies in the local schools of different grades. If they live, all are destined to have a good literary outfit. Mrs. Shaver is a grand niece of the Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop Gregg, of Cork, Ireland.

GEORGE S. HEROD, M.D.,

GUELPH.

GEORGE SAMUEL HEROD, Guelph, the senior medical practitioner in Guelph, was born in Blackburn, Lancashire, England, May 8, 1827, being a son of Rev. George Herod, of the Primitive Methodist church. He was educated at private and boarding schools in Mansfield and Birmingham ; in November, 1840, came to Canada ; studied medicine in the University of Toronto ; was licensed to practice in 1847, by the medical board of the Province, and after practising a few years at Georgetown, Halton county ; settled in Guelph in April, 1845.

In his earlier years in his profession, Dr. Herod had many very hard rides. The country was thinly settled ; there were but few villages and towns, and they wide apart ; physicians and surgeons were scarce, and at one period his circuit extended over a radius of thirty miles. He has always been in general practice, and has had a liberal share, being the leading physician in Guelph for a quarter of a century. His acquaintance is extensive, and he is greatly esteemed for his excellent character as well as skill.

The Doctor has been a county coroner and jail surgeon since 1854 ; was appointed surgeon

of the Wellington battalion on its organization, and held that position until he resigned; was in the town council several years; a member of the school board some time, and mayor of the town two terms.

He is returning officer for Saugeen and Brock districts for the Medical College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario; is a Master Mason and an adherent of the English church.

In 1863 he married Miss Margaret Sandilands, daughter of Thomas Sandilands, for many years manager of the Gore Bank at Guelph, and they have two children living, and have buried two.

The Doctor has reported a few interesting cases for medical periodicals, but has not published much in the form of essays. His time seems to be well taken up with his extensive practice and his readings. He is a well posted man in medical and surgical science.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS,

GUELPH.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS, treasurer of the county of Wellington, and notary, was born in Achill, on the west coast of Ireland, on the 9th of February, 1831. At the early age of eight, shortly after the death of his father, he was sent to London, England, to be educated under the eye of his uncle, Rev. Henry Reynolds, rector of Henley-on-Thames. It being determined that he should enter the royal navy, and having passed a satisfactory examination, he received a cadetship in the year 1845. After cruising a short time in the Channel, he was ordered to India. The inactive life at that time on board a war vessel, did not suit his adventurous spirit, so he gave up his commission, with a determination to see as much of the world as possible. During the years 1846, 1847, and 1848, he visited Calcutta, Bombay, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, the Sandwich and Society Islands, and Mexico, and in 1849, California, where he remained until 1852. During that period he served as a volunteer in the Oregon war, in which he received several, but no severe, wounds.

In the year just mentioned, Mr. Reynolds sailed for England, but, as we once heard him remark, the old sod had in a great measure lost its charms for him; so he again set sail for California, and on his way called on an uncle and a brother, living in the county of Wellington, Ontario.

Having received a severe wound in the ankle in California, in 1854, Mr. Reynolds retraced his steps to Canada, and the next year entered the office of Col. James Webster, of Guelph, who, in 1858, was appointed registrar of the county. At the same time Mr. Reynolds was appointed deputy registrar, and held that office until 1868, when he was elected county treasurer, an office which he still holds. Having seen much of the world, and the ups and downs of

life, he quietly attends to the duties of his office; and while an ardent admirer of the Conservative party, he seldom takes an active part in the turmoils of elections.

The subject of this notice is a member of the Church of England; was warden for a number of years, and during his term of office took an active part in the construction of St. George's church, which, for architectural beauty, has few equals in the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Reynolds married Catharine, third daughter of John Patterson, Puslinch, county of Wellington, on the 1st of October, 1863, and has six daughters and one son.

The father of Mr. Reynolds was Francis Reynolds, captain in the royal navy, and, when midshipman, was at the capture of Washington, D. C., during the war of 1812–14. Captain Reynolds was born in Wales. His father, Owen Reynolds, was rector near Bangor, Wales, and married one of the Playfords, of Northumberland. Captain Reynolds, while stationed in Ireland as chief officer of the coast guards, married Margaret, daughter of Cior, a descendant of Cior O'Doherty, who will be remembered by every student of Irish history.

Mr. Reynolds has sailed through many latitudes and longitudes, and visited many countries and numerous islands, and he prefers the climate of Ontario to any place he has ever seen, except, perhaps, one or two of the islands in the Pacific Ocean. He always traveled with both eyes open, has a good memory, and is a rich entertainer when he narrates the fruits of his observation and experience, and especially his perils by sea and by land.

ROBERT GIBBONS,

GODERICH.

ROBERT GIBBONS, sheriff of the county of Huron, belongs to an old Birmingham, (England) family, where his father, William Gibbons, and the ancestors for several generations, were born, though he himself dates his birth in Glasgow, Scotland, December 24, 1811. His father was an ingenious mechanic or machinist, engaged for years in turning, finishing and fitting up machinery. The maiden name of Robert's mother was Margaret M. McDonald, who was born in Scotland.

In June, 1820, the family left the old world for Canada, landing at Quebec in August, and settling on land in the county of Lanark. About four hundred persons came out on the same vessel from Glasgow, and settled in the same county, each head of a family having the offer of 100 acres of land from the Government, on condition that they would occupy and improve it. Robert aided his father in opening a farm there; in 1827 went with the family to Pottsdam, St. Lawrence county, New York, where he spent five years in cultivating land, and where he received most of his education; and on the 16th of May, 1832, reached Goderich, walking all

the way from Toronto, about 135 miles. The town then contained, perhaps, 250 inhabitants, and he has seen it expand into a town of nearly 5,000.

When Mr. Gibbons reached this point, he had only a very few dollars in money, but he had the wealth of a sound constitution, two hands, already toil-hardened, and a disposition to use them. After working a few months at farming, he opened a meat market, and for sixteen years was a butcher and cattle drover—a very stirring, energetic business man. After a short time he also carried on farming and stock-raising, continuing in agricultural pursuits until a few years ago.

When the rebellion broke out he went into the service as Sergeant, First Hurons, Company 1, and came out in March, 1838, as Lieutenant.

In 1867, Mr. Gibbons was elected to the Ontario Legislature to represent South Huron; lost his seat during the second session; was re-elected in 1871; served two sessions, and in November, 1872, resigned and accepted the shrievalty of the county, still holding that position, and making an efficient officer.

In politics he is a Reformer, and has spent much time and money in disseminating the principles of the party.

Mr. Gibbons has done an unusual amount of work in the town and county municipalities, commencing in the district council in 1848. He was reeve nearly twenty years and warden thirteen years in succession, first of the united counties of Huron and Bruce, then of Huron alone. He was elected mayor in 1853, 1854 and 1855, and his labors in the town and county have been of great value to the community. In 1868 he was elected a member of the Board of Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, and served in that situation nine years. He was vice-president in 1873, and president in 1874, and his address the latter year was ordered to be printed in pamphlet form, and was widely distributed.*

He is an adherent of the Presbyterian church—one of the most liberal supporters of the gospel in Goderich, and has funds in many houses of worship in the county, as well as town.

*The address touched on a variety of topics concluding with the following remarks on Pisciculture:

"Our agricultural and other journals do well to call public attention to this matter. A few years ago our creeks, rivers, ponds and lakes teemed with fish. From various causes—chiefly neglect of nature's laws of reproduction and increase—all this is changed, so that where there was once excellent fishing, now there is none. Means are being taken very effectively in Britain and the United States to re-stock the exhausted waters with their finny population, and you are all familiar with the praise-worthy efforts of Mr. Wilmot, of Newcastle, to bring about similar results in this country. But what I have mainly in view, in the introduction of this topic, is not so much governmental action in re-stocking public waters as individual enterprise, in turning to good account springs, creeks and lakes, privately owned. Great attention is now being turned to this matter in the United States, and many farmers, whose places are suited to the purpose, are making it their business to raise fish for the market precisely as others do flesh and fowl. Artificial propagation of fish can be cheaply and readily carried on, and the rapid growth of young fry, fed on the same principles as farm stock reared on land, renders the business as fairly remunerative as the production of other kinds of human food. I beg to suggest that to stimulate effort in this direction, premiums be offered by this Association for fish of artificial propagation. No country is better suited than this, from its abundant water supply, for going successfully into this branch of rural industry."

Mr. Gibbons has been twice married, first in November, 1835, to Jane Wilson, from Cumberland, England, who died in May, 1873, leaving five children, one of them soon following her to the spirit world, and one, the only son, dying in February, 1879. His second marriage took place in June, 1874, to Alice Roddy, also from England.

Though pressing close upon his three score years and ten, Mr. Gibbons is quite active; and although he has usually been a hard-working man, he is well preserved. He has a cheerful disposition, and a good share of *bonhomie*, and they shorten nobody's days.

JOHN McLAY,

WALKERTON.

JOHN McLAY, the pioneer journalist of the county of Bruce, and now registrar of the county, was born in the city of Glasgow, June 11, 1831. His father, who was a manufacturer, died of cholera the following year. His mother was Ann Kerr Bell. His paternal grandfather who was a stock farmer in Argyleshire, belonged to an old family of agriculturists. The subject of this sketch received his early education in St. Enoch's school, and afterwards at the Hutchesons' institute. At an early age he entered his uncle's office, and learned the trade of a compositor. At twenty-one he commenced business for himself as book printer, and shortly afterwards combined with it lithographing and engraving, which he carried on successfully for five years, when the state of his health necessitated his removal to a dryer and more bracing climate. December 4, 1855, he married Helen Cox Watt, daughter of John Watt, wine and china merchant, Glasgow; and in the summer of 1857, having contracted with parties in the county of Bruce to publish a newspaper, came to Kincardine with his wife, child, and mother. On the 4th of August of that year he issued the first number of the "Commonwealth," the first paper published in the county, bringing his printing material with him from Scotland. He continued to publish and edit that paper between six and seven years, during which time he resided on his farm in the township of Huron, about two miles from the then village of Kincardine. During that period he held at sundry times the offices of councilor, deputy-reeve, and reeve of the township, and was a member of the united counties, council of Huron and Bruce, as also of the provisional council of the county of Bruce, in which he took an active part in the long contested county-town question, as well as in the construction of gravel and railroads and other public works, which has made the county one of the most advanced in that respect, for its age, of any county in Ontario. In February, 1864, he was appointed registrar, under the administration of the late Hon. John Sandfield McDonald, and looks as if he were likely to enjoy his office for a great many years to come. His appointment necessitated his severance from journalism and public life. Immediately afterwards he removed to Southampton, where

the registry office was temporarily located and where he remained until the completion of the county buildings in Walkerton, in 1868. For several years Mr. McLay was chairman of the board of public school trustees, Walkerton, and is at present a member of the high school board. He is also president of the Saugeen Valley Railway Company, and president of the Northern Agricultural Exhibition Company. In addition to his office, he has been a partner in several speculations and contracts, that have resulted successfully to him. His residence, "Hillside House," and surrounding grounds, are an ornament to Walkerton.

The "Commonwealth," which Mr. McLay conducted was a reform paper, and for some years was the only newspaper of any kind in the county. Now there are thirteen weekly newspapers—a fair index of the rapid progress of Bruce in twenty-three years.

Mr. and Mrs. McLay are members of the Presbyterian church, and, with their family, worship at St. Paul's church, of which the Rev. Geo. Bell, LL.D., is the scholarly and much esteemed pastor.

Mr. McLay has had nine of a family, seven of whom still survive.

JOHN NICHOL, M.D.,

LISTOWEL.

JOHN NICHOL, a practising physician and surgeon in Listowel for the last eighteen years, dates his birth in Glasgow, Scotland, November 16, 1822. His father was Hugh Nichol, manufacturer, and at one period a British soldier, a member of the 71st regiment, receiving a wound at the Battle of Waterloo. His mother's maiden name was Mary Caldwell, who died when he was about eight years of age. He was educated at a parish school; came to Canada with the family in 1843, and his father took up 200 acres of land in the township of Peel, county of Wellington; but the son did not incline to agricultural pursuits, and two years after coming to that county, went to Auburn, N.Y., attended a grammar school, and there met Dr. Joseph Marcus Morris, who was from Bartholomew's Hospital, London, England. At his suggestion Mr. Nichol took up the study of medicine, with the doctor for preceptor—a man of great learning and much skill in his profession.

Our subject attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, United States, where he received the degree of M.D., in the spring of 1855; returned to Canada, and practiced six years at or near St. Jacobs, county of Waterloo; went to Toronto in the autumn of 1861; was graduated in April, 1862, and on the 2nd of June following, settled in Listowel, then a very small place. Here he soon built up a good practice, and has done a very prosperous business, placing himself in a few years, in very comfortable circumstances.

Dr. Nichol has been a county coroner more than a dozen years, and a member of the village

and town council for nearly an equal length of time, or since the village was incorporated and the first council met in January, 1866. He has been tendered higher positions in the municipality, but their duties would interfere essentially with his practice, and he guarded well the interests of the village, advocating all important improvements yet a prudent expenditure of public moneys. The town hall and other public buildings were erected while he was in the council.

In politics Dr. Nichol is a Reformer, but takes no part in such matters, except to vote; and has been for a number of years, master of the Bernard Lodge, No. 225, of Free Masons, and is a member of the Presbyterian church. He bears an irreproachable character.

In January, 1823, he married Miss Isabella McGregor, daughter of Rev. Robert McGregor, then pastor of the Congregational church of Listowel; and she is the mother of eight children, four sons and four daughters, all living but one daughter.

HOMER P. BROWN,

WOODSTOCK.

HOMER PRATT BROWN, treasurer of the county of Oxford, and a native of Cattaraugus county, New York, was born February 13, 1822. His parents were Henry and Sarah (Pratt) Brown. His father was in the second war with England, fighting on the American side and subsequently becoming a British subject. In the infancy of Homer, the family moved to the Genesee valley, and spent several years at Avon, Livingston county, and Mendon, Monroe county, removing to Paris, Upper Canada, in 1835. There his mother died in 1837; his father at Woodstock, in 1866. Young Homer received an ordinary public school education, limited to the rudimentary branches; farmed till eighteen years old; then learned the trade of a moulder at Paris, and after working two years as a journeyman, came to Woodstock in 1844. Here he started a foundry for himself, and followed that business, with fair success, until the spring of 1867, when he sold out. While thus employed he was in the town council several terms, a reeve equally as long, and mayor in 1861—was also connected with the volunteer militia; and a Lieutenant of the "Oxford rifles." He has been a magistrate during the last sixteen or eighteen years, and treasurer of the county since June, 1869. He is a careful and eminently trustworthy official, in whom the public have unlimited confidence. A county cannot be favored with too many such stable men as fill the offices in Oxford.

Mr. Brown is a reformer in politics, and a royal arch in the masonic fraternity, and has held most of the offices below the chapter and one or two in it. He attends the Canada Methodist church, and maintains a high character for correctness of habits and integrity.

Mr. Brown is director of the Oxford Loan and Savings Society, having held that office from the formation of the association, and has long been identified intimately with the progressive elements and important enterprises of the town.

On the 26th of January, 1846, he married Miss Jennet McDonald, of Ingersoll, and they have had twelve children, ten of them, six sons and two daughters, still living. Two of the sons, John H. and Homer A. are married. The former is engrossing clerk in the Registry office, and the latter is a mechanic, both residing in Woodstock.

WILLIAM GUNN,

WALKERTON.

THE clan Gunn, to which the subject of this sketch belongs, is of Scandinavian origin, and traces its ancestry back as far as Heiti, father of Suadi, and the brother of Gore-Nor, from whom Norway had its name, in A.D. 690. The progenitor of the clan was Gunn, the second son of Olav, of Gairsey, a descendant of the Earls of Orkney, and the Norse Kings, afterwards Olav the Black, King of Man, and the Isles, and brother of Swein, the last and greatest of the Norse Vikings. Gunn was born about A.D. 1090. The country of the Gunns, after they attained to numbers and strength, was in the heights of the counties of Caithness and Sutherland, in the north of Scotland, and the seat of the chiefs of the clan, was at Braemore.

William Gunn was born at Thrush Grove, Glasgow, Scotland, May 30, 1816. His father was John Gunn, a native of Kildonan, and his mother, Janet Murray, a native of Rogart, both in Sutherlandshire. William, the eldest son, received a fair English education, thorough and substantial, so far as it went, at the public school of Melvich, a small village in the extreme north of Sutherlandshire, seventeen miles west of Thurso, to which the family had removed in 1826, and where William acquired a knowledge of the Gaelic language. He worked on the small farm, or croft, until he was eighteen years of age, when he taught school for a year in Strath, Melness, in the parish of Tongue, in the same county. He came to Canada in 1836, and was employed for two years, at Prescott, as shipping clerk in the old forwarding house of Hooker, Henderson and Co., of which firm his uncle, Donald Murray, was a partner; and while there, he shouldered his musket in defence of king and country, during the rebellion of 1837-'38, as a volunteer in the company raised at Prescott at that time, and commanded by his uncle Captain Murray.

He removed to Kingston in 1838, where he acted as managing agent of the new forwarding house of Murray and Sanderson, until 1846, when the firm gave up business. During the excitement along the frontier, which followed on the suppression of the rebellion, he joined a

Scottish volunteer company, raised at Kingston, and commanded by Captain Alexander McNabb, the present popular crown land agent of the county of Bruce, under whose wise and judicious management that county has been so successfully and so satisfactorily settled. In 1846 Mr. Gunn removed to Lachine, near Montreal, as freight agent for the Upper Canada Royal Mail Line of Steamers, that being the first year they ran below Coteau du Lac. In 1848 he removed to Napanee, where he was engaged in general mercantile business until 1852, when he removed to the new county of Bruce, the population being, at the time, about three thousand, and located on the government town plot of Inverhuron, close to which a large colony of Highlanders had settled, in the townships of Bruce and Kincardine. Mr. Gunn continued to be engaged in mercantile pursuits there for thirteen years, during eleven of which he was postmaster; he was appointed local superintendent of schools for the county in 1853, assisted the local school and municipal bodies in laying out nearly all the school sections in the county, and held the office, after the division of the county into school districts, until 1850, when he was elected reeve of the township of Bruce, in which capacity he served several years, taking an active part in the public business of the county, and in promoting every means for developing its public improvements, its material interests and resources.

In consequence of a serious failure in the crops of the county in 1858, and the almost total destruction of the remaining small quantity of grain housed and stacked, by an extraordinary invasion of the county by an army of red squirrels and chipmunks, which overran the greater portion of the county, especially the lake shore townships, moving in immense numbers from south to north, devouring everything in their way, a very serious destitution took place, extending over the whole county in 1859.

The provisional council of the county had to borrow a large sum of money, $34,000, from the government, repayable in ten years, with interest, for the purchase of seed grain, and breadstuffs for the maintenance of the settlers, then struggling under the privations incident to all new settlements, and Mr. Gunn was appointed chairman of the county committee on destitution, in which capacity, as well as in that of reeve of the township of Bruce, and member of the provisional council, he performed substantial service during that trying year. Under a most judicious scheme, devised by Mr. Gunn, for the distribution of relief in his own township, warmly supported by an enterprising and harmonious council, consisting of Messrs. N. Burwash senior, Alexander McKinnon, Capt. A. M. McGregor and Duncan McFarlane, no less than seventy-eight miles of roads were opened in the township of Bruce, alone, during the summer of 1859, on forty miles of which, not a tree had been previously cut, and on the remaining thirty-eight miles, except in front of the clearings, little more than an ox sleigh track had been opened. The whole seventy-eight miles were chopped out the full width, four rods; two rods were cleared in the middle, the timber thrown to each side, and one rod grubbed in the centre, the entire length of mileage. The amount of work thus performed in the township of Bruce

exceeded all that was done with the Relief Fund, in all the other townships of the county, together—a great public work of general utility accomplished under very severe and trying circumstances, when about two hundred families in the township were dependent on the council for bread, and highly creditable, alike to the pioneer settlers, and the then council of the township of Bruce. The allotment to the township of Bruce, of the $34,000, was $4,600, to which was added $800, borrowed from the St. Andrew's Societies of Toronto and Montreal, through the instrumentality of Mr. Gunn, repaid with interest, in two years, being in all the sum of $5,400, less freight charges and other incidental expenses, invested in seed grain and breadstuffs, out of which, on the orders of the overseers, as the work progressed, those performing the work, were paid.

The crop of 1859 was an abundant one, no doubt due in a great measure to the general introduction of new seed, of the very best descriptions.

Mr. Gunn was appointed census commissioner for the county of Bruce, in the census of 1861, when the population numbered 27,494; and again, for the North Riding of the county, in the census of 1871, when the population of the county numbered 48,515. He was appointed a commissioner for taking affidavits in the Queen's Bench in 1853, and made himself very useful in taking affidavits in the land disputes, in cases in which the Highlanders were concerned, as principals or witnesses, many of whom could not speak English, and when Mr. Gunn's Gaelic did good service.

In 1867, on the separation of the new county of Bruce from the senior county of Huron, Mr. Gunn was appointed clerk of the County Court of the county of Bruce, deputy clerk of the Common Pleas, and registrar of the Surrogate Court, for the county, which offices he is still filling.

In 1842 Mr. Gunn married Susan, fourth daughter of the late Capt. George Douglas, in his lifetime a merchant of Kingston, and they have had four children, all sons, only two of whom are now living; William A., the second, who is a druggist and chemist, in Kingston, and John F. H., the youngest, who is assistant with his father, in the office.

In politics Mr. Gunn has always been a Conservative, strong and firm in his convictions but mild and moderate in his assertion of them, and ever since he has taken any part in public affairs, school or municipal, he has enjoyed, in a remarkable degree, the respect, friendship, and confidence of those opposed to his political views. This was notably manifested in the council of the united counties of Huron and Bruce, which, in Mr. Gunn's time as reeve, numbered some fifty-five members, in whose deliberations, in committee and chamber discussion, he always took a leading part, and where he secured the esteem and respect of the leading Reformers in the council, which he has ever since retained; and afterwards, on the separation of Bruce from Huron, when the leading Reformers of the county of Bruce joined in recommending him to the Coalition Government of 1866, for his present office. Mr. Gunn, on several occasions, was

appointed returning officer for the North Riding of the county, in Parliamentary elections, and always discharged his duties as such, with strict impartiality, and to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned. As well in deference to the neutrality which should characterise his official position, as from his religious convictions, he refrains from all participation in political affairs.

Mr. Gunn belongs to the religious body called Christadelphians, which he joined in 1859, when he withdrew from the Presbyterian faith, in which he had been carefully trained from infancy; and, also, from the order of Freemasonry, which he joined in 1843, and of which, in Blue and Royal Arch Masonry, he had been a very active member and officer.

Mr. Gunn has rigidly abstained from all use, even medicinally, of alcohol, in any shape or form, except in wine, sacramentally, since June, 1856, a period of over twenty-three years.

JOHN B. LEWIS,

OTTAWA.

THE late John Bower Lewis, a member of the House of Commons at the time of his death, was a very prominent man in Ottawa for many years, and a book of this kind would be imperfect without some mention of him. Though without French blood, he was born in France, March 18, 1817, being the eldest son of Capt. J. B. Lewis, of the 88th light infantry, known as the "Connaught Rangers. The family came to Canada in the early youth of our subject.

He studied law at Toronto; was called to the Bar at the Easter term in 1840; settled at Ottawa in 1841; was created a Queen's Counsel in 1867, and elected a Bencher of the Law school of Ontario in 1871.

Mr. Lewis was president of the Ottawa Agricultural Society at one period; was recorder of Ottawa until the extinction of that office, and mayor of the city two or three years. He was closely identified with the interest of this place, and cheerfully lent a helping hand in various enterprises of importance to its welfare.

Mr. Lewis was returned to Parliament by acclamation in 1872, and died on the 24th of January following, much lamented by his fellow-citizens, and the great Canadian body of legislators. His death created a felt vacuum in politics, yet very independent, frank and outspoken in his views; conscientious and honest in all his acts. He had no patience with dissemblers and tricksters. His politics were Conservative.

Mr. Lewis was an Episcopalian, a member of Christ church, and for many years a warden of the same. He lived a blameless life, and at his demise, the poor lost their best friend.

Mr. Lewis was first married in October 17, 1840, to Anna, daughter of Capt. Eccles, of Toronto, she dying in February, 1841; the second time, to Helen, daughter of Capt. Benjamin Street, of

the Royal Navy, August 31, 1843, she dying May 2, 1856, being preceded by two of her children, and leaving four, three of whom are yet living; the third time, to Elizabeth Susan, daughter of Hugh Wilson, Esq., of Gloucester, Canada, October 14, 1856, having by her five children, all yet living. Of his three children still living, by the second wife, Olivia Henrietta is the wife of Dr. K. B. Hunter, of Chicago, Ill.; William H. Lewis is connected with the Public Works department of the government at Ottawa, and Bower Lewis is in a wholesale store at Montreal. The children of his third wife are, Anna Eva, Hugh Bower, Lillian Mary, Charles Albert and Winnifred Miriam.

JOHN H. SANGSTER, M.A., M.D.,

PORT PERRY.

JOHN HERBERT SANGSTER, many years a prominent educator, and now one of the leading physicians and surgeons in western Ontario, is a native of London, England, dating his birth March 26, 1831. His grandfather, Alexander Sangster, was an officer in the British army, and served under Wellington in the Peninsular war; and his father, John Alexander Sangster, is a farmer, who married Jane Hayes, and emigrated to the United States in 1832, locating in the city of New York. In 1837 the family removed to Toronto, where our subject was educated in Upper Canada College and subsequently in the University of Victoria College, having graduated in Arts in 1860, and in Medicine in 1864.

Long prior to these dates Dr. Sangster became identified with the educational interests of the Province, and held prominent positions as teacher, author of school literature &c. He became connected with the Provincial Model school in 1848; organized the public schools of Hamilton in 1853, and superintended them from that date to 1858; became First Master of the Provincial Grammar School, Toronto, at the latter date; lecturer in science and mathematics in the Normal School in 1859, and was elevated to the position of Head Master of that school in 1865, and conducted it with distinguished ability until 1871, practising the medical profession intercurrently. As an educator he is still regarded by the majority of Canadian teachers as almost unrivalled in the Dominion.

Between 1858 and 1871, Dr. Sangster prepared and published ten or eleven school books, with an aggregate of about 2,500 pages, and during that period they were the exclusively authorized text-books for the public schools of the Province, Many of them are now superseded by newer books, but very much of the school training of the present generation has been moulded on his treatises. It would, in fact, be difficult to over estimate the extent or depth of their influence in developing the vigor and tone of thought among living Canadians.

Dr. Sangster was for twelve years (1859-1871) professor of Chemistry and Botany in the

Medical Department of Victoria College, filling that chair with great ability; and for three years of this period also Lecturer on Renal and Vesical Diseases; also for seven years was a member of the Board of Examiners of the Council of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. He is well and favorably known all over the Province.

Prior to the holding of some of these positions, Dr. Sangster removed in 1871 to Chicago, where he spent one year, and it proved a very unfortunate one, as he had at least $8,000 worth of household goods, books, apparatus, and valuable manuscripts destroyed in the great fire of October 9th, of that year. While practising his profession in that city he was offered the chair of chemistry in the Chicago Medical College.

He returned to Toronto in 1872, and while engaged in the practice of his profession there, was, in 1874, a candidate for teachers' representative in the then existing Council of Public Intruction, being opposed by Mr. Goldwin Smith, M.A., who succeeded in securing a majority of votes.

In 1874 the Doctor removed to Port Perry, where he is engaged in medical and surgical practice, and has a large and highly remunerative business. He is a man of eminent abilities and great skill, and has the almost unlimited confidence of the community. He is thoroughly devoted to his profession, and zealously attends to his duties.

He is a member of the Church of England, and a generous supporter of religious enterprises and benevolent objects.

Dr. Sangster is making himself one of the most beautiful homes in the County of Ontario. "Beechenhurst" is situated on high grounds, directly on the shore of Lake Scugog, overlooking the whole town from the north, and having a charming south-east view of that lively sheet of water. He has a large brick house, with the front grounds laid out with taste, and adorned with shrubbery, a conservatory attached to the house on the south side, filled with a great variety of plants and flowers, and a grove in the rear, rapidly being converted into a scene of unsurpassed sylvan beauty.

HENRY MICHIE,

FERGUS.

HENRY MICHIE, the oldest merchant in Fergus, and one of the leading citizens of the place, was born in the parish of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, November 18, 1825. His father, James Michie, who was a farmer for many years, is still living, being about ninety years old. The mother, whose maiden name was Sophia Stuart, died a few years ago. Henry was educated at a parish school, and while securing his education, which was mainly during the winter season, he worked at farming, and as shepherd, teaching, also, two or three terms. In

1846 he came to Canada, and spent several years at London, learning the mercantile business with an uncle, John Michie, who was for years a leading man there among the merchants, and in the Free Church of Scotland.

In 1850 our subject came to Fergus, commenced business for himself as a general trader, and has continued to thus operate for nearly thirty years, he being the only man that was in trade here at that date. He has kept steadily along, contented to do a moderate and safe business. Before the advent of a railroad, he was accustomed to buy pork in bulk and hauling it, by teams, to Guelph; but the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway brought a market to the door of Fergus; some time ago, and as we write, the Credit Valley Railway is knocking at the doors of this village.

Mr. Michie is quite public-spirited, and has a hand in local enterprises generally; was a member of the village council a number of years; has also been on the school board, and was reeve one term. He holds a lieutenant's commission from Lord Dufferin, in the local militia; has been secretary-treasurer of St. Andrew's Society, of Fergus, a long time, and holds the same offices in the Free (or Presbyterian) Church. He is a man of solid business qualities, and gives character to the community in which he resides.

Mr. Michie heartily supports the reform party, to which he has always belonged, and is one of those men who can give a reason for their political as well as religious belief.

June 3, 1869, Miss Annie Argo, daughter of Adam L. Argo, a prominent citizen of Fergus, was joined in wedlock with Mr. Michie, and he has three children living, and lost one daughter, also his wife, in May, 1878. She was a noble christian mother, and her loss was felt outside the family.

WILLIAM J. PARKHILL, M.P.P.,

MULMUR.

WILLIAM JAMES PARKHILL, the member of the Provincial Parliament for South Simcoe, is a son of Matthew and Margaret Parkhill, dating his birth in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, November 27, 1839. His mother is still living in the old country; his father died between thirty and forty years ago. His mental drill in youth was limited to a common school; he was employed at farming until sixteen years old; in 1855, came to Canada; worked two years in a saw mill at Pine Grove, township of Vaughan, county of York; then removed to the township of King, in the same county, and continued to manufacture lumber, that being still his business. He removed to the township of Mulmur, county of Simcoe (now in the new county of Dufferin) in 1873.

While in King, Mr. Parkhill worked for the firm of William and Robert Henry, of Toronto,

and the firm of W. and R. Henry and Co. still continues, Mr. Parkhill managing the entire business. They cut about 2,500,000 feet per annum, their principal market being Toronto.

Mr. Parkhill is a first-class business man, and besides his operations in lumber, has done some valuable work in the municipalities of Mulmur and Simcoe, having served as deputy reeve two years, and reeve one year, being elected every time by acclamation.

On the 30th of October, 1878, Hon. William Macdougall, having resigned his seat in the Ontario Legislature, Mr. Parkhill was elected in his place, and was re-elected by acclamation at the general election, held on the 5th of June, 1879. He is a strong Conservative, represents a strong Conservative district, and is a party leader in his riding. During the last five years he has been president of the Conservative Association of Mulmur, still holding that position. He has much influence in party councils. His religious home is in the Presbyterian church, and he is a generous supporter of christian enterprises.

In 1863, Mr. Parkhill was joined in marriage with Miss Ann Jane Crossley, of the township of King, and they have six children, three sons and three daughters.

JOHN LECKIE,

BRUSSELS.

JOHN LECKIE, banker and reeve of the village of Brussels, is a son of Robert and Margaret (Gardner) Leckie, and was born in the township of Dalhousie, county of Lanark, June 27, 1834. His grandfather, John Leckie, came from Scotland and settled in that township something like sixty years ago, and died in the county of Lambton, near Sarnia, three or four years ago, at the advanced age of 95 years, his wife dying a little earlier, aged 93 years.

In the early youth of our subject, school-houses in the greater part of the county of Lanark, were few and far apart, the first one where he attended being five miles from his father's house. It was built of logs, with a stone chimney of huge dimensions at one end, split slabs for seats and rough boards for desks. In that house he conquered his a b *abs*, and words of a minor number of syllables. His grandfather lived not far off, and in stormy weather he found shelter there for a few days, instead of returning every night the five miles to his father's house. The other log houses, at which he subsequently attended school, were very much more accessible, and their style of architecture indicated a slight advance, though there was nothing Gothic or Corinthian about either of them. The first teacher which our subject had was John Donald, the second, John Livingston, a cousin of the celebrated missionary and African explorer.

In his younger years Mr. Leckie did a variety of work—farmed, aided in getting out

square timber, working in a lumber shanty, ran a threshing machine, &c.; was always ready, like Wilkins Micawber, for "something to turn up," and unlike Wilkins, had the faculty, in case of emergency, of turning something up. So far as we can ascertain, there does not appear to have been any laziness in the Leckie family; if there was, he failed to inherit it.

In July, 1854, Mr. Leckie came into the county of Huron, his father's family following three months later, and located in the township of Grey, six miles from the present village of Brussels, there being at that time not more than a dozen families in the township. There he took up for himself and father 400 acres of land; subsequently disposing of his half of it; and experienced some of the hardships of backwoods life. The nearest grist mill was eighteen miles away, at Roxborough; there were no roads; traveling was done through the forests, with blazed trees for a guide, and more than once, Mr. Leckie, in company with other pioneer settlers, brought sixty pounds of flour on his back from the mill, making the eighteen miles in six or seven hours.

There he helped build a saw mill, and in 1856 put up a log store for himself, hewing the logs and making the shingles with his own hands; and he drew his first stock of goods by teams from Woodstock, they coming by rail from Hamilton, where he made his purchases. There he traded between eight and nine years, and was postmaster the last half of that time, the name of the office being changed from Grey to Cranbrook. It was five miles from Brussels.

In July, 1864, Mr. Leckie settled in this place, which became an incorporated village in 1873. Here he traded in general merchandise and grain for twelve years; continued in grain and produce two years longer; built a cheese factory in 1869, and managed it till 1878, and in August of that year, was appointed manager of the Exchange Bank, closed—and now carrying on a private bank, called Leckie's Bank.

He is one of the most energetic, public-spirited men in this section, being foremost in every enterprise of the least importance to the community, no man fought more bravely or perseveringly than he to secure the railroad which now runs through Brussels—the southern extension of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce branch of the Great Western Railway. He represents the Freehold Loan and Savings Company, the Western Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Society, the National Investment Company, the North British Canadian Investment Company, all of Toronto, and the Hamilton Provident and Loan Company, and two or three other leading money saving institutions of Ontario.

Mr Leckie has been reeve, first of Grey, and then of Brussels, for the last fourteen or fifteen years; was warden one year; has been a magistrate nearly twenty years, and is Captain of a volunteer company, No. 5, 33rd battalion, Huron.

His affiliation in politics are with the so-called "Grits," or Reformers; was president of the Reform Association of Grey for some time; is a leader of his party in this part of Huron, and

was their candidate for the House of Commons in the North Riding of Huron, 1874, greatly reducing the usual Conservative majority.

He is a Master Mason, an Odd Fellow, an adherent of the Presbyterian church, and a liberal patron of religious and charitable enterprises.

November 5, 1859, Mr. Leckie married Miss Annie Underwood, daughter of John Underwood, then a resident of Whitby township, county of Ontario. They have no children.

ADAM BOWLBY,

BERLIN.

ADAM BOWLBY, a resident of this Province since 1815, dates his birth in Wilmot, county Annapolis, Nova Scotia, March 29, 1792. His father, Richard Bowlby, a native of New Jersey, was a U. E. loyalist, and a volunteer for a short time during the rebellion of the American colonies, and was a captain in the war of 1812-14. His grandfather was from Nottinghamshire, England, and his mother from Sheffield. Adam received a common English education; came to Upper Canada in 1815 against his father's wishes, who, under the circumstances, would render the son no assistance. He made his home two or three years with his uncle, Thomas Bowlby, in Norfolk county; took up land on lake Erie, two miles from Otter Creek, doing settler's duties on it; traded it for land at Windham, which he subsequently disposed of, and bought 450 acres in Townsend, where he lived for twenty-one years, adding to his land from time to time, until he had between 2,000 and 3,000 acres, and was richer than his father. He served as magistrate and district councilor several years; was orderly sergeant under his father in 1812-14, and Captain of the Waterford company during the rebellion of 1837-38.

About 1844 Mr. Bowlby gave his property in Townsend largely to his second son, the only farmer in the family, and his only daughter; removed to Waterford, same county, and bought fifty acres of land adjoining the village, disposing of it some years afterwards, giving most of it to his sons. He was for seventeen consecutive years treasurer of a masonic lodge, in the county of Norfolk.

Of late years Mr. Bowlby has lived with his children, first one and then another. The climate at Berlin agrees with him best, and it is not unlikely that he may end his days here. He is approaching his 90th year, and does not like to travel. He is slightly deaf, yet clear-headed for a man of his years, and quite interesting in conversation. He was placed in independent circumstances years ago.

His wife, whom he chose in 1819, and who was Elizabeth Sovereign, from New Jersey, died in 1866, leaving six children, all well settled. Alfred, the eldest son, is a physician and

surgeon at Waterford; William has the old homestead at Townsend; David Sovereign, is a physician and surgeon in Berlin; Ward-Hamilton is a barrister, and LL.B., and county attorney and clerk of the peace for Waterloo; John Wedgewood, is a barrister and LL.B., at Brantford, and Mary Ursula is the wife of Col. Walker Powell, of Ottawa, Adjutant-General of the Dominion of Canada.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON,

BELLEVILLE.

REUBEN SPAULDING PATTERSON, mayor of the city of Belleville, is descended from a family which was among the original settlers in Londonderry, N. H., emigrating from the north of Ireland in 1736. Peter Patterson, the progenitor of the Pattersons in New Hampshire, was from the county of Antrim, born in 1716, and dying in 1800. The colonists who came with him brought their minister and doctor, and everything which they thought would be necessary in starting a colony.

The grandfather of Reuben was Thomas Patterson, who fought for the independence of the American colonies, and who was in the third generation from the pioneer in Southern New Hampshire.

The parents of our subject were Robert and Esther (Spaulding) Patterson, his father being at one time a member of the New Hampshire Legislature and a merchant in Londonderry, where he was born; and his mother was a second cousin to Franklin Pierce, President of the United States in 1853-1857, and was born from English parentage.

Reuben was born in Londonderry, March 26, 1820, and was the sixth child in a family of ten children, eight sons and two daughters. In 1829 the family emigrated to western New York, settling in Perry, then in Genesee, now in Wyoming county, where Reuben was educated in the district school and the Perry Centre academy, his father there settling on a farm. Both parents died at an advanced age at Westfield, New York, residing at that time with their son, Alfred S. Patterson.

Hon. George W. Patterson, of Westfield, at one time Lieut.-Governor of New York, was a brother of Robert Patterson. Another brother was at one time representative in Congress from Genesee county, New York.

Our subject, like some of his brothers, had a taste for mechanics, and learned, with two older brothers, James and Alfred, to manufacture agricultural implements, working in Rush and Canandaigua, N. Y.

In 1848 Mr. Patterson came to Dundas, Canada West, whither his brother Robert preceded him, and there they engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements, removing to Belleville in the spring of 1851, and here continuing the same business. The firm of R. and R. S

Patterson continued until 1868, when, the health of the senior member failing, he removed to Michigan.

Prior to this date they had purchased a foundry and machine shops at Whitby, and in company with Nicholas W. Brown, late member of the Ontario Legislature, started a branch business at that place. Before leaving the Province, Robert Patterson disposed of his Canadian business to our subject, who discontinued the manufacturing department at Belleville, but retains his interests in the factory at Whitby, the firm-name being the Brown-Patterson manufacturing company, which is doing a heavy business, the particulars of which may be found in the sketch of Mr. Brown. Mr. Patterson has a depot at Belleville for the distribution of the company's articles in that section, and manages the business in the eastern Provinces, and in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

On settling in Belleville, Mr. Patterson promptly and thoroughly identified himself with the interests of the city, then a town, he having been in the council fourteen years. During that period many important improvements were projected and carried through that body. He is now (1880) chief magistrate of the city, and is untiring in his efforts to promote its welfare. He was at one time a director of the Belleville and North Hastings Railway, and is now a director of the Grand Junction road.

Mr. Patterson has been vice-president and president of the Reform Association for the west riding of Hastings, and in 1872 was the candidate of his party for the House of Commons, and was defeated. The riding is usually Conservative.

Mr. Patterson cherishes the religious belief of the progenitor of the family in New Hampshire; being a member of the John street Presbyterian church, and has at times served on the managing committee. As far as known, he has lived a very correct life. It is a noteworthy fact that neither he nor any one of his seven brothers, have ever used either tobacco or liquor.

In May, 1852, he married, at Niagara Falls, Miss Anna Cahill, of Dundas, and they have lost one child, and have two sons and a daughter living. Robert is book-keeper for the Brown-Patterson manufacturing company, Whitby, and Jenny, Frank, and Peter Wallace, are at home.

JAMES McKIBBIN,

LINDSAY.

JAMES McKIBBIN, a resident of Upper Canada, now Ontario, since 1830, and Clerk of the Division Court and Crown Land Agent since 1863, was born in Belfast, Ireland, July 4th, 1808. His father Hugh McKibbin, was a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy; the maiden name of his mother was Sarah Bailey.

Our subject was educated in the Belfast Academic Institution; was for some years in a

cotton printing establishment owned by himself and older brother, John Thomas McKibbin, until 1830, when he emigrated to Canada, and located at first in the township of Hope, county of Durham. After farming there awhile, he moved into the town of Port Hope, where he was connected with the Upper Canada Bank for several years. During that period he held various offices of trust and importance; at one time he had charge of the Government works for the County of Durham; was Secretary and Treasurer of the Gravel Road Companies, and when he removed from Port Hope to Lindsay in 1853, he was Revenue Inspector of the County of Durham.

Mr. McKibbin came here to take the Agency of the Lindsay branch of the Upper Canada Bank, which position he held for three years. In 1863 he was appointed to the offices mentioned at first, and the duties of which he is discharging with the utmost faithfulness. He is also License Commissioner for Victoria, and was mayor of Lindsay one term. He is accurate and systematic in his business, and shares largely in the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

In 1838 Mr. McKibbon married Miss Louisa Dean, of Cobourg, and they have lost one child, and have three sons and two daughters living.

CHARLES WHITLAW,

PARIS.

CHARLES WHITLAW, flour manufacturer in Paris since 1846, and one of its most enterprising men, was born in Montreal, Lower Canada, November 11, 1823, his parents being John and Janet (White) Whitlaw, both from Scotland. His father was a carpenter and builder. and died at Montreal in 1866. Our subject was educated in the private school of Dr. Black, forty years ago, one of the best educators in Montreal; was trained for the dry goods business in his native city; in 1844 came to Hamilton, Canada West; and clerked two years in the dry goods store of Archibald Kerr; then formed a partnership with Mr. Kerr, and settled in Paris, managing a flouring mill, store and distillery, his partner remaining in Hamilton.

About three years later Mr. Whitlaw bought out the interest of his partner in the mill, and was alone in the manufacture of flour from 1849 to 1878, when Andrew H. Baird became a partner in the business. They are among the leading manufacturers in town, filled up with manufactories, having a second, much smaller flouring mill, three knitting factories, stone and earthenware works, metal spinning works, oil cloth works, foundry and agricultural works, a tannery, plaster mills, sheet metal and Japan works, and half a dozen other manufactories—all introduced, except a small plaster mill and grist mill, since Mr. Whitlaw located here at the confluence of Grand River and Smith's Creek, in 1846.

Mr. Whitlaw has been a councilman, reeve and mayor, in all more than twenty years, being in the last named office, at one period, for seven or eight consecutive terms. He has also served as a school trustee. No man has taken more interest in the village of Paris, or done more to place it on a solid basis. When the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway was built he was a director of that road, and has identified himself with every movement tending to promote the growth and general welfare of his adopted home.

In politics he is a Reformer; in religion a Congregationalist, being deacon of the Paris church.

In 1848 he married Miss Celesta Morse, daughter of Collins Morse, a prominent citizen of Painesville, Ohio, she then being in Paris. They have four children. John is a commission merchant in Woodstock; Kate is the wife of E. L. Bond, son of Bishop Bond; Charles is a clerk in Toronto, and Maud is at home.

REV. JOHN LAING, M.A.,

DUNDAS.

JOHN LAING, pastor of Knox Presbyterian church, Dundas, and one of the best scholars of any profession in the town, is a native of Ross and Cromarty, Scotland, and was born March 24, 1828. His father, James Laing, was, in middle life, factor for Lady Hay Mackenzie, and his mother, Isabella Thomson, was a daughter of John Thomson, of Prior Letham and Waterluss, Fifeshire, a contractor for the British navy at Leith, during the war of the allied powers against France. This branch of the Thomson family is very old.

Our subject was educated in part at the high school of Edinburgh, holding a high place in his class, in 1842; came with the family to Canada in 1843; and finished his education at King's College and Knox College, Toronto, holding a distinguished position in his classes. While a student at Knox College, he also taught in the Toronto Academy, and was subsequently tutor in Hebrew and the classics in that college. He received the degree of B.A. from Victoria College, Cobourg, in 1871, and that of M.A. in course.

Mr. Laing was ordained at Scarboro' in 1854; preached there five and a-half years, and twelve years at Cobourg; spent one year at Ottawa in connection with the Ladies' College, which he commenced, and in 1873 settled in Dundas, being pastor of the strongest Protestant church in the town. He is a hard worker, has great power and efficiency as a minister, and there are very few pulpits in the Province which he is not capable of filling. He is noted for the plainness of his preaching, being outspoken and fearless in denunciation of wrong and sin of every kind.

Mr. Laing has always taken a leading part in educational matters in the several towns where

he has been located, and has also been prominent in the work of the church with which he is connected.

He has written a good deal for newspapers and religious periodicals, including a paper in the *Princeton Review*; has had several sermons and a small catechism for children published, and is the author of a small work entitled, "The Second Coming of Our Lord," Toronto, 1877. He has poetical taste and talent, and occasionally indulges in this class of composition. An unpublished scriptural drama, "The Betrayal," he has read in public in many places, with great acceptance. It is a work of decided merit.

The wife of Mr. Laing was Eliza Smith, daughter of James Smith, Toronto, married in October, 1854. They lost four children by diptheria, and have eight living.

ANDREW ELLIOTT,

ALMONTE.

ANDREW ELLIOTT, a pioneer manufacturer of woollen cloths in Ontario, hails from Dumfriesshire, Scotland, his birth being dated April 3, 1809. His father, William Elliott, was a farmer under the Duke of Buccleuch. The maiden name of his mother was Jane Jardine. Both parents died in the old country at a good old age.

He was partly educated, by a private teacher at home, until ten years old, and since eleven has "paddled his own canoe." He worked a while with a farmer; was clerk in a store a few years; and in 1834 came to Canada, locating at Galt, in the township of Dumfries, county of Waterloo, where he was a grocer for fourteen or fifteen years, and during two thirds of that period, he was councilor for the Gore District, being subsequently reeve of Galt for a few terms.

In 1853 Mr. Elliott became connected, at Preston, with Robert Hunt, in the manufacture of woollen goods, theirs being the second factory of the kind, it is stated, in Ontario, the Barbers leading off at Georgetown, now at Streetsville. They did well and were thus engaged about ten years, when they were burned out, and our subject, soon after they had rebuilt, went into the flax business in company with George Stephen, of Montreal, an enterprise crowned with anything but brilliant success.

In 1869 Mr. Elliott disposed of his interests at Preston, removed to Almonte in the autumn of that year, bought a woollen mill, now known as the "Victoria," and in company with Samuel Sheard, is manufacturing from $100,000 to $120,000 worth of tweeds annually. The mill consists of two large stone buildings joined by an elevated, covered way. This mill and that of the Rosamond Woollen Company, employ something like 300 hands, and are, in

fact, the "main stay" of Almonte—though there are two other mills of the kind, both small, in the village.

Since becoming a resident of this place, Mr. Elliott has attended very closely to his business, the only civil office that he has held, we believe, being that of trustee of the high school While a resident of the county of Waterloo, he was persuaded, in 1857 to contest that riding as a "Baldwin Reformer," for the Canadian Parliament, and was defeated. He is now a Conservative, and an earnest advocate of the "National Policy" of the present Dominion Administration. His successful competitor, at the time mentioned, was William Scott, now in New Zealand.

In christian faith Mr. Elliott is Presbyterian.

In 1839 he married Miss Mary Hanley, a native of Ireland, and of eight children of whom she is the mother, only two are living. Four died in infancy; Henry was a physician and died at Almonte in 1870, and Jennie Jardine was the wife of John G. Hayes, merchant at Almonte, she dying in 1879. The two living children are sons. John, the elder, has a family, and is cashier and bookkeeper for Elliott and Sheard; and Andrew is a medical student at McGill College, Montreal.

Although thrown upon his own resources at eleven years of age, Mr. Elliott has succeeded well; with one exception has been lucky in his business ventures, and was long ago placed in very comfortable circumstances.

STANLEY SCOTT, M.D.,

NEWMARKET.

STANLEY SCOTT, one of the leading physicians in Newmarket, is a son of Charles and Mary (Hodge) Scott, and was born in Whitby, county of Ontario, January 29, 1839. His father, who was a native of Lower Canada, is living in the town of Whitby—his home for nearly fifty years, and is a man much respected. His grandfather was in the army under Wellington, and died when past eighty years of age. Our subject was educated in the common and high schools of Whitby; studied medicine with Dr. Bradford Patterson of that town; attended medical lectures at Cincinnati, Ohio; is a licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario; commenced practice at Norwood, county of Peterborough, in 1862; continued there for five years, holding meanwhile the office of coroner of the county; and in 1868, attended another course of lectures, this time in Philadelphia, and then settled in Newmarket, where for nearly twelve years, he has had a good run of business, and pecuniarily, as well as professionally, is a success.

Dr. Scott has been in the village council, and is now a school trustee, but avoids office as

much as he can consistently with his duties as a citizen. He is a Reformer in politics—in his social habits highly exemplary. He never drank a glass of intoxicating liquors, and has never used tobacco in any way. He is a Master Mason, but rarely attends the lodge meetings, he paying very close attention to his profession, which with him seems to be paramount to all other duties, outside his own family. On the first of October, 1862, he married Lydia B., daughter of Levius Churchill, a prominent farmer and magistrate, of the township of Pickering, and they have one son, Charles Stanley Winfield, aged fifteen years, a medical student with his father.

WILLIAM TASSIE, LL.D.,

GALT.

WILLIAM TASSIE, one of the most successful educators in Western Ontario, is a native of Dublin, Ireland, dating his birth May 10, 1815. His father, James Tassie, an Engineer and Contractor, descended from a Scotch family that went to Ireland about a century ago; and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Stewart, was also a descendant of a family which made a similar migration a little earlier. She belonged to the Garth family.

Our subject spent his boyhood in study in his native city; in 1834 came with the family to Upper Canada, and taught and continued his studies at Oakville and Hamilton until 1853, when he settled in Galt and took charge of the Grammar School, which was some years later merged into a Collegiate Institute.

While at Hamilton, where he taught fourteen years, Mr. Tassie took up the studies laid down in the curriculum of the College and University of Toronto; passed terminal and annual examinations, and was graduated from that institution in 1855 as Bachelor of Arts, and in due course of time received the degree of Master of Arts. In 1871, Queen's University, Kingston, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws—a distinction rarely granted by that institution.

Dr. Tassie has been at the head of the Collegiate Institute—the oldest school of the kind in the Province—since it was opened, and has built up an institution of unusual popularity and of high standing. Usually about three hundred students attend it annually. They come from every part of the Dominion of Canada, and from nearly every State in the American Union, including Texas at the extreme south, and Oregon on the Pacific Slope. In looking over the list of pupils, we notice that several of the leading men, particularly politicians in the several Provinces, send their sons here for their mental drill.

This school is well known, not only in Canada and the United States, but also in Great Britain, and not unknown on the Continent of Europe, parties from time to time writing to Dr. Tassie for situations as teachers, from Germany, France, and Switzerland.

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[illegible] in his native city; in 1834 on a with the family to Upper Canada and taught and continued his studies at Cobourg and Hamilton until 1838 when he [illegible] and took charge of the Grammar School which was some years before m[illegible]

W[illegible] where he taught fourteen years. Mr. Tassie took up the studies and do[illegible] the University of Toronto passed terminal examinations, [illegible] Bachelor of Arts and [illegible] co[illegible] Queen's College and King's Co[illegible] th[illegible] caused by

in[illegible]

of [illegible]

ev[illegible]

inc[illegible]

list[illegible]

se[illegible]

[illegible] Chicago and the United States, but also in Br[illegible] and he [illegible] Ta[illegible] Germany, France and Switzerland.

W. Lassell

The course of instruction in the Institute embraces the English, French, German, Latin and Greek Languages, History, Geography, English Composition, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Algebra, Physiology, Trigonometry, Use of Instruments, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Mensuration, Geology, Music, Drawing, and Drill. Pupils are prepared for Competitive Examinations at theUniversities, for the Law Society, the Medical Boards, the Army and Navy, the Civil Service, and for Mercantile pursuits.

Dr. Tassie has an extensive acquaintance among the leading men of all classes in the Dominion, and they thoroughly appreciate the noble work which, with the aid of a competent corps of masters, he is doing in a quiet way at Galt. The people of this town seem to appreciate the merits of the Institute, and are liberal in their patronage and very free in their commendations of its learned Principal.

The wife of Dr. Tassie was Miss Sarah Morgan, of Dublin, married in 1837. They have no family.

JAMES HOUGH,

GUELPH.

JAMES HOUGH, a resident of Guelph since the first of June, 1836, and holding the offices of clerk of the County Court and deputy clerk of the Crown and Pleas, is a Derbyshire man, born July 4, 1804. His father was James Hough, senior, and his mother, before her marriage, was Mary Brooks. When he was about twelve years old the family moved to Nottingham, his father being a lace manufacturer. The son received a good English education; was apprenticed to the joiner and builder's trade; worked at it in the old country until 1835, when he sailed for the new world; halted in New Jersey from September of that year until April 1836, and two months later "pitched his tent," evidently for life in the little town of Guelph then containing, perhaps, 500 or 600 inhabitants. He has seen it grow into a city of between 10,000 and 11,000.

Here Mr. Hough worked at his trade a short time; subsequently taught a public school ten years; and in 1855 was appointed to the offices already mentioned. He is a hale old gentlemen, an Englishman of the best type of character, high-minded, industrious, faithful, and though seventy-five years old at the time of the writing of this sketch, is quite regular at his post, and prompt in discharging his official duties. He was town clerk and treasurer of Guelph for eighteen years, and resigned that office on account of the death of his second son, George (1869), who attended to the duties of that double office. He has been magistrate since 1858; was on the first board of trustees under the new Common School Act, and at the time of the great flood of immigration in the year 1847, he was appointed one of the commissioners to look

after their wants and interests. Mr. Hough was first married in 1829, to Miss Anne Kemp, of Farmsfield, near Newstead Abbey, England. She had six children, all yet living but the son just mentioned, she dying in 1848. John, the eldest son is a Methodist Clergyman; Henry, the third son, a graduate of Victoria College, is editor and proprietor of *The World* newspaper, Cobourg; James, who went through the civil war in the United States, coming out as a Lieutenant, was in both battles of Bull Run, and badly wounded at the second battle; was for a long time connected with the Freedmen's Bureau, and is now residing in Detroit, being very low with paralysis; Elizabeth, the eldest daughter is the wife of Charles Adsett, of Guelph, and Mary lives at home. Mr. Hough has no children by his second wife, who was Mary Amelia Collis, from Norfolk, England.

Mr. Hough has been a member of the Methodist church nearly fifty years; has held every lay office in the gift of his fellow members; has shown himself steadfast in the christian faith and is a well-preserved specimen of the working disciple. He organized the first Sabbath school in Guelph, and has been either president or secretary of the Guelph Bible Society constantly since 1840.

NOTE.—Another early settler in Guelph is Samuel Wright, a native of Suffolk, England, born in 1800. He worked at milling until about twenty-seven years of age; then, on account of poor health, learned the baker's trade; came to Guelph in 1832; set up the first bakery here, and followed that business until 1869, when he retired. He never held but one or two civil offices, but attended carefully to his own concerns. He joined a Baptist church in 1830, and for fifty years has lived a consistent christian life. He has been treasurer of the church in Guelph for twenty years, and is also serving as deacon. Probably no man in Guelph is more highly respected. In 1830 he married Harriet Garrard, who is still living, together with three of the nine children of whom she is the mother, the three being all daughters. Two of them are married, the other lives with her parents.

WILLIAM W. DEAN,

LINDSAY.

WILLIAM WARREN DEAN, county judge of Victoria, is a descendant of an English family that emigrated to the new world, and settled in one of the Provinces long before the American Revolution. On his mother's side the family were United Empire Loyalists, moving at first into Nova Scotia and thence into Upper Canada, in 1797. His parents were Horace and Ruth (Tisdale) Dean, living in London, Ontario, at the time of his birth, October 25, 1830. His father was a Methodist minister, preaching for more than thirty-seven years, and dying in 1867. His mother died in 1862.

Judge Dean was educated at Victoria College, Cobourg, whence he was graduated in 1854. He studied law, in the first place at Guelph, with Hon. Adam Fergusson-Blair and Judge Kingsmill, the present Judge of the County of Bruce, and finished at Belleville, with Hon. Lewis Walbridge, and was called to the Bar at Michaelmas term, 1859.

From that date until 1874, Mr. Dean practised at Belleville, holding also, during nearly all that period, the office of Master in Chancery. At the date last mentioned he was appointed Judge of the County of Victoria, and removed to Lindsay, the county town. Here also he is Master in Chancery. The Judge is a man of pleasing address, and exhibits on the Bench all the instincts of the gentleman, and the several qualities necessary to do credit to his dignified profession.

Judge Dean is a member of the Canadian Methodist church. In his integrity he is as firm as the hills.

Married Anna Bogart, eldest daughter of the late Gilbert Bogart, of Belleville, by whom he has a family of six children, all living.

REV. WILLIAM BLEASDELL, M.A., D.C.L.,

TRENTON.

WILLIAM BLEASDELL, Rector of St. George's church, Trenton, for more than thirty years, and one of the most learned men in this part of Ontario, is a son of James Bleasdell, a cotton manufacturer and merchant at Preston, Lancashire, England, where he was born on the 12th of March, 1817. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Hodson, was also a native of Lancashire. James Bleasdell was from one of the old Lancashire families, and was a lineal descendant from Sir Thomas Tyldesley, Knight, who was killed at the battle of Wigan Lane, fought August 25, 1651, with the forces of Cromwell, the celebrated James, Earl of Derby, being in command of the Royalist forces, and Sir Thomas, as Major-General, his second in command. He fought under King Charles I, at the battle of Edge Hill; was at the storming of Burton on the Trent, and was Governor of Lichfield, Staffordshire, for the King, during its siege. A monument was erected to his memory in 1679, on the spot where he fell, and where it has stood for two centuries.

The father died when William was thirteen years old, and he had quite a struggle to secure his Collegiate education. He early had a great fondness for study, and managed to push his way along, preparing for college in his native town, graduating B.A., from Trinity College, Dublin, in 1845, and M.A., in 1848. While in the grammar school of his native town, he was Librarian of Dr. Shepherd's Library, a noble foundation of the last century; and before entering college, at the age of nineteen he became a teacher, following that profession nine years, eight of his pupils being ordained Clergymen of the Church of England. While preparing for college, he held also the position of master of a grammar school for a time.

Mr. Bleasdell was ordained deacon in 1845, and priest in 1846, by Rt. Rev. Dr. John Bird

Sumner, Bishop of Chester, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury; was licensed, first, Curate of St. Margaret's Hollinwood, Manchester, then of St. Michael's church, Collyhurst, Manchester, and in August, 1848, came to Canada. He was licensed at Toronto by Bishop Strachan, and received the appointment of first Rector of St. George's church, Trenton; began his labors there August 30th of that year, and still continues; being now the oldest persistently resident Pastor of an English church, in the diocese of Ontario.

He was appointed Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Ontario, in 1862, and senior canon of St. George's cathedral, Kingston, in 1874.

Though steadily engaged in pastoral work here for over three long decades, Canon Bleasdell has found time to devote to scientific and literary, as well as theological subjects, and has written a number of essays, addresses, sermons and historical sketches, which have been published. Among these are (1) "The Indian Tribes of Canada," published in the 3rd volume of the *Canadian Journal*; (2) "The Great Trent Boulder, its Geological and Botanical Association," published in the transaction of the Botanical Society of Canada; (3) "Papal Supremacy," a sermon, Belleville, 1853; (4) "History of Trenton," in *Hastings Directory*, 1879-'80—3rd edition; (5) "Modern Glacial Action in Canada," (two papers) published in the *Quarterly Journal of Geological Society*, London, 1870-'72; (6) "First or Senior Parishes, Diocese of Ontario," (six articles) in *Church Journal*; (7) "Miracles and the Immutability of Natural Law," a Sermon, before the Synod of the Diocese of Ontario, 1875; and (8) "Recent Glacial Action in Canada, and the Drift Uplands in the Province of Ontario," *Quarterly Journal of Geological Science*, London, 1875. At the time of writing this sketch, he was engaged in preparing a controversial and historical paper on a Diocesan matter of dispute, entitled, "Mission of Frankford, in Township of Sidney and its endowment," and now published.

As a preacher he is plain, forcible and practical, and aims to do good rather than make a display of learning, though his scholarly attainments will crop out in his sermons.

In 1877, Canon Bleasdell had conferred upon him by the University of Trinity College Toronto, the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law—an honor well merited.

During his over thirty long years' residence in Trenton, Dr. Bleasdell has steadily declined preferment offered to him elsewhere, and of a more lucrative character, and at the same time he has not sought that which was legitimately within his reach, and intrinsically more valuable in a financial point of view. He loved his Canadian parish and his people, and no such external inducement could induce the thought of going elsewhere. In this interim he has succeeded in securing a fair endowment for it, and in fact for two parishes, as time and the growth of Trenton may require it, and the foundation of the second one is being laid in the incipient erection, in West Trenton, of a School-church and Parochial Hall, to be named "Canterbury Hall." He has also charge of an adjoining parish, that of Trinity church, Frankford, township of Sidney, an old mission station of his, in which a good stone church has been recently erected. A small

endowment has been secured for it at his instigation, with a view to its being an independent parish. It is eight miles from Trenton.

In January, 1838, Miss Agnes Cowell, a native of Preston, Lancashire, England, was united in marriage to Canon Bleasdell, and they have had eleven children, three of them dying in infancy, and one after arriving at manhood. The other seven are living. The son who died, Charles Edward, was an M.D., and surgeon of the Allan line steamship "Nestorian," dying at 27 years of age. He was a young man of great promise and talent.

HON. JOHN SIMPSON,

BOWMANVILLE.

JOHN SIMPSON, Senator, was a son of John Simpson, senior, who came from Scotland in 1815, and settled at first on the "Scotch Line" in the county of Lanark, subsequently removing to Brockville. The family in the old country—county of Forfarshire—were largely traders, builders, and physicians, our subject being a second cousin of the celebrated James Simpson, so eminent in surgery.

Mr. Simpson was born at Rothes, near Elgin, Scotland, on the 12th of May, 1812, his mother being Margaret Petrie Simpson, a native of the town of Elgin. He received a common school education; when between twelve and thirteen years of age, entered the store of Charles Bowman, after whom Bowmanville was named, and was connected in business with him and his family for thirty-seven years, taking charge of and settling up his estate after his death, in 1848. In that year Mr. Simpson opened a branch of the Bank of Montreal at Bowmanville, and not long afterwards another at Whitby; assisted in 1857 in founding the Ontario Bank, of which he became president, holding that position until 1878, being still a director, and for more than forty years has been one of the leading men in Bowmanville in encouraging local enterprises. He served in the capacity of a magistrate for many years; was at one period a member of the district council, and a commissioner to manage the Insane Asylum, Toronto, being appointed to the latter office by the Hon. Robert Baldwin; represented the Queen's Division in the Legislative Council of Canada, from 1856 until the Union in 1867, and was called to the Senate by royal proclamation in May of that year, having been connected with legislative bodies constantly for twenty-four years. Senator Simpson is a lifelong Liberal.

In religious belief he was originally a Baptist, joining when thirty-four years old; afterwards joined the Disciples, and for years was a local Evangelist. His interest in religious matters does not moderate with age, no news to him being more gratifying than that of the spread of the Gospel. He is a man of warm and kindly feelings, in whom the poor find an unfaltering friend.

Senator Simpson has a second wife, the first being Annie, daughter of David Burke, a Baptist preacher of the county of Durham, married in 1844 and dying in 1846; and the second is Sarah Burke, sister of his first wife, married in 1848. By the latter he has had nine children, eight of them yet living.

Senator Simpson was for many years very actively engaged in business with milling as a specialty. He competed at the exhibition held in London in 1851, against the whole world, in the article of flour, and obtained the highest award and a diploma; he also obtained a gold medal offered by the Earl of Durham for the best flour produced in Canada.

Having retired from active interest in the bank mentioned above, Senator Simpson is spending his time with his family on his farm, two and a half miles east of Bowmanville, on which farm he has a small herd of Durham cattle, which he thinks are as fine as the country can produce.

JOHN S. ROSS, M.P.,

IROQUOIS.

JOHN SYLVESTER ROSS, member of Parliament for Dundas, is a son of Michael Ross, a soldier in the second war with the United States (1812-15), and afterwards Captain of militia, and grandson of Jacob Ross, a United Empire Loyalist, who was an old scout, and had charge of an especial duty under Sir John Johnson, for which he received thanks and the offer of a command, but declined, and received a large land grant in recognition of his valuable services.

The subject of this notice was born in the township of Osnabruck, county of Stormont, Canada, July 16, 1821. He was educated at the district schools, and by a private tutor; was engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1861, and is now a miller and produce broker, and a successful business operator.

Mr. Ross was a municipal councilor for ten years; was for some time reeve, justice of the peace, and clerk of the Division Court, and has been chairman of the high school board for the last sixteen or seventeen years. He is a commissioner in B.R. and president of the Iroquois Milling Company.

Since 1861 Mr. Ross has been almost constantly in either the Provincial Legislature of Canada, or the Dominion Parliament. In that year he was elected to the Province of Canada Legislature for the county of Dundas; was re-elected in 1863, and by acclamation to the Dominion Parliament in 1867; was defeated in 1872, and once more elected in 1878, his politics being Liberal Conservative. He is a strong member on that side of the House; is a thinking and positive man, very decided in his views, and independent in his action.

Mr. Ross early espoused the cause of Confederation, and, as is seen by the Confederation debates, he was a strong advocate of that Act. He spoke earnestly and powerfully against the bankrupt law, and has, we believe, seen no reason to change his views on that subject; is a firm, unflinching advocate of protection to Canadian industries; is in favor of limiting the rates ot interest; is opposed to the building and managing of railways by the Government, and holds that Canada must become thoroughly identified with the mother country in her commercial interests, and receive Imperial encouragement in so doing, otherwise, the tendency, he fears will be to weaken the connection.

December 3, 1845, Mr. Ross married Charlotte, second daughter of Peter Carman, of Iroquois, and grand-daughter, on the mother's side, of Peter Shaver, who represented the County of Dundas in the Upper Canada Legislature for sixteen years. They have seven children living, and have lost two.

REV. GEORGE M. INNES, M.A.,

LONDON.

GEORGE MIGNON INNES, Canon and Rector of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, is a son of John Boutet Innes, clergyman, and Mary *née* Evans, and was born at Weymouth, England, January 21, 1826. The Inneses are of Scotch extraction, the father of our subject, being a cousin of the late Duke of Roxborough. It is an old military family. The Mignons, (Mignon is the family name of the grandmother on the father's side), were Huguenots, Count Mignon de Chasseau, escaping from France in 1688, concealed in a soap barrel!

Canon Innes was educated at Millhill grammar school, studied and passed examination for the army at Sandhurst Military College, and was appointed to a commission in the army in 1849. He served for twelve years and retired as Captain in 1861, being in the Royal Canadian Rifles. He studied theology and was ordained Deacon, at London, by the Bishop of Huron, in 1862; priest by the same Bishop the following year, and was appointed Incumbent of Christ's Church, London. In 1863 he went to the city of Quebec, as assistant minister of the Cathedral; in 1868 returned to London, as assistant minister of St. Paul's Cathedral; and in 1871, became canon and rector of the same, a position which he still holds, being a very deligent worker for the Master. He is very attentive to the wants of his parishioners, making frequent visits, and being especially attentive to the sick. In his preaching he is strictly Evangelical; has a clear, full and very pleasant voice, and a remarkably pointed way of "putting things." He has a strong and influential parish, including many of the leading families in the city, and they are warmly attached to their pastor.

Canon Innes received from Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Province of Quebec, the degree of Master of Arts. He has a large, well selected library, of which he makes good use.

Mr. Innes has been twice married; first in October, 1854, to Elizabeth Ann, only daughter of Col. John Clarke, of the 76th regiment, she dying in 1865, leaving one son and three daughters, all yet living; his second marriage was May 6, 1867, to Ann MacCallum, daughter of Daniel MacCallum, Quebec.

ANDREW IRVING,

PEMBROKE.

ANDREW IRVING, the pioneer school teacher in what is now the town of Pembroke, and registrar of the county of Renfrew since 1866, is a native of the Province of New Brunswick, his birth being dated at Miramichi, December 14, 1820. His father, Andrew Irving, senior, a second cousin of the celebrated Edward Irving, was born in the parish of Middlebee, Dumfriesshire, Scotland; came to New Brunswick in 1816; was a farmer many years at Miramichi, and died in 1864. His mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Henderson, also a native of Dumfriesshire, came to this country in 1820, and died in 1871. Her grandfather John Henderson, owned Cleugh Brae. He married Clarinda Douglas, the daughter of Sir Archibald Douglas, of Castle Milk, and had the Cleugh-Brae farm presented to him by Sir Archibald on the day of the marriage. He died at the age of about fifty-five years. His will was made only eight days before his death, and was declared by the courts to be illegal. It appears by the laws of Scotland that the testator must attend both kirk and market after the making of his will, and be alive six weeks. When the eldest son, Dr. John Henderson, arrived, home from Antigua, in search of health, he discovered the mistake about the will, and commenced a suit to break it, and enter upon the possession of the estate himself, which was eventually sold and eaten almost wholly up in costs, each of the family receiving only one hundred pounds. The Doctor died about a month after the sale of the estate; so he did not live long enough to enjoy the *satisfaction* which his conduct was so well fitted to produce.

Mr. Irving was educated in the grammar school of his native town; there studied medicine three years with Dr. Key, but, finding that so close application to mental pursuits did not agree with him, abandoned the idea of becoming a physician; came to Pembroke in the summer of 1842, and offered his services as a teacher. A log school-house was put up for his use, about 14 by 16 feet, the logs being chinked instead of plastered; and tradition has it that on his entering the house the first morning he found sixteen children there, the younger half of whom immediately commenced crying. On questioning them, he ascertained that they were afraid of him! He was the first school-master they had ever seen; had probably been told about the stinging qualities of the ferule and the cruelty of some Wackford Squeers, and were almost as much frightened, no doubt, as though some white bear had ventured down from hy-

perborean climes, and entered the forest college for his breakfast. Doubtless Mr. Irving was "monarch of all he surveyed;" but the annals of Pembroke contain no record of his being a cannibal or even a tyrant. He taught three years; then became manager of the business of Peter White, lumber merchant, and the first white settler in Pembroke, being appointed registrar of the county, as already mentioned.

Mr. Irving has been clerk of the Division Court since 1853; was a school trustee for fifteen or sixteen years, and has been chairman of the Board of Education the last three years; was local superintendent of education for a district embracing four or five townships for some years, and has been intimately connected with the educational interests of this place from the date of his settlement in this county. In this particular department of public work his labors have been invaluable, and the people are not insensible of the debt of obligation which they owe him.

Mr. Irving has been an ardent politician—a Reformer of "the strictest sect," and, before becoming a county officer, had few peers as a worker for the party in the county of Renfrew. He has written a good deal for Canadian newspapers, and when anything spicy appears anywhere in print, dated at Pembroke, it is attributed to his facile pen.

Religiously he inherits and warmly cherishes the faith of his forefathers, being a staunch Presbyterian, and having held the office of elder and been a delegate to the Synod. He takes much interest in the progress of christian enterprises.

Mr. Irving was first married, in 1844, to Miss Jane Reid White, daughter of Peter White, deceased, already mentioned. She had four children, and died in 1852, only two of her children surviving. His second marriage was in 1860, to Miss Mary Cannon, daughter of Dr. William Cannon, of the Royal Navy, having by her four children, and losing one of them.

Mr. Irving is one of the best posted men in the county, and has the happy faculty of communicating matters in a racy manner. He embellishes his conversation with choice bits of poetry, and pat and sparkling anecdotes, and is a sumptuous entertainer at the conversational board.

WILLIAM M. KEITH,

SMITH'S FALLS.

THE subject of this brief biographic sketch is a native of Dundee, Scotland, a son of Alexander and Helen (Roberts) Keith, and dates his birth September 17, 1841. He received a parish school education, including the classics; came to Canada West in 1859; taught public schools a short time in the counties of Bruce and Grenville; learned the printer's trade at Prescott; started the Smith's Falls *Review*, a Reform paper, afterwards called the *News*, in 1863, and conducted it until March, 1878, when he sold out. The year after starting the paper, he

opened a book and fancy goods store, which he still keeps, and is doing a moderate and safe business.

Soon after settling in Smith's Falls, Mr. Keith was elected clerk of the village, and held that office a dozen consecutive years; for the last seven years he has been clerk of the division court; has also been for a long period secretary-treasurer of the village school board, and is notary and commissioner, and United States consular agent. He is a careful, conscientious and strictly reliable man, and discharges all public business with dispatch and to the complete satisfaction of the people.

He is a Freemason and treasurer of St. Francis Lodge No. 24, Smith's Falls.

On the 17th of August, 1865, Mr. Keith married Mary, daughter of George Sanderson, of Kemptville, county of Grenville, and they have six children. Mr. and Mrs. Keith are members of the Union Presbyterian church, Smith's Falls, and both active in Sunday school and other christian work. Their hearts and hands are enlisted more or less in benevolent enterprises, in which they find faithful and efficient co-operation in their pleasant village.

DANIEL McDONALD,

GODERICH.

DANIEL McDONALD, one of the younger class of county officers, and a very capable man, is a native of Huron county, and was born in the township of Stanley, August 19, 1844. His father, Donald McDonald, is a native of Inverness-shire, Scotland, and came to Canada in the year 1831. He settled on the London road in the township of Stanley, where he has since lived, linking the very earliest settlement and pioneer hardships of the "Huron Tract" with the now highly developed and flourishing County of Huron—and being one of the very few remaining witnesses who can refresh and embellish the incidents, associations, and vicissitudes of early bush life, and give it a reputation almost as enduring as history itself. The mother of our subject was Janet Munro, who was also Scotch. She is the mother of three children, of whom Daniel was the second child. He received his education in the grammar school of Goderich; studied law here with John B. Gordon; was admitted as an attorney in 1871; practised two years at Brussels, county of Huron, in company with Wilmot R. Squier, now Senior Judge of the County; and in October, 1875, was appointed Clerk of the Crown, Registrar Surrogate Court, and Clerk of the County Court, which offices he still holds. He is prompt in discharging his duties, courteous and obliging, and hence very popular.

In the summer of 1875 the subject of this sketch traveled on the continent and through Britain. His manners are ingratiating and easy, and in conversation he is pleasing and instruc-

tive, having a mind well stored with the treasures of learning, and being particularly familiar with the political world. On all occasions he is highly gratified by the charms of conversation and the pleasures of society, of which he is very fond.

Mr. McDonald was reared in the Reform school of politics, and before taking his present offices, was quite active, serving for years as secretary of the County Reform Association.

Prior to his appointment to office, he, on all occasions, extended to the Reform party an unswerving and devoted loyalty, and to the Conservatives he extended a fearless and uncompromising opposition. His political speeches were always eloquent, and contained sufficient of the scorpion for the tastes of his opponents.

He is an Odd-fellow, and has been Noble Grand of the Order; is a member of the Presbyterian church; and from what we can learn, has always borne a character far above reproach.

VENERABLE ARCHDEACON LAUDER,

OTTAWA.

JOHN STRUTT LAUDER, Rector of Christ church, is descended from an old Scotch-family, some of whose members emigrated to Ireland, two or three centuries ago. He was born in the town of Moate, county of West Meath, Ireland, March 22, 1829, his parents being Thomas Bernard and Harriet (Gilland) Lauder. His father was a Captain in the 11th regiment of Her Majesty's army.

The subject of this short sketch came to Canada in 1849; was educated at Trinity College, Toronto, where he graduated B.A., and M.A.; was ordained Deacon by Bishop Strachan, of Toronto, October 2, 1853, and priest October 8, 1854.

He became curate of St. George's church, St. Catharines, October 3, 1853, rector of Carlton Place, November 10, 1854, of Merrickville, in August, 1866, and of Christ church, Ottawa, October 1, 1867, still holding the last position. In 1874 he was appointed Archdeacon of Ottawa, by his Lordship, the Bishop of Ontario, whose sketch is elsewhere given in this volume. In 1876 the degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by his *alma mater*, Trinity College.

Since settling in Ottawa, Archdeacon Lauder has been very industrious in his Master's work. In addition to his labors in his own church, it was under him that the congregation of St. John's church was gathered, and organized. He has also done much missionary work in the vicinity of Ottawa, being indefatigable in his efforts to advance the Redeemer's kingdom.

In 1865 he raised the funds for building the parsonage, a fine stone house, which he now occupies; and in 1873 Christ church edifice was rebuilt, on a greatly enlarged scale, nearly all the material in the old building being utilized in the new, which is among the largest and most

beautiful houses of worship in Ottawa. Of this work of rebuilding, also, the Archdeacon had the oversight, giving a great deal of time to raising money, being heartily supported by his congregation.

In 1856 Henrietta S., daughter of Captain John B. Lewis, of Her Majesty's 88th regiment, became the wife of Archdeacon Lauder, and they have three children; Thomas Bernard, Alfred Ernest and Frederick Henry.

The Archdeacon has a full, clear and well-modulated voice, and is a beautiful reader and a forcible speaker. As a preacher he is always earnest and at times very pathetic. His faithful labors in Ottawa and elsewhere, evidently have, in large measure, been very successful.

HENRY FRANKLIN BRONSON,

OTTAWA.

ONE of the first men to have faith in the feasibility of converting the large lakes and furious and foaming water-falls of the Ottawa river into a channel for the driving of saw-logs, was Henry F. Bronson, a pioneer manufacturer of sawn lumber at Bytown, now the city of Ottawa, and the Capital of the Dominion of Canada. He is a native of the Empire State, and was born in the town of Moreau, Saratoga county, February 24, 1817, his parents being Alvah and Sarah (Tinker) Bronson. He is of Scotch descent on his father's side, and Welsh on his mother's. The Bronsons early settled in New England. They are now found in most of the northern States of the Union. Hon. Greene C. Bronson of the New York Bench, and the Rev. Asa Bronson, for many years pastor of the First Baptist church, Fall River, Mass., being members of this branch of the family. Our subject, was, we believe, one of the first of the Bronsons to find his way into Canada, and to lead off in the lumber business.

He spent his youth at Queensbury, Warren county, N.Y., in the family of John J. Harris, finishing his education at the Poultney Academy, Vt., where he attended one short year. Mr. Harris, like the father of our subject, was a farmer, and also a lumberman, "after the manner of men," fifty years ago in northern New York. Young Bronson became an apt scholar in agricultural sciences, but soon showed a preference for woodland foraging, predestined, as he was, to become a great marauder of pine forests.

In 1840 Mr. Harris enlarged his lumbering operations by purchasing pine lands and erecting mills on one of the lakes on the Upper Hudson, at the same time forming a partnership with his young and faithful friend Mr. Bronson, whose assets at that period consisted of a sound constitution, a resolute will, unbending integrity, skill with the hand, and "a mind to work."

The partnership of Harris and Bronson continued unbroken for twenty-two years, the care

beautiful houses of worship in Ottawa. Of [illegible] work of rebuilding, also, the Archdeacon had the [illegible]sight, giving a great deal of time [illegible] raising money, being heartily supported by his congregation.

In 1856 Henrietta S., daughter [illegible] Captain [illegible] B. Lewis, of Her Majesty's [illegible] regiment, became the wife of Archdeacon [illegible] and [illegible] have three children; Thomas [illegible], Alfred Ernest and Frederick Henry.

The Archdeacon has a full [illegible] [illegible] dated voice, and is a beautiful reader and a forcible speaker. As a preacher he is [illegible] earnest, and at times very pathetic. His faithful labors in Ottawa and elsewhere [illegible] have, in large measure, been very successful.

[illegible] FRANKLIN [illegible]

O[illegible] [illegible] lakes and furious [illegible] falls of the Ottawa river into a channel for the driving of sawlogs, [illegible] pioneer manufacturer of sawn lumber at Bytown [illegible] the city of Ottawa and the capital of the Dominion of Canada. He is a native of the Empire State, and was born [illegible] of Moreau, Saratoga county, February [illegible] 1817, his parents being [illegible] and Sarah [illegible] Bronson. He is of [illegible] descent on his father's side, and Welsh on his mother's. The Bronsons early settled in New England. They are now found in most of the northern States of the Union. Hon. Greene C. Bronson, of the New York bench, and [illegible] Bronson, for [illegible] years pastor of the First Baptist [illegible] [illegible] being [illegible] Bro[illegible] [illegible] business.

[illegible] John [illegible] [illegible]

In 1840 Mr. [illegible] [illegible] pine [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Bronson [illegible]

H. L. Bronson

and chief responsibility devolving largely on the junior member of the firm, owing to long periods of illness to which Mr. Harris was subject during the last decade or more of their association in business. After lumbering a few years in the valley of the Upper Hudson, it became evident that the supply of pine would ere long be exhausted; Mr. Bronson therefore thought it would be wise to seek a field of ampler scope, and in the summer of 1848, made a prospecting tour into Canada. Striking the Ottawa valley, and ascending it as far as Bytown, where the famous Chaudière Falls are located, he made up his mind that here was a favorable spot for the manufacture of sawn lumber on the most liberal scale, the quality of the pine in this region being excellent and its supply seemingly inexhaustible. He saw also, at a glance, that the motive power of the Chaudière Falls was abundant, and that it would be no miracle to utilize it.

Returning to the State of New York, Mr. Bronson spent three more seasons in operations at the old establishment, his thoughts all the while wandering back to the vast forests of the Ottawa district, and the superior hydraulic privileges of the Chaudière. At length in the spring of 1852 he persuaded Mr. Harris to accompany him on a second trip to the Ottawa valley. Explorers from Maine, and other States engaged in lumbering, had preceded them, and after a thorough investigation of the "lay of the land"—more particularly of the water, had pronounced the Ottawa river, with its large lakes and angry water-falls, entirely unmanageable for the safe driving of saw-logs, the tributaries only of this stream, having, up to that date, been used for such a purpose, and those simply for the running of logs used in the deal trade with Great Britain. In spite of this judgment of old and experienced lumbermen, Messrs. Harris and Bronson, after visiting Bytown, and looking it over very carefully, decided that this was the place in which to centre their future operations. At that time Mr. Horace Merrill was General Superintendent of the Ottawa River Works, and they urged him to recommend an early sale of hydraulic lots at the Chaudière Falls, then held by the Crown. At the same time they signified their intention to be purchasers at such sale. The superintendent complied with their wishes, with the result that a sale was ordered for the following autumn. When it took place, Mr. Harris was present, and bought the lots on which one of the mills now owned and operated by the firm of which Mr. Bronson is senior partner, is situated. Mr. Bronson immediately removed his family to Ottawa (Mr. Harris's family remaining in New York); and in 1853, Messrs. Harris and Bronson began to build their mill, and in 1855 cut their first lumber north of the St. Lawrence. This was the first movement in this part of Canada, for the manufacture of sawn lumber for the United States market, and now the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, not to mention the other Provinces of the Dominion, are sending hundreds of millions of feet annually across the boundary line, where the chief market for Canadian lumber is found.

A portion of the original mill put up under the eye of Mr. Bronson is still standing. It embodied all the "modern improvements" found at that time in such mills, as well as iron

gates of novel model, constructed after designs prepared by Mr. Bronson, and which have since been introduced and are now used in most of the gang saw-mills on the Ottawa river.

Messrs. Harris and Bronson were soon followed to this point by Alanson H. Baldwin, of New York, and Levi Young, of Maine, and the several gentlemen began the putting in of a series of costly river improvements, which, says a writer in the *North-western Lumberman*, of Chicago, "have made the driving of saw-logs on the mighty Ottawa a matter of greater safety and certainty than upon many a smaller stream which has no large lakes to act as reservoirs for checking the fury of the spring freshets."

Since settling in Ottawa and starting the first mill here, Mr. Bronson has been constantly engaged in the manufacture of sawn lumber, being one of the most enterprising men in that line of traffic in this part of Ontario. Mr. Harris retired from the firm in December, 1864.

The present Ottawa firm, known as Bronsons and Weston, is composed of Mr. Bronson, his son, Erskine H. Bronson, and Abijah Weston, of Painted Post, N.Y., also one of the most extensive lumbermen in the United States, interested in the various branches of the trade at nine or ten different points in the States of Wisconsin, Michigan, New York and Vermont. They own two mills at Ottawa, running ten gates, and having a capacity of forty-five million feet per season, for the supply of which they also own extensive and valuable pine lands upon the upper Ottawa and its tributaries. The Ottawa firm, in connection with Mr. John W. Dunham, of Albany, New York, and Harvey K. Weaver, of Burlington, Vermont, also own and operate, at Burlington, the second largest, and in many respects the finest mills for the dressing and resawing of lumber, in the New England States, and have established a yard at Albany for the sale of lumber in the rough, which, says the *North-western Lumberman*, "gives them, with their Ottawa mills, the necessary facilities for converting the standing timber into all the varieties of manufactured lumber required for the builder's use, and placing it directly in the consumer's hands, without the intervention of middle-men" The style of the Burlington firm is Bronsons, Weston, Dunham and Co., and of the Albany firm J. W. Dunham and Co.

Mr. Bronson has a wife and four children, the maiden name of Mrs. Bronson being Editha E. Pierce, of Bolton, N.Y. They were married November 5, 1840. Gertrude, their only daughter, is the wife of Levi Crannell, confidential clerk for Bronsons and Weston. The eldest son, Erskine Henry, of this firm, is also married. Frank P. and Walter G. are single. Mrs. Bronson and her four children are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Bronson has lived a life of great industry, thoroughly devoted to his business, which he has managed with great prudence and care and with success. He is president of the Board of Managers of the Ottawa Ladies' College, and may have held some other non-salaried office in some benevolent or literary institution, but has managed to keep clear of all political offices, leaving them to men whose ambition runs in that direction. His principal aim in life seems to be to aid in building up the material interests of his adoptod home, the beautiful city of Ottawa, to which

he gave its grandest start, when he commenced utilizing the waters of the Ottawa, at the falls of the Chaudière; and at the same time to place himself and family in independent circumstances. It is a few lumbermen like Mr. Bronson who, in subduing a mad cataract like the Chaudière, and converting it into a grand centre of lumber traffic, have given the noblest impulse to the growth and prosperity of Ottawa, and to whom, on that account, the citizens owe the heaviest debt of gratitude.

REV. WILLIAM WILLIAMS,

GUELPH.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, pastor of the Norfolk Street Methodist Church, Guelph, dates his birth, in Stonehouse, Devonshire, England, January 23, 1836, his parents being William and Margaret Williams. His mother was a daughter of Robert Pearse, of Cornwall, member of a numerous Methodist family in that place. Mr. Mark Guy Pearse, author of "Daniel Quorn," and other works, is a member of the family, and Rev. William Burgess, deceased, was connected with it by marriage. In 1842, William Williams, senior, brought his family to Canada, settled in Toronto, and was there engaged in mercantile pursuits, being still alive, and residing near Owen Sound.

Our subject received his literary education mainly in the preparatory department of Upper Canada College Toronto; studied divinity, at a later period; entered the ministry of the New Connexion Methodist Church in 1854, and held pastorates in London, Montreal, Toronto and other places. He was chairman for four years, of a district in the New Connexion church; was one year president of the New Connexion Conference, and acted the greater part of the next year in the same capacity, on account of the death of the president, Rev. Samuel B. Gundy, of Toronto.

Mr. Williams took a leading part in the union of the New Connexion and Wesleyan Methodist Churches, being on both committees, and, in 1874, was sent by the New Connexion Conference, with Robert Wilkes, M.P., of Toronto, as a deputation to the New Connexion Conference of England, to obtain the consent of that body to the contemplated union in Canada, and the deputation was completely successful. In 1875, after this union had been consummated, and while he was pastor at Simcoe, Mr. Williams was sent, with William H. Gibbs, of Oshawa, by the Central Board, as a missionary deputation to the churches in the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

After serving the Church one year at Simcoe, by special invitation of the Hamilton Centenary Church, Mr. Williams was sent to take charge of that church, the largest church in the

London Conference, and remained there for three years. A member of that church speaks as follows of his work in that city, his style of preaching, &c.

"His discourses showed him to be a man of culture, of extensive reading, of careful thought, and of sound judgment. The Centenary Church never, I believe, had a better expounder of the Word of God, or a more faithful preacher of the Gospel. Conscientious in the discharge of his duty, whatever he seemed to feel should be said, he spoke boldly, whether it was likely to please or displease. At the same time he evinced such qualities of heart, such sympathy, such desire to do his people good, as secured for him their affection, and made him very influential. As a man Mr. Williams was liked by all who knew him. He was pleasant and unassuming, easy to approach, and ever ready to lend a helping hand."

Mr. Williams became pastor of the Norfolk Street Church in June, 1879, and is serving his first year. It is a strong and influential body of Christians, thoroughly united and enthusiastic in support of their pastor, and having a rapid growth.

Mr. Williams has had one or two sermons and a few abstracts of sermons published, but does not seem to be ambitious to rush into print. In that respect he is rather chary of his pulpit efforts. He has written several articles for magazines, and frequently lectures on literary subjects.

May 24, 1859, he married Miss Mary Brennan, niece of Rev. James Brennan, deceased, of Hamilton. They have five children living, and have lost their eldest son and daughter.

SAMUEL RICHARDSON, M.D.,

GALT.

AMONG the old "land marks" in the medical profession, in the county of Waterloo, is Dr. Samuel Richardson, forty years a practitioner in Galt. He is better known than almost any other man in the town, having been up and down the valley of the Grand river for a long period, a distance of twenty or thirty miles, and at an early day, much farther; and even now, with all the comparatively new settlers, there are very few families in a radius of ten or fifteen miles, that do not know the Doctor. He is a native of the county of Longford, Ireland, and was born February 3, 1809, his parents being Euchmuty and Jane (Moffatt) Richardson. He was educated at a clergyman's school and Trinity, Dublin; there studied medicine, and was graduated from the Royal College of Surgeons in that city, in 1834. In the autumn of the same year he embarked for the western world to follow his profession in Upper Canada, locating first at Guelph, and there practising for five years. Many of his rides at this date were not only long, but extremely tedious. In 1839 the Doctor removed to Galt, then a small village; and in forty years has seen the country settle up with thrifty farmers, and Galt become a manufacturing town of perhaps 5000 inhabitants. Other doctors had preceded him, or soon followed him hither, but they have gone, some to other parts of the country, one, a

pioneer, Dr. Robert Miller, back to England, and others to "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns."

Dr. Richardson has been in general practice, and made a comfortable living by his profession. He was seventeen years in the town council; has been deputy reeve and reeve; is holding the office of justice of the peace, and has long been a valuable citizen of the town. He is a member of Trinity Episcopal church, and has served as warden at different times. He is a Master Mason, but pays little attention to the meetings of the lodge.

The Doctor has been twice married, first in 1834 to Miss Mary Ann Brereton, of Dublin, Ireland, she dying in 1849; and the second time, in 1850, to Miss Annie Orr, of Galt. He has two children living by each wife.

ARTHUR C. POUSSETTE, M.D.,

SARNIA.

ARTHUR COURTHOPE POUSSETTE, was born in the parish of Newington, London, England, on the 7th of December, 1835. He emigrated to Canada in July, 1839, with his father, Peter Taylor Poussette, who in England practised as a solicitor, and settled in the township of Sarnia, county of Lambton, where the family resided until the spring of 1852, when Mr. Poussette being appointed postmaster of the village of Port Sarnia, (now the town of Sarnia), necessitated the removal of the family to this place, where they have since resided; Mr. P. T. Poussette, up to the time of his death, held the positions of clerk of the peace, Master in Chancery, clerk of the first Division Court, for the county of Lambton, and town clerk of Sarnia, after its incorporation.

The subject of this sketch, deciding to enter the medical profession, selected McGill College, Montreal, and entered as a student of medicine, in November, 1857. After attending three six-months courses of lectures, and passing successfully the necessary examinations, he received the degree of doctor of medicine in May, 1860, and commenced the practice of his profession in the village of Errol, county of Lambton, in August of the same year. In January, 1861, the doctor removed from Errol to the village of Mooretown, in the same county, and on the 3rd day of April, 1861, he married Alicia, second daughter of Captain George Hyde, R. N., of Plympton, Ontario, by whom he has issue, now surviving, one son and three daughters. In December, 1863, on the death of his brother-in-law, Doctor Edward Horatio Bucke, Dr. Poussette removed to Sarnia, the county town of Lambton, where he has since continued to practise his profession.

In politics Doctor Poussette is a staunch Conservative, active, intelligent and conscientious, and, necessarily, a strong supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald. For the past ten years the

public affairs of the town have engrossed a good deal of his attention and time, greatly to the advantage of the municipality, of which he is still a leading member.

Three years, viz: 1871-'72 and '73, he sat for the North Ward as councilor, and in 1877-'79 and at the present writing, the reeveship of the town of Sarnia is held by the doctor, thereby giving him prominence in the government of the affairs of the county generally.

The Church of England, (of which communion Dr. Poussette is a member), so far as the diocese of Huron is concerned, has received the benefit of his experience and time, he having served as lay delegate in the Synod ever since its incorporation under the present law, and a member of the standing committee of the Synod for the same period.

ALEXANDER WORKMAN,

OTTAWA.

THE oldest iron merchant in Ottawa is Alexander Workman, a native of Lisburn, county of Antrim, Ireland, where he was born May 28, 1798. His father was Joseph Workman, who emigrated to America when a young man, and was a mathematical teacher in an institution in Philadelphia a few years, and then returned to his native place, and married Catharine Gowdey.

Young Workman received his education at an institution which has since become Belfast College, and when about seventeen became a clerk in an iron store.

In April, 1820, he came to America, landing at Quebec; and proceeding westward to what is now the Province of Ontario, he settled on a farm in the town of Huntley, twenty miles west of Bytown, since named Ottawa. In 1823, he left Huntley, at the invitation of his brother, Dr. Benjamin Workman, at that time principal of an academy, then called the Union School, in the city of Montreal, the two becoming partners in that literary enterprise. On the retirement of the doctor, a few years later, our subject continued the academy on his own account until 1845. That year he removed to Ottawa, and on the spot on Rideau street, where he still trades, opened the present iron store in company with Edward Griffin, who retired in 1868.

Mr. Workman is now alone in the business, and although in his 82nd year, maintains his business habits and pursues his calling energetically.

He has held various local offices, discharging their duties with great faithfulness, and he has always been regarded as a valuable citizen.

Mr. Workman was married on the 20th of April, 1820, just before leaving the old country choosing for his wife Mary, daughter of Lieut. Francis Abbott, Ireland. She was Scotch, on her mother's side. She had four children, and died in 1874.

Mr. Workman attributes his lengthened and successful life to his uncompromising detestation of intoxicating liquors, and his own strictly temperate habits; and the writer once heard him remark that he should like to leave this motto for his posterity: "Our ancestor, Alexander Workman, did not use strong drink, not even wine, neither will we ever do it." His history, briefly told, leaves its own wholesome lesson.

ARCHIBALD MACDONALD,

GUELPH.

ARCHIBALD MACDONALD, senior judge of the county of Wellington, is a native of this Province, being born in Cobourg, county of Northumberland, on the 7th of August, 1833. His father was Captain Macdonald, who was in the war against Napoleon, serving ten years in the British army. He was educated at Victoria College, in his native town; commenced the study of law there in 1840; practised his profession there from 1845 to 1854, when he was appointed judge of the county of Wellington, and settled at Guelph. His knowledge of law is very extensive, and when sitting on the bench he brings to bear on the decisions of cases a rich fund of common sense, and an intimate knowledge of the laws. He is a patient investigator, and very courteous to suitors and the Bar, and has had for years the reputation of being one of the best judges in Ontario.

Judge Macdonald was chairman of the board of education here for many years, and while in health took much interest in improving the character of the schools, and in trying to promote the general welfare of the town, now a city. Latterly he has been laid aside from official and all other duties, being a confirmed invalid, never leaving his room. He is very much respected in the county of Wellington, and wherever known.

In 1854 he married Jane Ann Wright, a native of Canada, and has four children.

ADAM J. BAKER, M.P.P.,

METCALFE.

ADAM J. BAKER, who is serving his second term in the Ontario parliament for the riding of Russell, is of Holland descent, grandson of William Baker, a United Empire Loyalist, and son of William Baker, junior, formerly a merchant at Osnabruck, county of Stormont, where our subject was born September 22, 1821. His mother was Ann Eve Waldorff. He received such a preliminary education as the country schools furnished fifty years ago, adding to it by

his own exertions, after going into business. When ten years old he lost his father; his older brother, John W. Baker, continued the mercantile business, and Adam became a clerk for him.

In 1843, he commenced business for himself in the village of Metcalfe, township of Osgoode, county of Russell, and traded there for thirty years, being engaged also, much of the time, in the manufacture of lumber and pearl-ash, making 200 or 300 barrels of the latter a year, and being eminently successful in most of his ventures.

Mr. Baker retired from the mercantile and manufacturing business four or five years ago, but for twenty years has been engaged in farming, and continues that occupation.

Mr. Baker has always been a hard working, painstaking man, and a prudent manager, and his industry has been liberally rewarded.

He has held a great variety of offices—was postmaster of Metcalfe twenty years; has been a justice of the peace for a quarter of a century; has been in the township and county council; holds a Captain's commission in the sedentary militia, and is a commissioner for taking affidavits, doing a good deal of business in the latter line.

In 1875, the Conservative party of Russell elected Mr. Baker to the provincial legislature. He was unseated June 4th of that year, on petition; was re-elected on the 12th of August following, and was returned in 1879, and he makes a good common sense worker in that body. He favors a well-digested prohibitory liquor-law.

In 1849, Mr. Baker married Miss Janet McDonnell, of Russell, and she has had seven children, losing one of them.

HAMMEL M. DEROCHE,

NAPANEE.

HAMMEL MADDEN DEROCHE, a member of the Provincial Parliament for upwards of eight years, dates his birth at Newburgh, county of Addington, August 27th, 1840. His father Pascal Deroche, a French Canadian, was born in Lower Canada; his mother whose maiden name was Elizabeth Jane Madden, is a descendant of a family of United Empire Loyalists, who left the United States about the time of the Revolution. Both parents are still living. He was educated at the Newburgh grammar school and in the art department of the University of Toronto, having graduated in 1868, as prize speaker, and with first-class honors. He taught as second master of the high school at Newburgh four years, and as principal of the Napanee high school two years; read law with D. H. Preston, of Napanee, and James Bethune, Q.C., of Toronto; was called to the Bar at Easter term, in 1874, and since then has been in practice at Napanee. He is well read in his profession, keen in argument, clear and forcible, and in pleading a case, not unfrequently rises to a high degree of eloquence. He has great power with a jury, and is a growing man.

Mr. Deroche was elected to the Provincial Parliament of Ontario in 1871, and re-elected in 1875, serving eight consecutive sessions in that body. He moved the reply to the speech from the Throne in 1871.

In politics he is a Reformer, a stirring man and quite influential.

Mr. Deroche was a member of the Council of Public Instruction of Ontario from 1873 until the office was abolished, and his fine scholarship, excellent literary taste, and his progressive disposition made him a valuable member of that body.

He is a Free Mason, being a Royal Arch in that Order, and belongs to the Church of England. He is unbending in his christian principles and high purposes.

The wife of Mr. Deroche was Sarah Ann Christian Pile, a native of Barbadoes, and the daughter of Thomas G. Pile, many years a planter on that island, and now a resident of the village of Mill Point, County of Hastings, Ont. They were married on the 5th of December, 1872, and have three children, Eleanor Elizabeth, Sarah Ann Christian Pile, and Hammel Madden.

Mr. Deroche was re-elected for the riding of Addington, at the general election in 1879, for a further term of four years.

WILLIAM D. ARDAGH,

BARRIE.

WILLIAM DAVIS ARDAGH, mayor of Barrie, is a son of Stephen Ardagh, who is descended from a Welsh family that settled in Ireland about the time of Edward I. He was born in the county of Tipperary, March 21, 1828, but spent most of the first twenty years of his life in the county of Kilkenny. In 1848 he came to Barrie, and finished his education in the grammar school; studied law with John Strathy, of this town, and was called to the bar at Hilary term, 1855. Mr. Ardagh commenced practice in Toronto, in partnership with Hon. John Crawford, since Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Ontario, and Hon. J. H. Hagarty, now chief justice. Two or three years later when Mr. Hagarty went on the Bench, the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Ardagh returned to Barrie. For a time he was in partnership with Hon. James Patton, at one period a member of the Legislative Council of Canada; and at another time practised in company with his brother, John A. Ardagh, now junior judge of the judicial district of Simcoe. Latterly our subject has paid but little attention to the law, being engaged in private banking and brokerage business.

At one period he was joint editor and proprietor, with the late Chief Justice Harrison, of the *Canada Law Journal*, and was at one time publisher of the *Northern Advance*, a weekly newspaper printed at Barrie. He has a good deal of ability as a journalist.

Mr. Ardagh was deputy judge of the county of Simcoe for a few years; was reeve of Barrie

for eight years; and warden of the county the last three of them, and has been mayor since 1877.

In 1871 he was elected to the Ontario Legislature; was unseated on petition; returned in January, 1872, and served that term out. His politics are Liberal Conservative, and he is rather independent in his views. His religious connection is with the Reformed Episcopal church. He is a Master Mason.

In 1858 Mr. Ardagh married Martha L., third daughter of Rev. Samuel B. Ardagh, first Rector of Barrie, and they have two children living, and have buried two.

REV. JOHN DAVISON,

TORONTO.

REVEREND JOHN DAVISON, minister of the Primitive Methodist church, Toronto, the venerable clergyman whose name heads this sketch, is a native of Newcastle upon Tyne, England, and was born November 23, 1799. In his early manhood he became much interested in home mission work, and at the age of twenty-four was called to the ministry in connection with the Primitive Methodist church, in the north of England, and was stationed for several years chiefly in the counties of Yorkshire and Lancashire. During this period he pursued the study of the classics and acquired a knowledge of Rabbinical literature.

In the year 1847, he was sent to Canada by the Missionary Society to superintend the Canadian missions, and settled in the city of Toronto. The following nineteen years were spent in active service in the interest of the society, having been elected president of the Canadian Conference, and selected to occupy the pulpit of the church at Toronto for three years. In 1866, Mr. Davison was appointed by the general conference to the charge of the mission office, and the editorial charge of the *Christian Journal* (the organ of the church in Canada), and which was organized under his supervision, remaining in this capacity nine years, when at the age of sixty-seven, after forty-three years' continuous labor, he was superannuated, he has however taken an active part during his retirement in filling the pulpits as occasion rendered his ministrations necessary.

In addition to his labors as chief editor of the *Christian Journal*, Mr. Davison's literary works embraced contributions to the church magazines, published in London, the journals and life of the Rev. Willliam Clowes (one of the founders of the Primitive Methodist church), a most valuable contribution to the records of the parent church; he also compiled a book of discipline, which received the sanction of the Conferences of England and Canada, and was adopted for the general use of the church.

In the year 1863, Mr. Davison was appointed by the Canadian Government to the Senate of the University, of which body he remained a member for a period of ten years.

At the age of seventy-six the venerable gentleman, with his excellent wife, celebrated his golden wedding, surrounded by a large and devoted family and troops of admiring friends.

At the present time having compassed his four score years, his "eye is not dim" though his natural force is somewhat abated.

JAMES BONFIELD, M.P.P.,

EGANVILLE.

JAMES BONFIELD, the representative for South Renfrew in the Ontario Legislature, descends from an old agricultural family in Ireland, and was born in Gortmore, county of Tipperary, in 1825, his parents being John and Elizabeth O'Meara Bonfield. A maternal uncle of James', Father Morgan O'Meara, was a Catholic priest.

Mr. Bonfield received a good English education, including the higher mathematics, attending school most of the time until 1848, in the spring of which year he came to Canada, and settled at Eganville, township of Grattan, where he has resided for thirty-two years. He commenced work in this Province as a clerk for John Egan, from whom the village of Eganville was named; in 1863 opened a general store for himself, and not long afterwards commenced lumbering and discontinued merchandising.

Mr. Bonfield was at one period reeve of the township of Grattan; in 1875 was elected to the local Parliament for the riding of South Renfrew, by acclamation, and at the expiration of his term, after an animated contest, was re-elected by a handsome majority. His political affiliations are with the Reform party.

Mr. Bonfield was reared in the Roman Catholic church, and earnestly adheres to the faith of his parents, and a long ancestral line. His marriage is dated November 20, 1854, his wife being Miss Catharine Tracy.

DEXTER D'EVERARDO,

FONTHILL AND WELLAND.

DEXTER D'EVERARDO, Registrar of Deeds and Registrar of the Surrogate Court, was born in Paris, France, December 28, 1814, his parents being Charles Augustus Cecil and Elizabeth Theresa (Dexter) D'Everardo. The D'Everardos are an old French family of the province of Evremont. The Dexters are also French.

In 1817 the family emigrated to Nova Scotia, settling in the township of Aylesford, where the father was engaged in farming. Our subject received a thorough classical and mathematical

education; studied law between three and four years in the Province of Nova Scotia; in 1834 moved to the Niagara District, and was, for a while, a clerk in the Custom House at Chippawa, under the late James Secord; was afterwards clerk in a store and grist-mill establishment at Dunnville, where he was also deputy collector for a time; and moving to Pelham, now in the county of Welland, he was a merchant there several years, serving, meanwhile, as township clerk.

About 1842 Mr. D'Everardo was elected a member of the old District Council, and served six years; was subsequently Superintendent of Education for the Niagara District for four or five years; in 1852 was appointed county Registrar, and in 1856 Registrar of the Surrogate Court for Welland, on separation of Lincoln and Welland, and was also appointed county clerk, which office he held until 1873. The offices he now holds were mentioned at the start.

Mr. D'Everardo is a member of Welland Lodge No. 36 of Free Masons, at Fonthill, and of Wilson Chapter of Royal Arch, at Welland.

In 1844 Mr. D'Everardo married Mrs. Eliza Ann Brown, *née* Sharp, of Horton, Nova Scotia.

Though doing business at Welland, and usually coming to town six days in the week, Mr. D'Everardo retains his beautiful homestead of, perhaps, thirty acres in the village of Fonthill, four miles from the county town. It is one of the most pleasant homes in the county, and is fitted up with taste and elegance, and yields an abundance of almost every kind of fruit which grows in this famous fruit district.

HENRY HILKER,

PORT ELGIN.

HENRY HILKER, of the firm of Ruby and Hilker, general merchants and graindealers, was born in the city of Blumberger, Prussia, December 24, 1824, his parents being William and Henrietta (Beckman) Hilker, both natives of Prussia. In 1834 the family went to the Island of Jamaica, and in June, 1837, came to Canada, and settled in the county of Waterloo, where his father bought land, near Guelph, and settled.

In 1853 our subject came to the site of Port Elgin, then an unbroken forest, the nearest family being two miles off. He took up 200 acres, on much of which land the village of Port Elgin now stands; cut the first tree here, and commenced preparing to farm. Some years ago he added a hundred acres more to his landed property, all now in the corporation of the village, and he is still engaged in cultivating portions of it.

In 1866 Mr. Hilker commenced the mercantile and grain trade in company with William H. Ruby, noticed on another page, with the particulars of their business. Mr. Hilker was in the township council three or four years, and has been reeve, first of the township, then of the

village, for ten or twelve terms, still holding that office, and making a judicious member of the county council. He was a school trustee for seven terms, and then declined to serve longer. His education, though picked up in Prussia, the West Indies, and on the frontier of Canada, is fair, considering the circumstances; and he has done noble service in helping to elevate the grade of the local schools.

Mr. Hilker has been and still is a very industrious man, and his well-spent time and prudent habits placed him years ago in very comfortable circumstances.

GEORGE McDONALD,

CLIFFORD.

GEORGE McDONALD, the first merchant in Clifford, and the leading business man of the place, was born in the county of Peel, June 14, 1835. His parents, John and Catharine (McDougall) McDonald, were from Argyleshire, Scotland, his father being a builder and contractor. His mother died when he was one year old. Partly on account of this loss, George received quite limited school privileges in his youth, but subsequently attended night schools, and acquired a fair knowledge of the elementary branches. He worked on his father's farm until fourteen years of age, then spent four years at Brampton, in learning the carriage maker's trade, and after working one year as a journeyman, commenced the business for himself at Cheltenham, in his native county. The next year his health beginning to fail, by the advice of his physician, he sold out, and abandoned the carriage business. Going to Culross, in the county of Bruce, he opened a store, traded two years, and in 1858, settled where the village of Clifford, in the township of Minto, now stands, the only person here then being Frank Brown, who had a little saw mill, and was keeping an inn in a little log cabin. This part of the county of Wellington, and that part of the county of Bruce in which Mr. McDonald had just resided, were almost a complete wilderness twenty-two or twenty-four years ago, with none but the poorest apologies for roads. Gravel roads have since been made, railroads have been run through the country, and this part of the Province is filled up with thrifty farmers, and dotted with smart young villages and towns. A few years afterwards he was influential in securing better roads, and getting a railroad into town, working very hard for both enterprises.

At the time Mr. McDonald settled here, emigrants were beginning to come in rapidly; he opened a store in a small building; had a fair trade from the start, and two or three years later, put up a much larger building, which he used for a hotel as well as store. In those days he had to haul his goods by teams from Guelph, a distance of fifty miles, being sometimes eight or nine days in making the round trip. His wife tended the store while he did the teaming. At one time he had three or four branch stores at other points in this vicinity.

Mr. McDonald built a store twice after his first start here, each time on a larger scale, and traded in general merchandise for sixteen years. During most of this time he also dealt in grain, which he is still purchasing and shipping in large quantities. He also built a flouring mill at an early day, and run it until 1876, when he sold out.

In 1878 he built the McDonald house, which stands on the corner of two streets, with a hundred feet on each street, the building being of brick and three stories high. It has five stores in it, besides the office, dining-room, reading-room, sample rooms, etc., which are on the ground floor. The whole structure is put up in modern style, very high in the ceiling; has about forty rooms of all kinds, and is heated with hot air. Its cost was $12,000 and it is rare that the traveler finds as elegant and excellent a public house in a town five or six times the size of Clifford.

Mr. McDonald has done some public work as school trustee, and was reeve of the village in 1877 and 1878.

He is a Reformer, firm and unflinching, and during an exciting canvass usually works very hard for his political friends. He is a man of much influence, a leader, in fact, in this respect, in the place.

November 11, 1857, Mr. McDonald married Mrs. Sarah Jane Haines, daughter of George Patterson, of Toronto, and she has had six sons and one daughter, losing one of the sons. The family attend the Presbyterian church.

MARTIN O'GARA,

OTTAWA.

MARTIN O'GARA, one of the leading barristers in Ottawa, was born in the county of Mayo, Ireland, October 28, 1836, being the son of Patrick O'Gara, a farmer. The maiden name of his mother was Catharine Duffy. Mr. O'Gara received a classical education in his native country; came to Canada in 1857; read law with Messrs. Mowat and Maclennan, barristers, Toronto, and was graduated LL.B., at the University of Toronto in 1861, being admitted to the Bar, and made a barrister the same year.

Mr. O'Gara settled at Ottawa, and has here been in steady practice nearly twenty years. He is the senior member of the firm of O'Gara, Lapiere and Lemon, who do an extensive law business in all its branches. Mr. O'Gara practises in all the courts of the Dominion. For a man of his age, he is very thorough in his legal studies, and extensive in his attainments, and he is a growing man. He has a logical mind, reasons clearly and strongly, and is an excellent advocate.

He was appointed Police Magistrate in 1863, and still holds that office.

He was born and reared in the Roman Catholic church, and adheres to the faith of his forefathers.

In August, 1864, Margaret, daughter of John Bowes, architect, Ottawa, became the wife of Mr. O'Gara, and they have seven children living and have lost one child.

HON. JOHN W. GWYNNE,

OTTAWA.

JOHN WELLINGTON GWYNNE, who was recently appointed one of the puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of the Dominion, is a native of Ireland, and was born in 1817, being a son of the Rev. Dr. Gwynne, minister of the Church of England, of Castle Knock, Dublin. Judge Gwynne came to Canada in 1832, the year that the cholera first visited this continent; subsequently returned to his native country, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He read law with Thomas Kirkpatrick, barrister, of Kingston, and was called to the Bar, Trinity term, in 1837. He was elected a Bencher of the Law Society in 1849, and created a Queen's Counsel the next year.

At the general election in 1848, Judge Gwynne was an unsuccessful candidate for Huron, in the Canadian Assembly, and was appointed to the Bench, to succeed Hon. Adam Wilson, in the Court of Common Pleas, on the 12th of November, 1868.

He was a member of the Law Reform Commission in 1871; was appointed a member of the Senate of the University of Toronto in April, 1873, and to the supreme Bench of the Dominion, in January, 1879. For the data for this sketch we are indebted to the Canadian *Legal Directory*, edited by Henry J. Morgan, barrister-at-law, Ottawa. The wife of Judge Gwynne was a daughter of Surgeon Durie.

HENRY C. CALDWELL, M.P.P.,

LANARK.

WILLIAM CLYDE CALDWELL, member of the local Legislature for North Lanark, and a prominent business man in that riding, is a son of Alexander and Mary Ann (Maxwell) Caldwell, both natives of Scotland, and both dying in 1872. He was born in the village of Lanark, Ontario, May 14, 1843, and received his education at Queen's College, Kingston, whence he was graduated in 1864. His father was a lumberman, which business our subject also makes a specialty, cutting about 6,000,000 feet annually, and shipping most of it to

Oswego, New York. He also manufactures flour, doing custom and merchant work, and has a farm of something like 400 acres, partially under improvement.

Mr. Caldwell has held the office of village councilor, reeve, school trustee, etc., and has devoted considerable time to municipal and other local interests. He possessing a large share of public spirit as well as enterprise.

In 1872 Daniel Galbraith, member of the Ontario Parliament for North Lanark, resigned his seat, in order to run for the House of Commons, and Mr. Caldwell was elected to take his place. At the general elections in 1875 he was again a candidate, and was defeated. In 1879 he contested the seat once more, and received a majority of more than two hundred votes; it being a Reform constituency, and he drawing out the full strength of the party.

ROBERT P. JELLETT,

PICTON.

ROBERT PATTERSON JELLETT, Judge of the county of Prince Edward, was born in Belfast, Ireland, March 15, 1827. His father, Morgan Jellett, left Ireland in 1832, settled at Port Hope, was a merchant there several years, afterwards clerk of the old Court of Commissions, and at the time of his death was clerk of the county council of the united counties of Northumberland and Durham, with residence at Cobourg. The Jelletts are an old and prominent family in the county Down, the great-grandfather of our subject, Morgan Jellett, was for many years a magistrate in that county, dying at Moira, in 1797. The chroniclers of that period spoke of him as the oldest magistrate in Down, and as "an upright and honorable gentleman, zealously attached to the King and Crown."

The mother of Judge Jellett was Sophia Harding, who had eleven children, he being the second child. When thirteen years old, having received his mental training in the grammar school at Port Hope, he became a clerk in a dry-goods store, holding that situation six years, and then farming for two seasons. He was afterwards a chain bearer and assisted in laying out a road from Port Hope to Peterborough.

Judge Jellett entered the law office of Hon. Sidney Smith, of Cobourg, on a small salary, and while thus engaged, as we learn from the county atlas of Prince Edward, he instructed himself in the classics and mathematics and other higher branches of education, to enable him to enter the Osgoode Hall, Toronto, which he did in 1851. He finished his legal studies with Messrs. Ross and Bell, of Belleville, was admitted to practise as an attorney on the 23rd of November, 1852, and called to the Bar on the 17th of November, 1856. He practised awhile in company with Messrs. Ross and Bell, and subsequently with his brother, Morgan Jellett, as

an advocate having no superior at the Hastings Bar; and in 1873 removed from Belleville to Picton, being appointed County Judge on the 12th of July of that year.

The store-boy, the chain-bearer, the common sailor, wears the ermine with modesty, and yet his legal attainments, his fine natural abilities, and his first-class judicial qualities do honor to his position. He shows himself thoroughly able to grapple with the most difficult cases. In every instance his judgment has been upheld. In cases coming up under the Temperance Acts, his judgments, although differing from the popular belief as to the law, have been upheld by the Superior Courts. Since the Confederation, no class of cases has given the courts so much trouble.

Judge Jellett has been twice married: the first time in 1854, to Miss Kate Macneider, of Quebec, she dying in 1869, and the second time in 1873, to Lilias, daughter of Rev. John Grier, Episcopal minister, of Belleville. He has two sons and five daughters.

REV. EDWARD L. ELWOOD, A.M.,

GODERICH.

EDWARD LINDSAY ELWOOD, Rector of St. George's church, Goderich, and archdeacon of Huron, was born in Cork, Ireland, December 13, 1810. His parents were Edward Elwood, Captain 7th Royal Fusiliers, and Esther *née* Lindsay. The Elwoods belong to the gentry of Roscommon, Ireland. Our subject was educated at a private school in Dublin, taught by the Rev. T. P. Huddart, Chief Justice Hagarty being a pupil in the same school, and Trinity College, Dublin, being graduated A.B., in 1831, and receiving the degree of A.M., in course seven years later. He was ordained deacon October 6, 1833, by the Rev. Dr. Knox, of Kellaloe, and Priest on Ascension Day in 1836, by the Bishop of Limerick. His first curacy was in the parish of Skreen, diocese of Tuam; his second, Tanderagee, diocese of Armagh, and his third, Drumbanagher, also diocese of Armagh.

In 1848 Mr. Elwood came to Canada, and was *locum tenens* at York Mills, diocese of Toronto, a few months, and then became rector of St. George's church, Goderich. In September, 1875, he was appointed archdeacon of Huron, and chaplain to the Lord Bishop. He is a scholarly an able preacher, and unusually pleasant reader, and much beloved in his parish.

Archdeacon Elwood was a trustee of the Goderich high school for several years, and takes a deep interest in educational matters, and everything pertaining to the mental and moral welfare of the town.

September 15, 1836, he married Ellen, daughter of Rev. John Yeats, of Drumcliffe, Ireland,

and she was the mother of eleven children, seven of them yet living. She died August 7, 1870, greatly lamented by a very large circle of friends.

Of the seven children who survive her, all are married but two, Mary Jane and William Butler, who are at home. Esther, the eldest daughter, is the wife of Rev. Isaac Middleton, B.A., of Oshawa; Ellen S. M. is the wife of Horace Conquest, of Clifton, Ontario; Rebecca is the wife of Philip A. Holt, barrister, firm Cameron, Holt and Cameron, Goderich; George Vesey is in the inland revenue office at Stratford, and Henry Taylor is in business in Chicago.

Archdeacon Elwood is a stout built, thick set man, hardly up to the average height, but not quite small enough and sufficiently adipose to answer to Thomson's portrait in the "Castle of Indolence:" "A little, round, fat, oily man of God." He has a very cheerful disposition; a cordiality and whole-heartedness which put a stranger on good terms with him at once, and is, in short, a sunny-souled christian. His face is full, open and broad, and on it, as Sydney Smith said of Francis Horner's face, are written the ten commandments.

EZRA A. BATES,

ARNPRIOR.

EZRA ALBERT BATES, lawyer, and postmaster at Arnprior, is, like his parents, Joshua and Tamson (Bigelow) Bates, a native of Canada, he being born at Farmersville, county of Leeds, April 14, 1839. His branch of the Bates family is of Scotch lineage, and its progenitor in this Province came from the United States nearly a century ago. When Ezra was eight years old the family moved to Brockville, where he was educated in the grammar school. Subsequently the family lived near Smith's Falls, where Joshua Bates had a flouring mill and a custom carding mill, the son having for a time charge of both.

In 1859 Mr. Bates commenced the study of law with William H. Tremayne, of Whitby, county of Ontario; finished with John Deacon, then of Perth, now Judge of the county of Renfrew, and was admitted to practice at Easter term, in 1867. He settled in Arnprior; became postmaster in June, 1870, and has a great variety of labors on his hand, being a conveyancer, notary public, solicitor in chancery, &c.

Mr. Bates has a fine taste for music, a good deal of talent in that line, and leads the choir in Emanuel church, of which he is senior warden. Outside the church, on public occasions, when music is in demand, he is a sort of "reserve force," and can always be relied upon. In many ways he makes himself useful as a citizen, and is quite popular.

Mr. Bates takes an interest in educational matters, as well as public enterprises generally, serving for a period of four years as a member of the school board, and he was one of the first

directors and earnest promoters of the Arnprior Agricultural and Horticultural Society. He is chaplain of Madawaska Lodge, No. 196 of Free Masons.

In September, 1864, he married Miss Matilda H. Sache, of Perth, daughter of Charles H. Sache, a half pay officer in the army, and they have two children, Florence Julia aged fourteen, and Harry Walter, aged ten years.

REV. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,

MORRISBURG.

THE trite saying "Truth is stranger than fiction" finds its fulfilment in the life of the Rev. Alexander Campbell, who was born in a log cabin in the Province of Quebec, three miles from any house, and nine miles from a settlement. His parents were puritanical enough to believe in work as a means of living—in "Honesty as the best policy," and in religion as essential to success in life. Hence his father, a farmer and a sturdy Presbyterian, taught his boys not only the "Decrees of God and His eternal Purposes," but also the use of the spade, the hoe, and the woodman's axe.

Mr. Campbell's early days were spent in the rude rough work incident to clearing a farm and making a home in the backwoods of a poor country. He learned to read, but it was by earnest effort and by the light of the fire on the old hearth-stone. He never even saw a school-house or a schoolmaster until he had attained his majority; and the only books which he remembers having seen were the Bible, the Confession of Faith, and Boston's "Fourfold State." But though thus utterly devoid of opportunity, even while very young, he had strong desires for education; and these desires continued to increase until they became the ruling power of his soul, and led him against his mother's entreaties and his father's counsels, to seek in a strange land, that which he esteemed so dear, but which he could not find at home.

His struggles and privations for education were protracted and great. Funds being refused at home, he had to depend on himself and his God. At one time he had to trade his hat; at another to sell his dictionary; and at another to travel hundreds of miles to college, living on biscuit and water, that he might be able to prosecute his studies. But he persevered and succeeded, having, before entering the ministry and commencing his theological course, spent two years in earnest study at Derby Center, Vermont; one year and a quarter at Fort Edward, New York; and a little more than two years at Victoria College, Ontario, and these but sufficed to lay the foundation upon which Mr. Campbell has been assiduously building.

His theological difficulties were almost as great as his educational. At the time of his conversion to God, he was a firm believer in all the five points of Calvinism. And that he

might be able to give a reason of the hope that was in him, he began to study the Bible for the purpose of proving his creed. For a time he succeeded quite to his own satisfaction, and became zealous indeed in propagating his faith. But doubts arose. He read, he thought, he prayed; renounced Calvinism, and entered the ministry of the Methodist church of Canada. After the usual probation, he was married to Miss Clemmie Abbott, a lady of rare amiability and goodness. Her society he enjoyed but two brief years. She fell a victim to Canadian cholera. He lived for nearly seven years a widower, and then married her sister, Miss Hattie Abbott, who now, with two little girls, "Florrie" and "Gertie," adorn his home.

He has labored with acceptance and success on such important circuits as Napanee, Cornwall, Sherbrooke street, Montreal; and Ottawa, west.

He is yet in the prime of life, and bids fair for years of usefulness—a man of pure purposes, of strong convictions, of earnest effort and of indomitable courage. His motto through life has been: "Be sure you are right, and then go ahead." And his own life illustrates the correctness and value of the motto. He has already accomplished more than most men ever do. May his faith, friends, and success be multiplied ten fold.

JOHN GILLESPIE,

TORONTO.

JOHN GILLESPIE, wholesale manufacturer and importer, was born in the County of Wicklow, Ireland, on the 14th of July, 1836. He is a son of John Gillespie, senior, and Mary, his wife.

John received his early education from his father, and spent about five years at an academy, or "boarding school" at Dundalk, Ireland. It being the desire of his father, he commenced studying with a view of entering the ministry, but his own inclinations being in favor of commercial life, he chose the latter as offering the best field for the exercise of his natural abilities. His practical mercantile education he obtained in the employ of the celebrated commercial house of Todd, Burns and Co., in Dublin. They were at that time one of the most extensive mercantile establishments in the world, and the knowledge, discipline and business habits which young Gillespie acquired while with them, were of great value, and no doubt he owes his subsequent successful business career to the lessons then learned.

In 1854, soon after the death of his father, he resigned his position with Todd, Burns and Co., and emigrated to Canada, settling at Guelph, in the Province of Ontario. Here he engaged in the dry goods business, but sold out in 1858 to enter the employ of the well known firm of A.

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J. Gillespie

T. Stewart and Co., in New York city, as a general salesman. He remained with them until the breaking out of the Southern Rebellion in 1861, when he accepted a situation with the wholesale Fur house of Foster and Galbraith, of Montreal, Canada. Their principal house was at Hamilton. Ont., and thither Mr. Gillespie was soon transferred. Two years later he engaged in business for himself, opening a dry goods commission house for the sale of American fancy goods. This business he carried on successfully until 1866, when it was merged into the wholesale hat, cap, fur and straw goods business, opened at 39 Yonge street, Toronto, under the firm-name of J. Gillespie and Co.; in this business he was joined by D. Galbraith of the firm of Foster and Galbraith.

In 1869, the business had enlarged so that a larger store was necessary, and the stock was removed to 64-68 Yonge street.

Mr. Galbraith only remained in the firm about a year, when Mr. Gillespie continued alone until 1870, when, on opening a branch store in New York city, he was again joined by Mr. Galbraith. On relinquishing this branch the two houses J. Gillespie and Co., of Toronto, and D. Galbraith and Co., of Hamilton, were united, taking in Mr. T. Christie of the latter house. The two houses were successfully maintained until 1875; the one at Hamilton under the name of T. Christie and Co., and the one at Toronto, under the name of J. Gillespie and Co. The partnership was then dissolved, since which time Mr. Gillespie has been alone. He is probably the leading representative of his line of trade in the Dominion, importing and manufacturing extensively every description and quality of hats and caps. During the season of 1879 he removed his business to a new and spacious building, put up expressly for his use on Wellington street, and is one of the finest stores in the city.

Establishing and maintaining a large business is not all that Mr. Gillespie has done for Toronto; he is actively interested in all matters that tend to benefit or enhance the prosperity and well being of the city. He is one of the Directors of the Bristol, West of England Mortgage Investment Company, the Hand in Hand Insurance Company, and on the consulting board of the Commercial Union; has been Treasurer of the Board of Trade for the last six years; is Government Trustee of the Toronto General Hospital; of the Church of St. James' Cathedral; is Secretary of the Church Association, and Director of the Bible Society, and the Tract Society, of the House of Industry, and of the Newsboys' Lodgings. He has always taken a great interest in Sunday schools, and for the last ten years has been the Superintendent of the St. James'. Under his able management the school has increased during that time from two hundred and fifty, to over twelve hundred scholars.

Mr. Gillespie was married at Guelph, in 1855, to Miss Esther Cunningham, of that place. She died in 1876, leaving four children.—one son and three daughters; Louisa, the eldest daughter was married in September, 1876, to Mr. Jeffrey H. Brock, a wholesale merchant, and respected citizen of Toronto; Frederick George is a student in Dr. Tassie's School, at Galt,

Ont., and Fannie and Eva are at home. Mr. Gillespie was married again, on the 11th of December, 1878, to Miss Julie Howland, daughter of Henry S. Howland, Esq.

The early lessons of Mr. Gillespie's life must have been, not only excellent, but well learned and never forgotten. Never discounting the future, he has justly earned an enviable reputation for reliability and probity. He has always been careful, but at the same time prompt and honorable in all his transactions, and his business career has been uniformly successful.

WILLIAM T. YARWOOD,

PICTON.

WILLIAM THOMAS YARWOOD, forty years in business at Picton, and one of its leading citizens, is a native of Lee, Oneida county, New York, his parents being Samuel and Jane (Allison) Yarwood. His father was from England, and the son of a United Empire Loyalist, who was in the British army at the time of the revolt of the American colonies; his mother was from Ireland. In 1822 the family came to Picton, where both parents died, the mother in 1858; the father in 1870, the latter being, at the time of his death, a retired farmer. Our subject had meagre school privileges, and mainly educated himself; learned the tailor's trade, and in 1840 went into business for himself, being in partnership with another man until 1850. In that year they were burnt out, since which date Mr. Yarwood has been most of the time alone. He has a large merchant tailor clothing establishment, and has long been doing a profitable business. He owns the three-story brick store which he occupies, and considerable real estate in town, mostly in dwelling houses, all being the accumulations of his own hands. His success is owing to his industrious and economical habits and his careful oversight of his business.

Mr. Yarwood was in the town council a dozen years; a trustee of the high school a longer period; a member of the county council one term, and he has been a magistrate since 1870. Glenwood cemetery, adjoining the town of Picton, owes its existence largely to him, he being the prime mover in selecting, securing, and fitting up the grounds, and he is president of the company. He also took a very active part in getting the by-laws passed, permitting the building of the Prince Edward railway, and was one of its provisional directors. The road was completed and opened in the autumn of 1879. Mr. Yarwood has always been public-spirited, and took much pleasure in witnessing, as well as aiding in the progress of the town.

In politics he is a Reformer, decided in his views, and zealous in advocating them in a quiet way. He has been a member of the Methodist church more than forty years; holds the offices

of trustee and steward, and is one of the leading men in town in religious enterprises and in the temperance cause, being a strong prohibitionist.

In October, 1841, Miss Eliza A. Bristol, of Picton, was joined in wedlock with Mr. Yarwood, and she has had six children, only two of them now living; Ruth A. the wife of George W. McMullen, and Ida C., the wife of William C. Dwight, both residents of Chicago.

LAWRENCE LAWRASON,

LONDON.

IN 1788, five years after the close of the Revolutionary War, Lawrence Lawrason, who was born in 1760, in the Province of New Jersey, then a British colony, emigrated to the Niagara district of Upper Canada, accompanied by his wife and Judge Nathaniel Pettit, her father, who was afterwards a member of the first Upper Canadian Parliament, which assembled in 1792 at Newark, now Niagara, then the capital of the Province.

The family settled upon lands in the township of Ancaster, and had seven children, one of whom was Lawrence Lawrason, junior, the subject of this sketch, who was born at Ancaster August 10, 1803.

When the war with the United States broke out, in 1812, our subject was too young to enlist, but two older brothers and his father engaged in the service during the war, and his brother Thomas, who was a volunteer at the taking of Detroit, was afterwards granted a medal for that service.

In his fifteenth year, after a little taste of hard work on his father's farm, Mr. Lawrason left home and engaged as a clerk in a commercial establishment at the mouth of the Grand river on Lake Erie, and continued with the parties, removing with them to Queenston and thence to St. Thomas.

In 1819, Mr. Lawrason returned to his father's farm, and three years later (in 1822) removed to the township of London, then a new settlement, where he continued farming for ten years. He then removed into the town, now the city of London, where he carried on an extensive and successful commercial business for nearly a quarter of a century.

At an early day Mr. Lawrason was appointed an ensign, and was promoted from time to time until he became lieutenant-colonel, which office he now holds in the Reserve Militia of London. He has been an acting justice of the peace for upwards of forty years, and during the troubles of 1837–38, he assisted in the suppression of that rebellion.

In 1844, Mr. Lawrason was elected to the Canadian Parliament, after the union of Upper and Lower Canada, and as a representative for the city of London served a session, retiring the following year.

Mr. Lawrason was a member of the municipal council at an early day, and in 1866 was appointed police magistrate, an office which he still holds, and the duties of which he is discharging with the utmost faithfulness.

He is a member of the Church of England, and for more than twenty years was warden of St. Paul's church, London. Mr. Lawrason has lived an exemplary life, and commands the respect and esteem of the whole community. He has been married since May 21, 1827, his wife being Abigail Lee, a native of Thorold, near Niagara Falls, daughter of the late William Hooker Lee, M.D. They celebrated their golden wedding in May, 1877, when the three living children and a number of grandchildren and other friends were present, the occasion being one of much joy.

William Lawrence Lawrason, their only son, is married, and living on his lands in the Muskoka district; Louisa, the elder daughter, is the widow of the late Lionel Ridout; and M. A. Phœbe is the wife of Edmund Baynes Reed, barrister, London, the secretary-treasurer of the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Huron.

ROBERT EDMONDSON, M.D.,

BROCKVILLE.

IT is safe to say that no physician ever living in Brockville, was more generally beloved than the late Robert Edmondson, the skilful physician and surgeon, and the christian gentleman, whose death occurred May 7, 1871. He was born in Ballymena, county Antrim, Ireland, September 22, 1802, was educated at the University of Glasgow, Scotland, graduating as master of surgery, in 1827, and was in surgical practice in the county of Down, Ireland, until 1829, when he came to Canada, and shortly afterwards settled at Brockville, then a very small village. Here he practised his profession more than forty years, having a very extensive ride, and winning the universal respect of the people for his scholarship and skill, the kindness of his heart, and his self-sacrificing disposition, and his labors, especially to the poor and unfortunate. These have not forgotten his generous offices. He received the degree of M.D. from Victoria College, Cobourg, and was at one time president of the Medical Alumni Asssociation of that institution.

Dr. Edmondson belonged, for many years, to the incorporated militia of Canada; was a Captain during the "Patriot War," participating in the battle of the Windmill, at Prescott, November, 1838, and he afterwards held the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and doing all he could, at all times, to keep up the military spirit of the town. At the time of the "Trent affair," in 1861, he stood ready to take a front position, if necessary.

When the Doctor died, the London *Lancet* spoke very highly of his scholarship, medical and surgical skill, strength of moral character, and usefulness as a citizen.

The Doctor was, for a long time, an elder in the Presbyterian church, and was president of the Brockville Bible Society when he died. No person in town bore a higher christian character, or worked harder for the moral welfare of the community. His interest in young men was marked and untiring, and his influence over them powerful and, in many cases, abiding. More than one middle aged man, now in business in Brockville, can testify to the worth of the counsels of their departed friend.

He was identified with almost every enterprise of the least importance; was at one time president of the Lyn Plank Road Company; at another, of the Johnstown Mutual Insurance Company, and was mayor of Brockville one term. The interests of the town were his, and he was assiduous in his efforts to promote those interests.

The Doctor was a man of remarkable literary application, and actually translated the entire Old Testament out of the Hebrew, while the rest of the family were having their earlier hours of sleep. It is a monument to his industry, sacredly treasured by one of his daughters, Mrs. Foster, from whom we learn that he always had a great interest in the Jews, and had a strong desire to visit Jerusalem.

The wife of Dr. Edmondson was Eliza Sarah Cumming, of Antrim, Ireland, married in 1828. She had four daughters and one son, the latter dying young. The mother and the four daughters are living. Emily, the eldest daughter, is the widow of Charles Turnbull, whose home was in Belleville; Annie is the wife of Dr. H. A. Gordon, of Leicester, England; Catharine Louisa is the widow of Colley W. Foster, of Brockville, her home being with her mother, and Helen, the youngest, is the wife of H. Drummond, of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

THOMAS RUSSELL,

ALTON.

THOMAS RUSSELL, a pioneer settler in the township of Caledon, county of Peel, dates his birth in Edinburgh, Scotland, May 16, 1802. His father George Russell, was a mining engineer. His mother, before her marriage, was Euphemia Tweedie, both parents being Scotch. Thomas had a high-school education, including Latin; learned the baker's trade; was two years in business for himself in Edinburgh, and subsequently a merchant in the same city, leaving Scotland in 1834, and emigrating to Canada. He took up land in Caledon, adjoining the village of Alton, where he opened a farm, which he still owns and on which he resides.

At that time there were no clearings in sight, although there was a farm slightly improved a little west of him. What is now Alton contained a single unoccupied log-house, into which he moved, after becoming its proprietor, and lived in it with his family for three years, being en-

gaged, meanwhile, in clearing and improving his land. Bears, deer and other wild animals were abundant and neighborly.

Mr. Russell has been a farmer for forty-five years, and has lived to see the county of Peel well-filled with thrifty agriculturists, manufacturers, &c. During these years he has been called upon to fill various offices. Some of which he still holds. He has been a justice of the peace since 1853, first for York and Peel, and on their separation, for Peel alone; he is also a commissioner for the Queen's Bench and an issuer of marriage licenses; was a school trustee many years ago; and was in the township council six years, and reeve three of them.

On coming to this country, Mr. Russell joined what is known as the Liberal or Reform party, and has never seen any reason why he should change his politics.

He became connected with the Presbyterian church when sixteen years old. On coming to Caledon he transferred his connection to the Congregational church, there being none of his faith here, and was clerk and deacon of that church for thirty years. A few years ago he aided in forming a Presbyterian church, of which he is an elder. The christian character of no man in Alton stands higher. His light, shining in this part of the Credit Valley for more than four decades, has never become dim. He is a noble-hearted old gentleman, full of good deeds, and greatly esteemed by all who know him.

In June, 1835, he opened, in a barn, the first Sunday school in the place, and young and old came in from a distance of four miles to attend it. He is now teaching the grand-children of his first pupils.

In 1826 Mr. Russell married Miss Jessie Thomson, of Leith, Scotland, and she became the mother of six children, five of them still living, and all married but Euphemia, who lives with her father. Her mother died in June, 1879. Hugh C., the elder son, is a farmer at Alton; George resides in London, Ont.; Catherine is the wife of Archibald McKinnon, farmer of Caledon, and Janet is the wife of James Burns, of Bolton.

HON. MALCOLM CAMERON,

SARNIA.

NO citizen of Sarnia filled so large a place in the public eye while living as the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, and no one who has passed away is more affectionately and proudly remembered. This would be readily inferred from the marks of public confidence placed on him while in active life, and from the eulogies which yet linger on the tongues of his survivors.

Malcolm Cameron was born at Three Rivers, Province of Quebec, April 25, 1808. He was the son of Angus Cameron and Euphemia (*née* McGregor) Cameron, both natives of Scotland, the former of Argyleshire, the latter a daughter of Duncan McGregor, Esq., of Stranire, Loch

Lubnaig, Perthshire. His parents came to Canada about the year 1806. His mental training was such as could be gained from the schools in the community in which the family lived, and his early experiences, tastes and habits were not unlike those of any active and healthy boy, subject to like influences.

In early life, however, Mr. Cameron developed a capacity for business, as in more mature years he showed a taste and fitness for public affairs. He came to Sarnia about 1837, which, for the greater portion of his life, continued to be his home, though he resided eleven years in Ottawa, and temporarily at Kingston, Toronto and Quebec. At Sarnia he was for years actively engaged in mercantile pursuits, and had large transactions in wheat, flour, lumber, and other commodities. His business ventures were characteristic of the spirit of enterprise which animated him, and if they were not always successful, they left no stain upon his honor or integrity as a business man.

Mr. Cameron became a member of the Upper Canada Assembly in 1836, and occupied a seat in that body until the union. Also, after the union, he represented Kent in the Assembly from 1848 to 1851, Huron from 1851 to 1854, and Lambton from 1858 to 1860, when he resigned, but was immediately chosen to represent St. Clair Division in the Legislative Council, which he continued to do until his appointment as Queen's Printer in 1863.

In 1841, under Sir Charles Bagot, he was made an inspector of revenue, and his administration resulted in an augmentation of the revenues to the amount of more than $50,000. He was a member of the Executive Council from March 11, 1848, to February 1, 1850, and also from October 28, 1851 to September 10, 1854, during which period he also served as assistant commissioner of Public Works, President of the Executive Council, Minister of Agriculture, Postmaster-General and a member of the Board of Railway Commissioners. He was also a government director of the Grand Trunk railway during the period of its construction. In 1854 he was a delegate to Washington in behalf of the western mercantile interests, to aid the Government delegate in the negotiation of a Reciprocity treaty, and rendered important assistance in that work. In 1862 he visited British Columbia, and was there appointed a delegate by the people to go to England in the interests of self-government for the colony. His mission was successful and led to the presentation of an address to the secretary of State for the Colonies from both Houses of the Canadian Parliament, recommending him for the office of Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia.

Mr. Cameron held the office of Queen's Printer from 1863 until October 1, 1869. He was in the Parliament of Canada from 1836 to 1863, except during the period from the general election of 1854 to the next general election. He was first returned to the Commons at the general election in 1873, and held a seat there until the time of his death. He also held other important positions, such as a directorship in the Ontario and Quebec railway, and a life membership, from its foundation, in the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada.

In all humane, benevolent and religious organizations, Mr. Cameron was active and efficient. He was a governor of the Carleton Protestant Hospital, vice-president for thirty years of the Upper Canada Bible Society, president of the Ottawa Reform Association, and he had been an active worker in the temperance reform movements, and an officer in various leagues and associations designed to promote that cause.

He was also a member of the Masonic Society.

In politics Mr. Cameron was an advanced Liberal. As such, he ably advocated the secularization of the clergy reserves, the abolition of imprisonment for debt, homestead exemption, the vote by ballot, municipal institutions, the canal system of the late Hon. Hamilton Merritt, and the construction of the Intercolonial and Pacific railways.

In 1855 Mr. Cameron was an honorary commissioner to the first Paris exhibition.

In his religious views and associations Mr. Cameron was a Presbyterian, and a liberal supporter of that church.

Mr. Cameron was married April, 29, 1833, to his cousin, Christina, daughter of Robert McGregor, cotton spinner, Glasgow, Scotland, by whom he had one child, a daughter, who yet survives him.

Mr. Cameron died on the first day of June, 1876, at Ottawa, at the time a member of the Canadian House of Commons.

Though honors came thick upon him, Mr. Cameron was not an office-seeker, and he was more ready to decline than to accept office. His modesty was so incompatible with political aspiration, and his generosity so characteristic, that he would seek a friend's advancement as readily as his own. He was of a social and companionable disposition, of pleasing and courteous manners, and fluent and vivacious in conversation. His benevolence was a trait of character, which is yet held in grateful remembrance by multitudes, for he was ever ready to lend a hand to the needy.

JAMES GILLESPIE,

PICTON.

JAMES GILLESPIE, second son of James and Jane (Montgomery) Gillespie was born in Kingston, Ontario, January 6, 1824. Both parents were from Belfast, Ireland. His father was a baker by trade, and often changed his residence, living at different places in this Province and in the State of New York, settling in Picton in 1831, where James obtained such mental discipline, as the local schools of that period furnished. He worked with his father until fifteen years old; then learned the trade of a cabinet maker, and followed that business for himself until 1860, when he became a grocer and baker.

In 1865 Mr. Gillespie rented his premises, and was in the morocco leather business for five

years, the first three with another man. During all this period he was also an auctioneer, doing, at times, a good deal of business in that line. He was appointed sheriff of the county of Prince Edward, in April, 1871, and that office he still holds. He makes an efficient public functionary.

Sheriff Gillespie was a member of the public school board of Picton for eighteen years, and was an early champion of free schools; and he was in the town council several terms, and in the county council one year, showing, in these municipalities, a liberal disposition as it regarded public improvements. He is a valuable citizen.

He is a life-long Reformer of the *grittiest* class, and before becoming sheriff, was a very active partisan, working conscientiously, and with zeal to promote the interests of the party. In his present position he keeps quiet.

Sheriff Gillespie married in May, 1845, Mrs. Sarah M. Patterson, *née* Morgan, and has four children living, and has lost two. One son, Thomas G. is married, and in the hardware business with a younger brother, Charles S. at Campbellford, Ontario; James F. is a clerk in his father's office, and Emma M., the only daughter, is living at home.

Mr. Gillespie had two brothers, one of whom was the late Dr. George Gillespie, who practised many years in Picton, established the *Picton Times*, and edited it for some time, and was greatly respected, dying a dozen years ago, or more. His brother is Benjamin Gillespie, a merchant in Picton, and a successful business man.

ANTHONY LACOURSE,

BERLIN.

ANTHONY LACOURSE, junior judge of county of Waterloo, was born in Berthier, Province of Quebec, September 22, 1830. His father, Anthony Lacourse, senior, was from France. The mother of our subject was Mary *née* Dame, a native of Montreal.

Judge Lacourse was educated in the arts at the Picton grammar school, and Regiopolis College, Kingston; studied law in the same city with the late Thomas Kirkpatrick, Q. C.; was called to the Bar at Easter term in 1855; practised one year at Picton, and then removed to Lindsay, now county town of Victoria, where he was in practice for seventeen years. During that period he held the offices of superintendent of schools, mayor of the town for three consecutive years, and county crown attorney and clerk of the peace from 1863 to 1873. In October of the latter year he was appointed judge of the county of Waterloo, by Sir John A. Macdonald's Administration, and is faithfully discharging the duties of that office. He has a high sense of what constitutes right and true manhood, and is very severe on acts savoring of fraud. Probably no judge in the Province is more desirous of meting out exact justice to

parties arraigned before him. He grasps the points for decision in a case very readily and presents them to the jury with great candor and clearness. He is master in chancery.

The judge is a Roman Catholic, and a man of high moral character.

He was first married in September, 1853, to Mary, daughter of John Dormer, M.D., late of Kingston, deceased, she having six children, and dying in 1874. Five of the children survive her. He was married the second time, December 28, 1878, his present wife being Fannie, daughter of Col. Baldwin, deceased, of Toronto.

GEORGE DAVIDSON,

BERLIN.

GEORGE DAVIDSON, sheriff of the county of Waterloo, is a son of John and Margaret Davidson, and was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, May 15, 1814. Both parents belonged to Aberdeen families. John Davidson was a merchant, and burgess of Aberdeen, retiring from business in 1833 and dying in 1853. Our subject was educated at Aberdeen; studied law for about four years in the same place; came to Canada alone in 1835; and took up 200 acres of land partially cleared, in the township of Woolwich, county of Waterloo; and improved it until about 1841, when he moved into Berlin; here bought out a mercantile establishment; traded alone a few years, then took into partnership his younger brother, William Davidson; went himself to New Aberdeen, six miles from Berlin, and there built a saw-mill and grist-mill, opened a store and a farm of 500 acres, and remained there until the spring of 1852, when he retired from business and returned to Berlin. The next January he became sheriff of the county, and has held that office for twenty-seven years.

Sheriff Davidson was the first postmaster at Berlin, receiving his appointment from the British Government; he was also the first postmaster at New Aberdeen; and held many years ago, at sundry times, the offices of township and county councilman and school trustee.

He went into the military service as a Lieutenant, on the breaking out of the rebellion near the close of 1837, and has been Lieut.-Colonel, commanding the second battalion of Waterloo militia, for nearly a quarter of a century.

Col. Davidson is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Presbyterian church, an elder of the same for more than forty years. His circle of friends is quite extended, and he is much esteemed for his fine social and other good qualities.

In 1836 our subject married Miss Margaret Garden, of Aberdeen, Scotland, and they have buried six children, and have six living, all settled in life. George, the eldest son, is managing a woollen factory at Waterloo; William is a barrister in Toronto; Robert Garden is in a hardware store, same city; Alexander is head physician and surgeon of the Leith hospital, Scotland;

Margaret is the wife of Irvine Kempt, assistant manager of the Caledonian Railway, Glasgow, and Elizabeth is the wife of William Rose, miller and merchant in the town of Waterloo.

Since settling in Waterloo county, forty-five years ago, Col. Davidson has never ceased to cultivate the soil. At one time, while at New Aberdeen, he had 300 acres under improvement, and still cultivates about one third of that amount. Though usually having, as is here seen, a variety of irons in the fire simultaneously, he has done, either with his own hands or by proxy, a great deal, for a single person, towards developing the agricultural resources of this part of Waterloo county. He has been an energetic, pushing business man,—just the kind needed in a new country—men having backbone and "a mind to work."

ISAAC WATERMAN,

LONDON.

ISAAC WATERMAN, of the Atlantic Petroleum Works, is a native of Bavaria, Germany, a son of Jacob Waterman, and was born August 16, 1844. He was educated in a common school till eleven years old; then spent two years in a mercantile college in the city of Fuerth, and in October, 1858, reached London, Ontario, his present home. Here, after clerking in a store for one year and attending a night school, he was sent by his employer to take charge of a store in Kingston. In 1864, after spending a few weeks in Watertown, N. Y., Mr. Waterman returned to London and engaged in the oil business, with his brother Herman Waterman, the firm of Waterman Brothers being one of the leading houses in the Province engaged in refining petroleum, and manufacturing paraffine wax candles. They are doing a very large and extensive business, and the "Atlantic Petroleum Works are known far and wide." Our subject attends particularly to the manufacturing department, and has made many very important improvements in the methods of making oil and its products, for which improvements the firm has received a number of gold medals.

In 1876 he was a member of the Advisory Board for the Province of Ontario for the International Exhibition at Philadelphia.

In 1878 Mr. Waterman attended the International Exposition held at Paris, and rendered important services during the progress of that grand exhibition of the world's industries. That service was thoroughly appreciated by the French Government, which, as a token of its appreciation, bestowed upon him the decoration, and made him a chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Mr. Waterman has been Vice-President and is now President of the London Board of Trade, and for five years has represented that body in the Dominion Board of Trade.

In 1875 he took a very important part in getting London East incorporated, and has

served two years in its council and three years as reeve, being elected in the latter office for the third term by acclamation. Largely through his efforts, gas and other improvements have been introduced into that town, where, taxes being low and the corporation out of debt, many mechanics and persons of moderate means have secured themselves homes. The Atlantic Petroleum Works and some other large manufactories are located at London East, and Mr. Waterman has made especial efforts to have his workmen and others provide themselves with comfortable homes while land can be had at a moderate price. The result is that the town has about 4,000 inhabitants, with its school-houses, churches, mercantile houses, mechanic shops, street cars, railroad station, and every facility for doing business, and only one short mile from the city of London.

As reeve and member of the county council, Mr. Waterman used his best endeavors with others, to get a poor house, together with the present splendid new court house and beautiful common. In various ways his great energies and public spirit have been shown. As a member and president of the Thames Navigation Company, he was one of the foremost men in building steamers and putting them on this stream, which is a great source of pleasure to the citizens of London. He is a director of the London Street Railway Company, the London Life Association, and the London Real Estate Association, and is counted among the energetic live men of Middlesex.

Mr. Waterman is a mason, and Past Grand Lodge Officer of the Order in the Province; also a director of the London Masonic Mutual Benefit Association. Whatever tends to promote the material, social, and the general interests of the public, seems to have his hearty sympathy and co-operation.

His wife is Carrie N., daughter of Dr. Cattermole, of London, whose sketch appears on another page. They were married on the 20th May, 1879.

THOMAS B. McMAHON,

SIMCOE.

THOMAS BABINGTON McMAHON, judge of the county of Norfolk, was born in the town of Dundas, county of Wentworth, Ont., June 15, 1837. His father, Hugh McMahon, many years a provincial land surveyor, was from Ireland.

Judge McMahon was educated by his father, who was an English and classical scholar; studied law at Dundas and Brantford, and at the University of Toronto, and was graduated at that institution with the degree of LL.B., in 1862. He practised in Brantford from that date until 1875, holding the office of Crown counsel three or four years, and conducting several criminal cases, one or two of them for murder, and a libel case against the Stratford *Herald*

In July, 1875, our subject was appointed to the Bench, as already mentioned. During the few years he has filled the position of judge he has earned an enviable reputation both with the legal profession and the general public. His judgments show him to be not only gifted with excellent natural abilities and thoroughly well read in case law, but to be possessed as well of an invaluable fund of strong common sense. Of a genial temperament and never failing urbanity to all who come into contact with him, exceedingly conscientious and painstaking in the discharge of his duties he has well merited the respect and esteem in which he is universally held.

June 17, 1862, he married Miss Emma Watts, daughter of Charles Watts, of Brantford, and they have eight children.

THOMAS WILSON,

DUNDAS.

THOMAS WILSON, late mayor of Dundas, and one of the leading machinists and manufacturers of the town, was born in Dumbartonshire, Scotland, May 27, 1828. His grandfather was a manufacturer in Glasgow, and his father, Charles Wilson, was a distiller in the old country, and a farmer in Canada. His mother was Margaret McGregor, a descendant of the McGregors and Grahams of Stirlingshire.

In the early youth of our subject the family moved to Lanarkshire, where he received a parish school education, and in 1843 they all came to Canada West. Thomas learned the trade of a machinist with John Gartshore, of Dundas, commencing at sixteen years of age, working twenty-five years for the same man, and managing the machinery department of his shops for sixteen years. Mr. Wilson then purchased the foundry and machine works, and for thirty-six years he has been working in the same buildings, with some enlargement and alterations from time to time.

Business in their line is a little depressed just now, but ordinarily they give employment to seventy-five skilled mechanics, and do a business of about $125,000 annually, their specialties being steam engines, boilers and mill machinery, though they make all kinds of machinery. Their market is mainly in Ontario and Manitoba. They do a great deal of marine work for the latter Province, and the firm of Thomas Wilson and Co., is nearly as well known in the valley of the Red River of the North, as in almost any part of Ontario. The old "Dundas Foundry and Engine Works," established more than forty years ago (1838), were never in better hands or turned out more excellent work.

Mr. Wilson was connected, many years ago, with an artillery force, being Sergeant-Major of the same, and was Captain of a company of home-guards during the Fenian raids, but has never had occasion to deal in a serious manner with "villainous saltpetre." Some of his most useful

work has been done in the municipality of Dundas, he being in the council a number of years, and mayor in 1876, 1877 and 1878. His practical good sense and working qualities cropped out there as well as in his own shops. He has also been of good service at times on the school board, and is a justice of the peace.

Though not a rabid politician, nor in this respect very active, Mr. Wilson is an unwavering Reformer, and is president of the local association of his party, and has a high standing in its councils. In religion he is a Presbyterian, and has been one of the managers of Knox church for years. His character stands well, and in religion as well as secular matters is active and efficient.

His wife was Miss Agnes Jardine, a native of Renfrewshire, Scotland. They were married June 13, 1851, have lost two children, and have eight living. Charles, the eldest son, is married and lives in Dundas; Mary is the wife of John A. McMahon, of Kingston, and the rest are single.

ROBINSON LYON,

ARNPRIOR.

ONE of the best known men in the county of Renfrew, is Robinson Lyon, more than forty years a hotel-keeper in the Province of Ontario. He is a son of George and Elstet (Phillip) Lyon, and was born in Inverury, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, January 13, 1811. His father was bailie of that place for 49 years. In 1830 our subject married Miss Mary Ann Bank, of Bath, Eng., and six years afterwards came to Upper Canada, settling at Richmond, county of Carleton, where he was a farmer and hotel-keeper for four years. The next fourteen years he was in hotels in Ottawa and at Chaudiere Falls. In 1854 he was burnt out in the Exchange hotel at Ottawa, having no insurance, and losing not only his house, but stables and several valuable horses. For a number of years while keeping a hotel, Mr. Lyon, in company with John L. Wilkinson, ran a tri-weekly stage to Montreal and a daily one to Prescott. He had also the mail contract for seven years from Ottawa to Franktown.

After the great loss by fire, Mr. Lyon removed to his present home, purchasing his present house, known far and wide as Lyon's hotel. In 1859, on the completion of the railway from Brockville to Almonte, he ran a daily stage to that point, and was appointed the first ticket agent at Arnprior, holding that situation a year or two, never, however, relinquishing his hotel, which has always been a favorite resort of travelers.

The first wife of Mr Lyon died before he removed to Arnprior, after giving birth to ten children; and, in 1847, he married Miss Flora McMillen, from Glengarry, Ontario, by whom he has eight children. Only three by the first wife and six by the second are now living.

Mr. Lyon is a warm admirer of Robert Burns, a thorough appreciator of his songs, and can play them all on the violin, of which he is perfect master. His execution on that instrument, which is solely by the ear, is simply astonishing. In 1866 eleven of the best players met at Montreal on Hallow-eve night, to contest for a prize for the best Scotch violinist, David Kennedy, the famous Scotch vocalist, being umpire in that matter, and Mr. Lyon was the winner. A gold medal was awarded him, and this index of the triumph of his musical talent he prizes very highly.

TIMOTHY T. COLEMAN, M.D.,

SEAFORTH.

TIMOTHY THEOBALD COLEMAN, a pioneer physician at Seaforth, and a prominent manufacturer, was born in the county of Kerry, Ireland, February 11, 1828, his father being Thomas Coleman, a farmer, who died when our subject was four years old. Young as he was, Timothy was the oldest of three children, left to the care of the widowed mother. He was kept at school until eighteen years old, receiving an English and classical education, being obliged to drop his studies at that age on account of the famine in Ireland in 1846, when he had to resort to manual labor to keep the family alive.

In 1848 Mr. Coleman emigrated to America; taught two years in an academy at Le Roy, Genesee county, New York; came to Canada West in 1850, and taught two years in the township of Scarborough, studying medicine at the same time with Dr. Hamilton; attended medical lectures at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in March, 1857; was licensed the next year by the Medical Board of Canada; and practised at Harpurhey, one mile from where Seaforth now stands, from 1857 until 1861, when the latter place began to show signs of becoming a village.

When Dr. Coleman settled in this neighborhood, and opened an office (1857) Seaforth had only two houses, the country was sparsely settled, and roads in some directions were—unmade. Many a long horseback ride he was forced to take through the old primeval forests, part of the way without even a dim path to guide him. Moving into the village of Seaforth, in 1861, he continued the practice of medicine and surgery until 1872, having, however, started salt works here three years earlier. In addition to salt he is now manufacturing lumber, staves and barrels, having for a partner his step-son, Dr. William C. Gouinlock. They make from 65,000 to 75,000 barrels of salt annually; cut 2,500,000 feet of lumber; make their own staves and barrels, having an extensive cooperage, and supply other parties with barrels, there being three salt manufacturing establishments in Seaforth, aggregating about 200,000 barrels.

The Doctor has dealt a great deal in real estate, and with marked success. Like Midas, his touch seems to turn everything to gold or its equivalent, and he had a competency years ago.

Dr. Coleman was county coroner from 1857 to about 1866, when he resigned on being appointed a Magistrate, an office which he still holds. He was the first trustee of the public school here, when only one teacher was required, and where eight are now employed; was the first reeve of the town, and the second mayor, holding the latter office in 1877 and 1878. He is a public-spirited citizen, and under his administration, improvements were multiplied and marked.

He has been very active at times in politics, being quite independent, and voting for such men as he thought would carry out the best measures. Usually, but not always, he has affiliated with the Conservatives.

In 1861, at the time of the Trent affair, he raised a company of Volunteers, and is now a Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel of the 33rd Battalion.

He is a Chapter Mason, having been a member of the order since 1857.

In 1858 he married Mrs. Hannah Matilda Gouinlock, daughter of Dr. William Chalk, of the village of Harpurhey, and by him she has four children.

JOHN P. WISER, M.P.,

PRESCOTT.

JOHN PHILIP WISER, member of Parliament from South Grenville, is a native of Oneida county, New York, dating his birth at Trenton, October 4, 1825. He is a son of Isaac J. Wiser, who settled in that county in 1809, and opened a farm in the dense forest. The grandfather of Isaac was aid to General Herkimer, at the battle of Oriskaney. The mother of our subject was Mary Egert, a native of Philadelphia, his parents on both sides being of remote German descent. He was educated in the common school of his native county, and at Hobart Hall Institute, Holland Patent; farmed until twenty years of age; then clerked several years at Gouverneur, New York, and in 1857 removed to Prescott, Canada, as manager for Egert and Averell, succeeding to their business in 1862. His distillery has a capacity for 900 bushels of grain daily, and for feeding 1,200 cattle.

Mr. Wiser has a farm of 600 acres, known far and wide as the "Rysdyk Stock Farm," which has no superior in beauty of location in Ontario. It lies opposite Ogdensburg, New York, only half a mile above Prescott, and directly along the shore of the St. Lawrence, with a commanding view of the great river. The generally ascending character of the ground makes the view from the rear as well as the front very pleasant.

For stock purposes the farm is divided into different divisions and compartments, separated by high cedar worm fences, strongly and compactly built. About one-sixth distance from the front, it is crossed by the Grand Trunk Railway. Diagonally crossing the farm is a beautiful

Colquhoun was county coroner [illegible] 1857 to June 1866, when he resigned on being appointed Magistrate, an office which he still holds. He was the first trustee of the public schools when only one teacher was employed, and where eight are now employed; was three times reeve of the town, and the second reeve during the latter [illegible] in 1877 and 1878. He is a public-spirited citizen and under his administration improvements were multiplied and banked.

He has been very active at the [illegible] acting quite independent, and voting for such men as he thought would carry out the [illegible]. Usually, but not always, he has affiliated with the Conservatives.

In 1861, at the time of the Trent affair, he raised a company of Volunteers and was made a Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel of the 23rd Battalion.

He is married. Charles Mason [illegible] 1857; in 1858 [illegible] wife of [illegible] Dr. William Clark, of the [illegible]

JOHN P. WISER, M.P.,

PRESCOTT.

JOHN PHILIP WISER, member of Parliament from South Grenville, [illegible] Canada, was born at Johnstown, New York, during the birth of Tecumseh, October 6, 1825. He is a son of Jacob Wiser, who settled in this country in 1800, and opened a farm in Augusta [illegible]. His great-grandfather came over and fought under the British flag at the battle of Crisler's [illegible] one of which was Mary Ecker, a native of Philadelphia. [illegible] Gore on [illegible]. He was educated in the common schools of Prescott [illegible] Hall's Institute. He and Peter [illegible] [illegible] at Cobourg [illegible] Academy, and [illegible] for the business [illegible]

[illegible] Physick Street, Prescott, which [illegible] opposite Ogdensburg, N. Y., [illegible] only half a [illegible] St. Lawrence, with a commanding view of the river. The [illegible] of the great and [illegible] view from the [illegible] very pleasant.

[illegible] Liberal [illegible] and [illegible] the Conservative party [illegible] the [illegible] Dominion [illegible] passed by the Canadian Parliament [illegible] the [illegible]

J. R. Wiser

stream of water, which, by the construction of dams, has been completely utilized for the supply of the several divisions and compartments. The soil is a rich alluvium, all arable and highly cultivated. Previous to its conversion into a stock farm, it was used for the production of hay and grains for use in the distillery. The refuse of the distillery and the manure produce of a thousand head of cattle, amounting to about 5,000 loads yearly, has been used on the farm. This abundance of fertilization accounts for the richness of the soil. This enriching process, he has carried on for the last eight or ten years, making the farm unsurpassed in fertility in this part of the country. In 1875, his hay crop of 230 acres averaged three and a half tons to the acre, the first twenty acres cut averaged over eight tons to the acre!

On this farm he usually has from 1,000 to 1,200 graded cattle, and the only *large* breeding stable for horses, we believe, in Ontario. He usually has a sale every other year, disposing of about fifty horses at each sale. In this line there is nothing superior to his stock in the Dominion, it being in fact, the best bloods in the world—Hambletonian stallions, with the highest degree of the "trotting instinct," and brood mares of the noblest strain. Among his stallions of the best class are "Rysdyk," which cost him $10,000; "Phil Sheridan," which cost $12,000; and "Chesnut Hill," sired by "Rysdyk," and although but six years old, has acquitted himself handsomely on the turf, acquiring a record of 2.26¾. "Phil Sheridan's" record is 2.26½. "Rysdyk" is an untrained trotter and has no record, but is a marvel of power, and in a private trial has shown 2.36¼.

Among the best brood mares are "Flora," "Belle," "Lady Potchin," "Jennie Rysdyk," "Lady Moxley," and "Jessie," most of them having a pedigree unsurpassed for excellence.

Mr. Wiser seems to have made horse-flesh his study, and reasoning on the principle that "like begets like," and that by careful cultivation the qualities of an ancestor can be transmitted to his posterity in an improved condition or a higher degree of perfection, he started in this line with the best stock to be found in the United States, and has gone on improving until his bi-annual sales of brood mares and young stallions are noted for their tallness of figures.

In 1877, Mr. Wiser sent three carloads of horses to the Provincial Fair held at London, and took the first premium and a diploma for the stallion "Rysdyk," and the first premium on colts of different ages. He has an eye not only for fancy stock, but for its improvement, and no man in Ontario is doing more to encourage the raising of the best class of horses. His success in this branch of his business has created a noble spirit of emulation among stock raisers in other parts of the Province.

Mr. Wiser was first returned to Parliament at the general election held in September, 1878, and has just served his second session in that body. His politics are Liberal.

Mrs. Wiser, who was married February 5, 1856, was Emily, second daughter of the Hon. Harlow Godard, Richville, St. Lawrence county, New York. She is the mother of six children, all of them living, but John Abel, who was drowned when four years old. The father of Mrs.

Wiser was for eight years a member of the Assembly of New York, and has been elected a Justice of the Peace annually for fifty years, still holding that office. His wife, who is also living, and whose maiden name was Mary Rich, was the first female child born in the town of De Kalb, St. Lawrence county. Of the five living children of Mr. and Mrs. Wiser, Harlow G. the eldest son, was educated at Terrebonne (in French), Quebec, Hellmuth College, London, Ontario, and Mount Pleasant Military Academy, Sing Sing, New York. He is an officer of the Canadian Garrison Artillery, and cashier for his father. Eugene Frank, the second child is a student at the Mount Pleasant Military Academy, and the three youngest, Isaac Philip, Mary Kate and Maud Alice, are pursuing primary and preparatory studies at home.

ROBERT BELL,

CARLETON PLACE.

ONE of the oldest families in the County of Lanark, Ontario, is that of the Bells, the first settler here of that name of any prominence being the Rev. William Bell, a native of Leith, near Edinburgh, Scotland, his father, Andrew Bell, owning at one time most of the present site of the city of Airdrie. William Bell prepared himself for a missionary and was about to start for the Isle of Ceylon, when, at the suggestion of Lord Bathurst, then Colonial Secretary, Mr. Bell changed his mind, and came to Canada, in 1817, settled at Perth, and was forty years pastor of the first Presbyterian church. He came out in a semi-official capacity, as chaplain to the disbanded soldiers, who had settled in and near Perth. He died about twenty-two years ago, much lamented by a very wide circle of warm friends. His son, the subject of this sketch has the copy of his Bible which the old gentleman used in his pulpit for forty years. He was the author of "Hints to Emigrants," a volume published in Edinburgh, in 1824, and which was of great use to hundreds of emigrants who came to this Province about that period.

William Bell married Mary Black, a descendant of the Huguenots. She was the mother of nine children, eight sons and one daughter, all born in the old country, but the two youngest. She died a few years after her husband. Both are buried at Perth.

Robert Bell, fourth son and fourth child, was born in London, England, March 16, 1808. He received a limited education, such as the school at Perth could furnish fifty and sixty years ago; learned the mercantile trade at Perth, with two older brothers, William and John Bell and about 1830 settled in Carleton Place, and had a mercantile establishment here thirty years being successful in business.

In 1866 Mr. Bell was appointed inspector of canals, and held that office till a few weeks ago, having the whole Dominion for his field. He was postmaster of Carleton Place for twenty years; was in the old district council, and subsequently in the county council, and was warden for two or

three years; went into the Canadian Parliament in 1847, representing the united counties of Lanark and Renfrew, one term, when the counties were separated; and with the exception of one term he represented the north riding of Lanark until 1866, when he resigned. He has always been a Liberal, and a free trader.

Mr. Bell has been connected for a long time with the militia; was Major of a battalion at one time, and for some years has held the rank of Lieut.-Colonel of reserve militia. He has always been quite active in local enterprises and improvements, and was one of the first men to move for a railroad, since completed and connecting Carleton Place with Brockville in the south, and Pembroke on the north. He was a director of the road, now known as the Canada Central railway for some years. He has been a magistrate between forty and fifty years, and has done and is doing most of the business in that line. He was chairman of the board of education for twenty-seven years, until 1878.

Col. Bell is a member of the Presbyterian church; has been an elder for about a third of a century, and has served for several years as a delegate to the presbytery, synod and general assembly. The solidity of his christian character is undoubted.

In 1839 he married Miss Emmeline S. Jones, daughter of Josiah Jones, of Brockville. She died in 1858, leaving three children, all yet living. Josiah Jones, the elder son publishes the *Picton Times:* Robert William is a physician at Peterboro', and Isabella is living with her father. The sons are both married, and all three children have a first-class education. The colonel has a large and well selected library—the largest private collection of books in this vicinity, and has made the best use of them possible, being like his father when alive, an extensive reader and a man of much general knowledge. He has a taste for horticulture, and gratifies it to a liberal degree in the cultivation of flowers. He also keeps well posted in the progress of the younger physical sciences.

JOHN DORAN,

PEMBROKE.

JOHN DORAN, stipendiary magistrate, registrar, and judge of the Division Court in the District of Nipissing, dates his birth at Perth, county of Lanark, Ont., January 10, 1826. His parents were John Doran, senior, who came from Wexford, Ireland, alone, when quite young, and was a merchant at Perth; and Mary McGarry, who was from the county of West Meath, Ireland. His father died at Perth in 1850; his mother is still living, being in her 76th year.

Judge Doran was educated in the Perth grammar school; at an early age became a clerk in his father's store, holding that situation for 14 years, and when the latter died, the son suc-

ceeded him, and had a successful business career, retiring at the end of a dozen years. While a resident of Perth, he took an active part in municipal matters and public enterprises; was for nineteen years in succession a member of the town council; was also reeve for several years, and was warden of the united counties of Lanark and Renfrew, in 1854 and in 1868, after the separation of these counties, was warden of Lanark. Few men have ever done more or better work in the municipalities of these counties while united, than Judge Doran. He was appointed magistrate in 1854.

In 1869 the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald appointed him to the offices which he now holds, his residence being at Pembroke, county of Renfrew, since 1870. His courts are held quarterly, at Mattawa, a hundred miles from Pembroke.

The Judge is chairman of the Roman Catholic separate school trustees, and of the General Hospital committee, and was chairman of the building committee, when the Roman Catholic church, at Pembroke, was in the process of erection. He is a man of much public-spirit, being at one time a director of the Brockville and Ottawa, now Canada Central railway. His politics are Reform, and he was an unsuccessful candidate, some years ago, for Parliament.

In 1867, the Judge married Miss Mary Philomena Lynn, of Eganville, county of Renfrew, and they have four children living, and have buried one son. The Judge is a man of very kindly disposition, generous-hearted and a warm friend of the poor.

WALTER MACKENZIE,

PICTON.

WALTER MACKENZIE, registrar of the county of Prince Edward, and a native of Ross-shire, Scotland, is a son of Alexander Mackenzie, architect, and Christina Ross, and was born February 15, 1835. His father has been dead for many years; his mother is still living.

Walter received a parish school education; came to Canada alone in 1851, and located in Picton, where he had and still has a maternal uncle, Walter Ross, who was at one time a member of the Canadian Assembly, and not long ago of the House of Commons of the Dominion.

For this uncle, who was a general merchant, our subject clerked a few years, then went into the mercantile business for himself, and after trading a few years alone, became a partner of his uncle.

In May, 1876, Mr. Mackenzie was appointed registrar of the county, and retired from mercantile life. He is attending to the duties of his office with the fidelity of an honest

Scotchman, and as he holds the post during good behavior, we believe that nobody, who knows him, expects to live long enough to see him ousted.

Mr. Mackenzie is a Reformer, but was never a bitter partizan, or a very active politician; and, as far as we can ascertain, seems to have received the appointment, not as a reward for services rendered to his party, but simply on account of his trustworthiness and capabilities. He is a true man.

Mr. Mackenzie has long been a member of the Scotch Presbyterian church, and for years has been an elder of the same, and a commissioner to the general assembly, having a high standing among the laymen in that strong and influential body of christians. He is a Master Mason.

October 19, 1865, Miss Lydia Jane Chapman, daughter of Dr. R. J. Chapman, of Picton and niece of Gideon Striker, M.P.P., became the wife of Mr. Mackenzie, and they have two children: Jessie Jeraldine Chapman, and Jerold Striker, both attending the Picton schools.

THOMAS S. SHENSTON,

BRANTFORD.

THOMAS S. SHENSTON, registrar of the county of Brant, and son of Benjamin and Mary (Strahan) Shenston, was born in London, England, June 25, 1822. Two uncles on his father's side were clergymen: Rev. William Shenston, twenty-five years pastor of a Baptist church at Little Aile st., Whitechapel Road, London, and Rev. John B. Shenston, a Sabbatarian Baptist, Shoreditch, London. His maternal grandfather was a Congregational minister. This branch of the Shenston family is remotely related to the poet Shenstone.

When our subject was about nine years of age, the family emigrated to Upper Canada, and after halting one year near the town of Dundas, county of Wentworth, went to the township of Woolwich, county of Waterloo, ten miles north of the town of Guelph, being two and a half days in making that distance with two yoke of oxen. There Thomas had ample opportunities for exercise in swinging the axe in a compact woodland, and no opportunity to hunt up a school-house, the nearest being at Guelph. Two years later the family removed to the township of Thorold, in the Niagara district, near the "Decew falls," on a 100 acre farm, purchased from Nicholas Smith. This farm proved to be a heavy clay, unproductive one, and Mr. Shenston became discouraged, and prevailed on his father, in 1837, to allow him to go to St. Catharines and learn the saddle and harness trade, and while there became a volunteer during 1838, to fight the rebels, being in Capt. Mittleberger's company, under Col. Clark.

In 1841, Mr. Shenston went to Chatham to locate and start in business for himself, but the

climate not agreeing with him, he settled in East Woodstock, where he did an extensive business at his trade, and built, among other buildings, the east half of the three-story brick block known as the "Elgin Block." In 1848 he had his dwelling house, shop and the Elgin Block destroyed by fire while uninsured. During 1846, 1847 and 1848, he was a member of the council of the District of Brock as the representative of the township of East Oxford. For several years he was school trustee for the town of Woodstock.

September 3, 1849—when 27 years of age—Mr. Shenston was appointed magistrate, and the Return of Convictions showed that during the last two years of his residence in that county, he did more magisterial business than all the other seventy-five magistrates in the county. In 1851 he published the "County Warden and Municipal Officers' Assistant," which had a considerable circulation in every county of the Province. In 1852 he published the "Oxford Gazetteer," a volume of 216 pages, containing a neat map of the county, drawn by himself.

In 1849 Mr. Shenston sold out his premises and business. For a year or two before he left that county, he was secretary-treasurer of the Woodstock and Norwich Road Company; county clerk of Oxford, and secretary of the board of education for that county, and a school trustee for the town of Woodstock. In 1852 he was census commissioner for the county, and received a notification from the Statistical Department that his return was the best that had been received.

While in that county he was somewhat active in politics, being a zealous and influential Reformer, being for some years the medium of communication between the electors of that county and their member the Hon. (now Sir) Francis Hincks, who never resided in the county.

On January 21, 1853, when the county of Brant was formed, he was appointed Registrar, and has held that office ever since. This appointment necessitated his removal to Brantford, the county town. In 1853 he was appointed a magistrate for the county of Brant and commissioner in Queen's Bench. In consequence of some most unexpected turn in some business matter, it become necessary for him to assume the responsibilities of the editorship of the *Tri-Weekly Herald* for eight months, during the year 1857.

From January 1, 1869, in a house furnished rent-free by Ignatius Cockshutt, he sustained an orphans' home for twenty to twenty-two orphan girls, being, however, aided to the extent of one-half by Mr. Cockshutt for the last five years.

In 1864 he set up the type and printed, entirely with his own hands, a small work of 135 pages on the subject of Baptism. He is senior deacon of the first Baptist church, and with trifling exceptions, has been superintendent of the Sunday-school of that church for nearly twenty-five years; he is president of the Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of Ontario and Quebec; and of the Religious Tract Society for the city of Brantford, and has been secretary of the Brantford Bible Society for several years; is local director for the Bank of Commerce; president of the Royal Loan and Savings Company, and one of the largest land owners in the city.

Mr. Shenston is emphatically a self-educated man, and ever busy with his pen. He has just

published a volume of 256 pages, called "The Sinner and the Saviour," which doubtless will find its way into many a Sunday-school and family. He worked out a most ingenious perpetual calendar, by which, without any movable figures, the day of the week on which any day of the month will fall for hundreds of years past or to come, can be ascertained.

December 30, 1843, Miss Mary Lazenby, of East Oxford, was married to Mr. Shenston, and they have four children, and buried two in infancy. Naomi Ann is the wife of Richard R. Donnelley, an extensive publisher, Chicago; Reuben Strahan learned the drug business, but it did not agree with him, and he is a printer in Chicago; Joseph Newton is deputy registrar, for his father, and Ruth Davidson is the wife of Rev. Elmore Harris, pastor of the Baptist church, at St. Thomas, Ont.

LIEUT-COL. THOMAS J. P. BOG,

PICTON.

THOMAS JOSHUA PELTON BOG, deputy registrar of the county of Prince Edward, and a resident of Picton, the shire town, for thirty-eight years, dates his birth at Montreal, November 26, 1826. His father, David Bog, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and an officer in the British army, retired on half-pay, more than a half century ago, and died at Montreal, of cholera, in 1832; and his mother, who was English, and whose maiden name was Mary Wilkes, died at Picton in 1856.

Thomas supplemented a common school education with one term at the Potsdam, New York, Academy; came to Picton in 1842; clerked in the store of Miller and Brothers, for some time, and was subsequently in the mercantile business for himself for a dozen years. He then became a storage and forwarding merchant, dealing largely in grain, and following that business until 1872, when he became deputy-registrar. Soon afterward, on the demise of John P. Roblin, the registrar, Mr. Bog had the entire charge of the office until the successor of Mr. Roblin, (Mr. Mackenzie), was appointed in 1876, Mr. Bog still holding the post of deputy. He is an efficient business man, a good neighbor much esteemed by the community.

In December, 1862, Mr. Bog raised the first company of volunteers for the 16th battalion, and was appointed Captain of the same. He assisted in forming that battalion, and in 1863 was appointed its Major, still holding that position, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

At the time of the St. Albans raid, in 1865, he was with the 3rd administrative battalion, stationed two months at Hemmingford on the frontier, the commander of the battalion being Dr. Blanchette, now speaker of the Dominion House of Commons. Col. Bog was also on duty a short time during the Fenian raid in the following year.

He has been in the town council of Picton; is one of the trustees of the high school, being

much interested in educational and other local matters, and is a member of St. Mary Magdalen church, and a delegate to the Synod of Ontario, being a man of excellent moral and religious standing.

On the 19th of February, 1858, Col. Bog was united in marriage with Miss Adelaide Hubbs, of Picton, and they have two sons: Edward A., who is in the Standard Bank, Picton, and William A., who is in the registrar's office, with his father.

WILLIAM McCRANEY,

OAKVILLE.

WILLIAM McCRANEY, leading business man of Oakville, and a member of the House of Commons from 1875 to 1879, was born in the township of Trafalgar, two short miles from Oakville, on the 15th of December, 1831. His grandfather, William McCraney, for whom he was named, was a U. E. Loyalist, leaving the States about the time of the Revolution, and settling at first at Caledonia, in the county of Haldimand.

The father of our subject was Hiram McCraney, who was born in 1801, in what is now the county of Brant, came with the family to Trafalgar, county of Halton, in 1805, and died here on the 10th of January, 1878. He is described by persons who knew him, as a noble specimen of the frontiersman, full of pluck and courage, enduring the privations and trials of a pioneer life with a resolute will and a cheerful heart,—frugal, economical, hospitable, kind to everybody and trusting in God for rest in a better world.

The mother of our subject was Louisa English, born near Belfast, Ireland, in 1800, and is in her 80th year. She is the mother of eight children, six of them, two sons and four daughters, still living. The other son is Daniel McCraney, M.P.P. for East Kent.

The subject of this notice was reared on his father's farm, receiving, meantime, such mental discipline as an ordinary country school could furnish thirty and forty years ago, subsequently adding largely to his stores of knowledge by private study, and thus fitting himself for his diversified pursuits and the several official positions which he has held.

With the exception of three years spent in mining and lumbering in California—1852-'55—he has been engaged in farming, manufacturing lumber, and building. Mr. McCraney has cleared and improved something like five hundred acres of land in the county of Halton; he has erected three saw-mills in this county, and one in North Simcoe, two of which he still runs; also planing mills at St. Catharines, which he continues to operate, and a large number of farm houses and other buildings near Oakville, and nearly twenty dwelling houses in the Corporation.

He embodies the true spirit of enterprise; is disposed to push business, and has done a liberal share of work in building up the town. He is a christian man, a member of the Metho

dist church of Canada, and Recording Steward of the same, and has been a generous contributor towards the building of several churches, both in the town and country. His heart is also in the temperance cause, in which he is an honest worker. In 1875 he was a delegate to the Dominion Prohibitory Convention.

Since 1868 Mr. McCraney has lived in Oakville, selling his last farm in 1878, and has been constantly in some civil office commencing with the next year, when he became a town councilor and high school trustee, holding those positions until 1872. He then held the office of mayor two years, being elected by acclamation; after which he went into the county council, and was there until January, 1876. Prior to this date, January 25, 1875, he was elected to the Dominion Parliament, having contested the riding of Halton in the Reform interest, and receiving a handsome majority. He was defeated for the same seat in September, 1878.

He has always taken a deep interest in county matters, encouraging enterprise tending to develop resources of every kind, and is an influential and popular man. He has been President of the Trafalgar Agricultural Society, and Director of the Trafalgar and County Societies at sundry times, taking a very active part in agricultural concerns. At one time he owned three or four farms.

On the 24th of May, 1857—the Queen's birth-day—Mr. McCraney married Miss Elizabeth Coote, daughter of Charles Coote, of Trafalgar, and of ten children, the fruit of this union, two sons and six daughters are living, most of them being engaged in securing an education.

Daniel McCraney, spoken of above, was born at Trafalgar, July 1, 1834; educated at the Oakville grammar school; studied law, and was called to the Bar in 1871, and is practising at Bothwell. He was first elected to the local Parliament in 1875 to represent East Kent, and was re-elected in June, 1879. Like his brother, he is a Reformer, thorough-going and unswerving, and ably supports the Mowat Administration.

GEORGE DUVAL,

OTTAWA.

GEORGE DUVAL, *precis* writer and secretary of the chief justice and the judges of the Supreme Court of the Dominion, was born in the city of Quebec, on the 19th of December, 1843. His parents were Joseph Duval, merchant, and Adelaide Dubuc, the latter now being the wife of John F. Duval, late chief justice of the Province of Quebec. George was educated at the Jesuits' College, Montreal, graduating in 1861; studied law first with Messrs. Holt and Irvine, then with L. B. Caron, advocate, being called to the Bar in 1865. He immediately entered upon practice in partnership with Mr. Caron, who has since been appointed judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec.

Mr. Duval practised in his native city until 1874, when he was appointed private secretary to the Hon. Antoine A. Dorion, minister of justice. Subsequently Mr. Duval was appointed private secretary of Hon. T. Fournier, minister of justice, and chief clerk in the department of justice, receiving his appointment to his present position in the Supreme Court, in January, 1876. As *precis* writer, Mr. Duval is the official law reporter of the court. The Supreme Court's re-reports are published in numbers, making yearly a volume of over 750 pages. He is also a Commissioner under the great seal of Canada, for administering oaths in the Supreme Court and in the Exchequer Court of Canada.

In June, 1872, Isabella, fourth daughter of Hon. William Power, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of Lower Canada, and of Susanna Aubert de Gaspé, and grand-daughter of the late P. Aubert de Gaspé, became the wife of Mr. Duval, and they have one child.

REV. JOHN POTTS, D.D.,

TORONTO.

REV. JOHN POTTS was born in 1838, at Maguire's Bridge, county Fermanagh, Ireland. After an uneventful childhood, John Potts determined at an early age to leave the land of his birth, and try his chance in the New World. We accordingly hear that when only seventeen, the young man started for the Southern States of America, taking Kingston in route.

As a straw will of times influence the current of a stream and direct it from its original course, young Potts' sojourn amongst his Kingston relations, associated as it was with the pleasantest reminiscences, induced him on his return from the South to select Canada as the land of his adoption, and (many enticements to go elsewhere notwithstanding), forsaking all others, he has kept only unto her. Originally an Episcopalian, John Potts' intercourse with the Wesleyans of Kingston, at that time under the spiritual guidance of the Rev. George Douglas, was not without its effect upon him, and he became a Methodist. The young man's first step in life was trodden in the path of commerce, and we find him engaged in mercantile pursuits at Kingston and Hamilton.

Work of this kind was, however, uncongenial to his tastes, it is no matter of surprise, therefore, that yielding to the earnest solicitations of his friends, seconded as they were by his own natural desires, young Potts at the age of 19, and prior to the expiration of his Arts course, at Victoria College University, Cobourg, was induced to study for the Ministry.

His period of probation was passed on Circuit at Markham, Aurora, Newmarket, and lastly at Thorold, during his residence, in which place the young man completed his theological studies, and was received in full connection.

Subsequent to his ordination, when only 23, the young minister's first field of labor was at Norter Street Church, London, as assistant to the Venerable Richard Jones; from thence, at the expiration of his time, he was appointed to a charge in Yorkville, and was associated with the Rev. E. H. Dewart, then at Elm street.

Such was the estimation in which this young worker in the Lord's vineyard was held, that in 1866, he was chosen (no small compliment for a man of only 28) to be the first pastor of a new church erected in Hamilton, to commemorate the centenary of American Methodism, and thus became within the short space of ten years the minister in a congregation of which he had formerly been a member, and Sunday school teacher. Mr. Potts' acceptance of the Hamilton charge was at first opposed by the Stationary Conference Committee, but their misgivings as to the ability of the young clergyman to fill the church, soon proved to be groundless, for such were his talents and popularity, and so forcible his preaching, that Sunday after Sunday, multitudes flocked to hear the Word spoken by his mouth. While at Hamilton, Mr. Potts was invited to come to Toronto, to the church in Adelaide street, but fearing the time he would have to devote to the superintendence of the building of the Metropolitan church, then in course of erection, would interfere with what he considered to be strictly ministerial work, he declined this charge, and accepted that of St. James street, Montreal, which had been simultaneously placed at his disposal in succession to the Rev. Dr. Douglas. Equal success attended Mr. Potts in this his new field, and after a space of three years he returned to Toronto, and was placed in charge of the Metropolitan church in that city, where he rapidly increased the number of the congregation. The close of his ministration there saw him again removed to Elm street, and he is at the present moment for a second period in charge of the Metropolitan.

Mr. Potts is a staunch supporter of Temperance, having first advocated its cause when only 15. He is also connected with the Young Men's Christian Association and Bible Societies. He and the Rev. W. MacVicar of Montreal are the Dominion representatives on the International Committee, which select the Sunday lessons for all schools all over the world.

The subject of our sketch is a member of the Board and Senate of the Victoria University. He is likewise a member of the Board of the Montreal Theological College, and also a member of Committee, and has charge of the publishing interest of the church. In 1878, he was elected the first President of an Association which was formed in Toronto, embracing ministers of all denominations. In July of that year, the Wesleyan University, Ohio, in due appreciation of his merits, admitted him to the degree of D.D. On the death of Dr. Topp, he was appointed in 1879, to succeed him as Chairman of the Home for Incurables, an institution likely to prove of incalculable benefit to the people of Toronto, the foundation stone of the new buildings of which was laid by Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, on the occasion of her first visit to Toronto, in September of the same year.

Never doing anything by halves, unostentatious, strictly imbued with a consciousness of

the responsibilities of his sacred office, Dr. Potts rarely takes a leading part in lectures or meetings of Conference, but prefers to thoroughly identify himself with his ministerial work. Gifted with no ordinary power of eloquence, possessing a tongue as it were the pen of a ready writer, with a complete mastery over the subject he handles, and a splendid voice in his delivery of it, Dr. Potts is unsurpassed in the pulpit, and rivets the attention of his hearers. Of a commanding presence, having the advantages of a superior intellect and an equally poised mind, and possessed with great physical strength, Dr. Potts is never weary in well-doing. Ever ready to assist by his counsel those who are trying to lead a christian life, he fearlessly denounces in no measured language of condemnation and warning, those who are walking in the ways of wickedness and vice.

Combining in his person the *suaviter in modo* with the *fortiter in re*, Dr. Potts is known far and wide beyond the limits of his own denominations. He is beloved and revered by his own congregation; honored, respected, and esteemed by those outside its pale.

A Methodist of the Methodists, he is a man of the most liberal views; believing that true religion is hedged in by no sectarian prejudices, he willingly assists to the utmost of his power all fellow-workers, irrespective of creed, in the service of the Great Master, and cordially holds out the right hand of christian fellowship and brotherly love to all, who like himself, go about doing good, and are endeavoring to ameliorate the spiritual and temporal condition and welfare of their fellow-men.

The eager desire of his several important charges to retain him amongst them, and their reluctance to part with him, amply testify to the success of his labors in the past; being in the full vigor of his manhood, should his life be spared, Dr. Potts has a long career of usefulness and work before him in years to come.

The historian of the future, when recording the progress and growth of Christianity in Canada, will not fail to place Dr. Potts in the foremost rank; a tower of strength to his own denomination, he by his example indicates to all the way in which they should walk, and generations after he shall have passed away, his memory will be blessed, and his works will follow him.

JAMES MORRIS,

PEMBROKE.

THE subject of this sketch, sheriff of the county of Renfrew, was born in the county of Renfrew, Scotland, March 4, 1818. His father, James Morris, senior, was a merchant in the city of Glasgow before coming to Canada; and his grandfather was from the county of Ayr. His mother was Mary Wright, also Scotch. James was educated at the high school in Glasgow; came to this country with his parents in 1830, and they settled on land in the town-

ship of McNab, where our subject farmed until 1853. There he buried his mother in 1858, and his father in 1862.

Prior to 1853, Mr. Morris had been reeve of the township of McNab for four or five years; that year was warden of the united counties of Lanark and Renfrew, and in the same year was appointed registrar of the county of Renfrew, holding that office for thirteen years. Since 1866, he has been sheriff of the county; is faithful in every efficient trust, and has an excellent reputation. He has been returning officer for the county since 1854: was Captain of the first company, first battalion of Renfrew militia, and was superintendent of education for the township of McNab for a number of years. Few citizens of the county have made themselves more useful.

Mr. Morris belongs to the Presbyterian church, and so fas as we can learn, has always maintained a good moral character. He has the fullest confidence of the people of the county.

In 1858, he married Miss Jane Young, daughter of James Young, of McNab, and of seven children, of whom she is the mother, all are living but one daughter.

CHAUNCEY WARD BANGS,

OTTAWA.

THE subject of this sketch, a son of Benjamin and Deborah (Smith) Bangs, was born at Stanstead, Lower Canada, now the Province of Quebec, January 19, 1814. His father was a native of Massachuesetts, his mother of New Hampshire. They moved to Canada in 1812. When Chauncey was about four years old the family removed to Montreal, and a little later to L'Orignal, county of Prescott, Ontario, the business of the father being that of a hatter and fur manufacturer. The opportunities for an education in that part of the Dominion, fifty years ago, were very limited, and our subject did little more than master the rudiments.

He early learned his father's trade; moved to Ottawa in 1847, and continued in the hat and fur business until 1875, operating in the meantime more or less in other lines. In 1867 he aided in forming the "Buckingham Manufacturing Company," which purchased six hundred acres of timber lands and erected a saw-mill eighteen miles below Ottawa, in the county of Ottawa, on the Du Lievre, a tributary of the Ottawa river. He is President of the Company, which, owing to the depression in the lumber trade, has not done much business during the last four or five years.

Mr. Bangs represented Wellington Ward nine consecutive years as alderman in the city council, and was mayor in 1878. At the general election in that year, he was the candidate of the Reform party for the Dominion Parliament, and was unsuccessful, the Conservatives having

a strong majority in the district—though the majority against him was quite small. He was defeated for re-election to the mayoralty in the same year, party spirit running very high.

Mr. Bangs is a Free Mason, but rarely we believe attends the meetings of the Lodge.

He and his family attend the Presbyterian church, he being a liberal supporter of religious and benevolent enterprises.

His wife was Elizabeth Kirby, daughter of William Kirby, of Hawkesbury, county of Prescott, their union occurring on the 17th of September, 1849. They have eight children, four sons and four daughters. Elizabeth Jane, the eldest daughter, is the wife of David Gardner of Ottawa, no others are married. Their names are William Chauncey, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Chauncey Ward, Emma Smith, Lucy Burnham and Maria Louisa. All the children were born in Ottawa.

ALEXANDER PATTULLO, M.D.,

BRAMPTON.

ALEXANDER PATTULLO, for twenty-five years a practising Physician and Surgeon in the town of Brampton was born on the 26th of March, 1830, in the township of Caledon, in the county of Peel. His father, James Pattullo, was a farmer in that township, and his grand father was Alexander Pattullo, at one time a corporal in the "Loyal Tay Fencibles," under Colonel Anstruther, and afterwards of the Forfar and Kincardine Regiment, under the Hon. Archibald Douglas, and subsequently a non-commissioned officer in the 42nd Highlanders, better known as the "Black Watch," and saw much service prior to his emigration to Canada and settlement in Caledon, 1820. The Doctor's forefathers, on the paternal side, were from Scotland, but the family history is traceable back to the time when they were citizens of France, under Louis XIV, who with singular fatality, in the year 1685, revoked the edict of Henri V, granting religious freedom to the Huguenots, and in the struggles which ensued, the founder of the family who then held a high position under the Crown in one of the Rhenish Provinces, preferred rather than abjure his religion to be an exile from his native land, and fled to Scotland with his fellow patriots and much of the best blood of the Kingdom, escaped to Germany and other countries in Europe, and have since enjoyed that much prized freedom which was denied them at home. The exodus being much to the enrichment of the British Isles, as well as those other States which afforded a shelter to these refugees, but greatly to the loss of France, in arts, sciences and many ways, but particularly felt by the large numbers of descendants of the persecuted Huguenots, who have from time to time re-visited France as officers and soldiers in the many armies which have invaded that country from the time of Louis XIV down to the dethronement of Louis Napoleon at Sedan. Doctor Pattullo's mother was Mary Campbell,

daughter of James Campbell, an officer in one of the Niagara Volunteer Regiments, which served during the war of 1812, and did much to sustain the valor and honor of the British arms during that trying period; he was son of Alexander Campbell, a United Empire Loyalist, who emigrated from Argyle, in the Highlands of Scotland, to the State of Pennsylvania; then a British Colony, and on the Independence of the United States being established, preferring British rule, left his possessions, and with his family settled on the Niagara frontier, where he died early in the present century, much esteemed, and leaving a large family, most of whom removed to the township of Chinguacousy, where the family name is well preserved to the present time. The Doctor received his medical education at Trinity College, Toronto, was a licentiate of the Provincial Board, in 1854, and since that date has been in continual practice at Brampton, and has for years maintained a well-acknowledged position as a leader in his profession, and enjoys a large and lucrative practice. He was one of the first members of the Medical Council of the Province, representing the Electoral Divisions of Home and Burlington in that body for three years, is well known and in excellent standing with his professional brethren.

The Doctor has done much valuable work outside of his profession; for the past 15 or 20 years he has filled the position of Chairman of the High School Board of Trustees, and has done much to improve the standard of education in the county. The Doctor is well posted, not only in medicine, science and politics, but in current events and literature generally. He is an extensive reader—nor is his pen always idle. About the time he commenced the practice of his profession, he took editorial charge of the Brampton *Times*, and managed that part of the paper with ability and much skill for over two years, when his continued increase of practice obliged him to relinquish all work outside his profession. The experience thus gained has been a source of valuable discipline as well as literary recreation.

The Doctor is a Reformer of the most pronounced character, fearless and outspoken, holding in utter contempt those professional politicians and political demagogues who so often by intrigue acquire an ephemeral position of prominence in all political parties of the present age. While he has never sought Parliamentary honors, his name has often been mentioned in connection with that position, but he has always preferred lending his influence in favor of the candidate who supported the party with whom he has always acted.

The Doctor has a well selected miscellaneous as well as medical library, embracing many of the standard British and American authors, and is well read in all the best literature of the day, and his study is a centre for the large number of students and of the literary interest of the town and county.

The wife of Dr. Pattullo is Rebecca, daughter of the late Barth. Bull, one of the early settlers of York township, and sister of John P. Bull, of Downsview, a prominent agriculturist, Dr. Edmund Bull, of Toronto, and Thomas H. Bull, clerk of the peace for the county of York.

They were married in 1857, and have four children, two sons and two daughters, both sons being now in attendance at University College, Toronto.

The Doctor has several brothers, with one exception, famous, and three sisters; his mother is dead, but his father is still alive and resides with his sons in the township of Garafraxa, county of Wellington.

JOSEPH GOULD,

UXBRIDGE.

THE subject of this biographical sketch was born in the township of Uxbridge on the 29th December, 1808. About 1720, his ancestors emigrated from Ireland, and settled in Germantown, a suburb of Philadelphia, where they remained until after the war of Independence. His father, Jonathan Gould, removed thence and settled in Uxbridge, in the spring of the year in which Mr. Gould was born. The township and those surrounding it, were then covered with the primeval forest. In due time other settlers arrived from Pennsylvania, all like Mr. Gould's family, adherents of the Society of Friends; in which faith Mr. Gould was carefully trained. His education was very limited, owing to the great difficulty in maintaining schools. However, he was early taught those habits of economy and industry, which he has practised with the utmost care throughout life. Having assisted his father to clear up his farm, he afterwards acquired a knowledge of building, which has been of the utmost service to him. Soon after coming of age, he boldly struck out, resolving, unaided, to push his fortune in life. He bought a farm and a saw-mill in what is now the village of Uxbridge. At first his lumber enterprise was not very successful, as he met with a series of reverses; but he persevered, until by virtue of energy and foresight, it became a most lucrative business. As was to be expected of one possessing his ability, and being a close observer of passing events, he early took an active part in politics. Every scheme, liberal and progressive, secured his most hearty support.

He took part in the Rebellion of 1837, being in hearty sympathy with W. L. Mackenzie in his efforts to break up the "Family Compact," and secure for this country the priceless boon of Responsible Government. He was present at the battle at Montgomery's. After the battle he was apprehended, and spent ten months in confinement—seven in Toronto jail, and three in Fort Henry, after which, on the recommendation of Lord Durham, he was liberated. He often alludes to his prison days with some degree of pride, and expresses himself perfectly willing to leave the matter to the judgment of posterity.

On the first of January, 1839, two months after his return from Fort Henry, he married Mary, daughter of Ezekiel James, who, with Mr. Gould's father, was one of the first settlers in Uxbridge. She proved to him a helpmeet in the best sense of the term. To her frugality,

The [illegible] married in 1857, and have four children, two sons and two daughters, both sons being now in attendance at University College, Toronto.

[illegible] has several brothers [illegible] exception, famous, and three sisters; his mother is dead, but his father is still [illegible] with his sons in the township of Garafraxa, county of Wellington.

JOSEPH GOULD,

ENFRIDGE.

THE subject of this biographical [illegible] was born in the township of Enfridge on the 29th [illegible] December 1809. [illegible] and settled in [illegible] of Independence [illegible] going of [illegible] surrounding, as were then [illegible] Pennsylvania, all [illegible] Mr. Gould's [illegible] time was [illegible] was very limited, owing to the great difficulty in maintaining [illegible] taught those habits of economy and industry which he has [illegible] through life. Having assisted his father to clear up his [illegible] knowledge of building, which has been of the utmost service to him [illegible] struck out, resolving, unaided, to push his fortune in [illegible] village of Enfridge. [illegible] of reverses, but he persevered [illegible] As we [illegible] early [illegible] his most [illegible]

[illegible] W. L. Mackenzie [illegible] by the [illegible] perfectly will [illegible]

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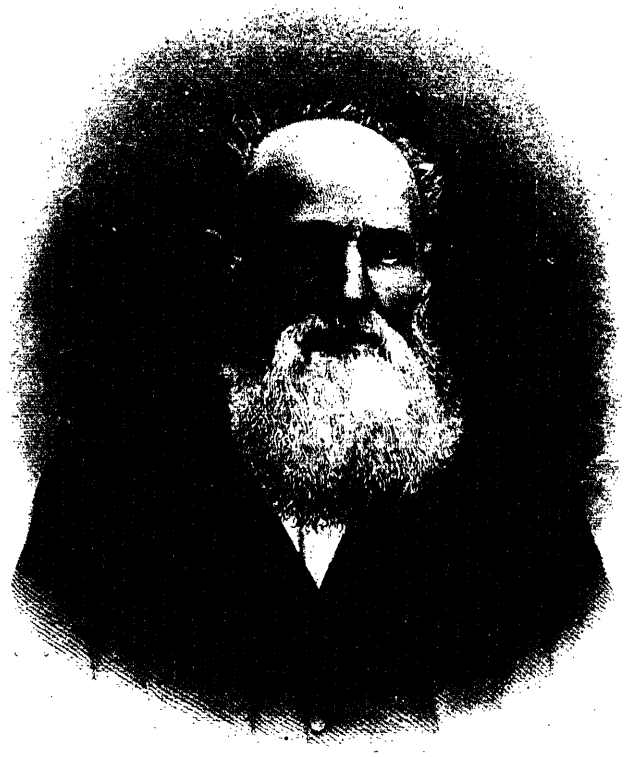

J. Gould

industry, energy, wise counsel in his most trying experiences, and her great moral worth, Mr. Gould confidently ascribes much of his success in life.

Mr. Gould's history is inseparably bound up with the history of his native county. J. H. Beers and Co., in their *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario*, speak as follows of the prominent part he took in its municipal and political affairs :

"Mr. Gould represented the township municipality in 1836-'37 under the 'Township Commissioners' Act' ; was district councilor from 1842 to 1854 ; was the first reeve of Uxbridge ; the first warden of Ontario ; the first member of Parliament for North Ontario, and finally the first reeve of the village." He was among the earliest advocates of municipal institutions, and few men in the Province have done more to secure and popularize them. His long experience and close attention to their working, fitted him in an eminent degree for working out the details of many important measures. Through his instrumentality the county obtained a separate existence from York and Peel, after a severe and protracted struggle. In order to effect this he acted with great boldness, at the same time with strict legality, in voting as the representative of his own township, and then gave a second vote as warden. The same authority quoted above speaks of the "heroic fortitude of Joseph Gould, of the noble township of Uxbridge, who, amidst the whirlwind of rage and disappointment of the enemies of this county, and every species of abuse that malice could invent, with the firm and unwavering spirit of a man who can be relied on in any emergency, braved the storm, and by his casting vote on the 1st of June, 1852, according to the provisions of the Municipal Law, founded this county."

Mr. Gould represented North Ontario in the Parliament of Canada for seven years, He was first elected in 1854, polling almost as many votes as his opponents, Hon. T. N. Gibbs, and O. R. Gowan together. In 1861 he was defeated by Hon. M. C. Cameron, since which time he has remained in private life. His defeat was due to the firm stand he took to preserve intact the endowment of Toronto University, thereby alienating many of his friends, who were strong advocates of the distribution of the fund among the other Universities of the Province. He has been frequently asked since by many of his friends to offer himself as a candidate, but has uniformly refused, affirming that politics had become too much a trade, and that he considers his own more productive of honor and profit. Throughout he has, politically, been a consistent and pronounced Liberal, and is yet foremost in promoting the interest of his party in the Ridings, being President of the Reform Association for many years. Since retiring into private life, he has used his influence in securing the passage of several important measures.

He was an active promoter of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway ; and has been, since the formation of the company, to the present time, a shareholder and director. He has always taken a deep interest in education, and although the largest ratepayer in the township, was throughout, a strenuous advocate of free schools. He early secured a grammar school for the village, and for many years, at a great sacrifice, maintained its existence. He took an active part in promoting and securing the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, and has ever been an uncompromising opponent of everything that had the semblance of State Churchism.

Mr. Gould is possessed of great business ability, and through energy and close application, has amassed a large amount of property. In 1843 he built a woollen factory ; in 1844 a saw-mill ; in 1845 a flouring-mill, and some years later a second, together with a large amount of

valuable property in Uxbridge. In 1854, with his usual foresight, he bought three hundred acres of land, upon which the larger portion of the village of Uxbridge has been built. Largely through his liberal policy in encouraging improvements, Uxbridge has reached the proportions of a town, being the most important station of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway. In addition, he possesses considerable landed property, extensive timber limits in Parry Sound district, and many valuable investments of different kinds. Altogether he ranks among the first of the wealthy men of the county.

Mr. Gould has five sons and four daughters, all married and living in and about Uxbridge, with the exception of one daughter, residing in the city of Brantford. He has given them a liberal education. On his sons becoming of age, he gave each a valuable farm in the immediate vicinity of Uxbridge. His oldest son, Isaac, has been for a number of years reeve of Uxbridge village, and Charles is a deputy-reeve of the township. Uxbridge, and the county of Ontario in its infancy, owe more to Mr. Gould than to any other man. For a period of nearly forty years, he has performed the duties of a magistrate, in a fearless, faithful, and satisfactory manner. He has taken a leading part in everything calculated to advance the material, social, and moral welfare of the community. His success is a striking illustration of what can be accomplished by industry, economy, perseverance, and strict integrity. His watchword has ever been promptness and punctuality in every act of life. In this way habits of the utmost value to a public man are acquired, and the confidence and respect of all with whom there are business relations secured. Did these principles prevail more widely, a healthier tone would pervade business circles, and the commercial interests of our country would be established on a sounder basis. Young men, whose advantages have been the most limited, will find Mr. Gould's career and success in life a most interesting and valuable study, and discover much that is worthy of imitation. Mr. Gould is still living; his physical strength is much impaired, partly owing to the very active life he has led, and partly to asthma, from which he has been a great sufferer for many years. His intellect is yet clear and vigorous.

JOHN E. SMITH,

ST. THOMAS.

JOHN ENSLEY SMITH, mayor of St. Thomas, and one of the leading merchants of the town, was born near Grimsby, in the old Niagara District, December 29, 1830. His father William Smith, a farmer, was also a native of Canada. His mother was Ann Ensley, whose family were from New Jersey, her grandfather being one of the adherents to the Crown when the rebellion broke out in 1775, and was a Captain in the royal army.

The subject of this sketch was reared till near manhood on his father's farm, in the town-

ship of Yarmouth, county of Elgin, receiving an ordinary common school education; learned the trade of a carpenter, joiner and builder; followed that business for several years; was a lumber dealer at St. Thomas for a period of eight years, and, in 1872, became a hardware merchant, his store being in the eastern part of the town, formerly the village of Millersburg. He has a remunerative trade, and has the name of managing his business with prudence and care. He built the Beaver block, the Smith block, and other buildings in St. Thomas east, and is very enterprising. He is a heavy stockholder in the Masonic block, and a director and stockholder in the Dexter and Whitwam Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Smith was a trustee of the village of Millersburg; was a member of the town council of St. Thomas for six or seven years, and in 1879 was elected mayor, receiving the largest vote ever cast in the town. He has first-class business talents and habits, is watchful of the interests of the town, and makes a very useful chief magistrate. He is a director of the Alma Ladies' College, and vice-president of the London and Port Stanley Railway Company.

In politics he is an out-and-out Reformer, and was formerly quite active as a partisan. As age progresses he grows less enthusiastic, but no less firm in his political sentiments, &c., belongs to the Commandery in the Masonic order, and has been master of the Blue Lodge, No. 44, St. Thomas.

The wife of Mr. Smith was Miss Melissa McAfee, of Yarmouth, married in April, 1858. They have two sons, Eugene D., aged eighteen, and William H., aged 12 years. The family attend the Baptist church, of which Mrs. Smith is a member.

HON. TIMOTHY B. PARDEE,

SARNIA.

HONORABLE TIMOTHY BLAIR PARDEE, Commissioner of Crown Lands for Ontario, is a native of this Province, and was born Dec. 11, 1830, in the county of Grenville. His parents are A. B. Pardee and Jane *née* Elliot. The name would indicate that the Pardee family were originally French, but the grandfather of our subject was from the Eastern States. The subject of this sketch was educated partly in his native county, and afterwards at Brockville, Ont., at which latter place he began the study of law with the Hon. W. B. Richards. Before finishing, however, he broke off his studies and departed for California, where he spent two years, going thence to the gold fields of Australia, where he remained for about five years. Returning to Canada, he settled at Sarnia, Ont., and revived his law studies, finishing at the office of Joshua Adams; was called to the Bar at Hilary term, 1861, since which time his home and practice has been at Sarnia. He is a forcible and fluent speaker, a sound and cautious lawyer, possessing a remarkably keen insight into human character, with accurate, quick, and discrimin-

ating perceptive powers. These qualifications, combined with indomitable energy, shrewdness and tact, soon secured him, after his call to the Bar, a large practice in the county of Lambton, and gave him a leading position in that county. His "magnetic" temperament and genial, kindly disposition made him many warm and constant friends. He was elected a Bencher of the Law Society of Ontario, in 1871, appointed Q.C. in 1876, and was County Crown Attorney for Lambton for several years, resigning in 1867 to enter political life.

At the first general election after Confederation he was elected to the Ontario Parliament for West Lambton, a seat which he has retained ever since, being one of the few charter members now left in the House. In 1871 he was returned by acclamation, as he also was on accepting the office of Provincial Secretary in the Reform Government, Oct. 25, 1872. He held this office in the Executive Council until December 4, 1873, when he was appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands, in which office he still remains, and in the discharge of the duties connected therewith Mr. Pardee has displayed signal ability. He is a good parliamentarian, a strong debater, and an influential member whose opinions always claim the attention of both friends and opponents. His political views have always been Liberal, and he has been a member of the Mowat administration since its formation.

The wife of the Hon. Commissioner was Emma K., daughter of J. K. Forsyth, Esq., of Sombra, Lambton county, Ont., by whom he has six children.

JOHN M. LAWDER,

ST. CATHARINES.

JOHN MARJORIBANKS LAWDER, late Judge of the County of Lincoln, dates his birth at Greenock, Scotland, August 16, 1824, his parents being John Lawder, Custom House officer at Greenock, and Jane Hervey, a native of Glasgow. Both died while he was young, and in 1837, an orphan boy, he came to Upper Canada, having completed his school studies before leaving the old country.

He studied law at Toronto with Robert Hervey, now of Chicago; was called to the Bar at Hilary term, February, 1845; practised at Niagara a little more than twenty-two years; was appointed county attorney and clerk of the peace in 1856, and on the death of Edward C. Campbell, Judge of the county, in 1860, was appointed to that office, which he held until November, 1877, when he resigned.

The Judge is a man of fair abilities; has a good knowledge of judicial duties; was ever temperate on the Bench, and pleasant, affable, and easily approachable, and hence was well liked by the legal fraternity.

Since leaving the Bench, Judge Lawder has been engaged in general business, and is living an easy and independent life.

He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

August 24, 1848, he married Mary Catharine, daughter of John L. Alma, a very early settler at Niagara, and one of its leading merchants, being still in business. Mrs. Lawder is the mother of six children, five of them still living. Emily, the eldest daughter, is the wife of Charles Hunter, of St. Catharines, Inspector for the Standard Insurance Company; the other four are single.

THE BURNHAM FAMILY.

AMONG the early and prominent families that settled in the vicinity of Cobourg was that of the Burnhams, four brothers, some of whom came to the Province of Upper Canada when it was little more than a "waste, howling wilderness," with dense forests, red men and wild beasts. The pioneer of the family was Asa Burnham, senior, who came in the last decade of last century, and aided in surveying some of the townships in Northumberland county. He settled on a farm in the township of Hamilton, near what is now the town of Cobourg, and died there in 1813, while the second war with the United States was in progress. His son, Asa Burnham, junior, who died at Cobourg in May, 1874, was county treasurer several years; at one time a Member of the House of Commons of the Province of Canada, and a Senator of the Dominion of Canada from its formation, in 1867, till his demise—a man of spotless reputation, and generally, and warmly, esteemed.

John Burnham, a brother of Asa, senior, came to Canada a year or two later, settled on a farm between Cobourg and Port Hope, and died in 1840. His son, Zaccheus Burnham, is a judge, residing at Whitby, and another son is a lawyer, and another a doctor, both residing at Peterborough.

Zaccheus Burnham, a third brother, and an early settler in the township of Hamilton, born in 1777, lived near Cobourg, on the Port Hope Road, was a member of Parliament and of the Provincial Council, and died in 1857. He had one son, Mark, who was educated at Oxford, England, and was an Episcopal Clergyman, dying a few years ago at Peterborough. John Burnham, son of Rev. Mark Burnham, is now a member of the Dominion Parliament.

Mark Burnham, the fourth brother of the pioneers, born in 1791, came to Canada in 1812, just before the war with the United States broke out, and settled near Cobourg, where the old court room and jail stood forty years ago, and engaged in the mercantile business, moving into the village of Cobourg when it was started.

In 1830 he removed to Port Hope, continuing the mercantile trade till about 1840, dying in 1864, in his 74th year.

He married Sophronia Gilchrist, sister of the four physicians and surgeons elsewhere mentioned in this volume, and had four sons and one daughter, one son and the daughter dying in infancy. Peregrine Maitland was an attorney-at-law, and is supposed to have died in the United States during the civil war of 1861-'65; Robert Wilkins, a physician, died at Detroit, Michigan, February 21, 1880, and Henry Hamilton is living with his mother in Port Hope Mark Burnham was a very successful merchant, and also a music teacher and author, publishing a number of musical books for church use. At the time of his death he had another musical work nearly ready for the press.

REV. MARK BURNHAM,

ASHBURNHAM.

THE subject of this sketch was a son of Zaccheus Burnham, and was born at Cobourg, county of Northumberland, July 12, 1804, his father being a pioneer in that county. Zaccheus Burnham was born in Dunbarton, N. H., February 10, 1777, while the American revolution was in progress, and emigrated to Canada, with his father, Asa Burnham, in 1798, reaching Haldimand in May of that year. In the autumn of 1800, he returned to New Hampshire, and on the first of February, 1801, married Elizabeth Choate, reaching Canada again on the 28th of the same month. Zaccheus Burnham was a very prominent man in the county of Northumberland for many years. He was elected member of Provincial Parliament for Northumberland and Durham in May, 1816, and for Northumberland alone in 1824; was called to the Legislative Council in 1831, and held that office until the union of the Provinces which was consummated in February, 1841. He was Treasurer of New Castle District for several years, commencing in 1814. As early as 1801, he entered the Northumberland regiment of militia as a private, and rose through every grade until he obtained the rank of Colonel, when he resigned his commission. He died about the year 1857.

Beside the subject of this sketch, Zaccheus Burnham had four daughters, Elizabeth, older than Mark, and Achsa, Maria, and Affa, younger. The son received his early education at Cobourg, under the late Bishop Strachan; completed his education at Queen's College, Oxford, England, and choosing the clerical as his profession, was ordained in 1829, and appointed rector of St. Thomas in the western part of the Province of Ontario. There he labored with great faithfulness for twenty-three years, when in 1852, he was appointed to the Rectory of Peterborough, here serving in that position until 1858, when he retired from immediate parochial duties, continuing, however, to preach at Otonabee, Norwood and Warsaw, until about a year

before his death, which occurred May 17, 1877. Before this sad event took place, as a result of his self-imposed labors at the places just mentioned, he saw a parish formed, and an incumbent placed in its charge.

We learn from an obituary of the Rev. Mr. Burnham, in the Peterborough *Examiner*, May 24, 1877, that he inherited a large amount of property at his father's death; that on that account "he had a great deal of business with people in this town and county, and in these relations was pre-eminently respected for honorable dealing and for a generous and obliging disposition." We learn from the same source that he never put any person to extra costs in making settlements, however complicated; that he "was a wise counselor, cautious and painstaking in all his relations;" that he did much good work on the Peterborough grammar school board, and that he was "quiet, unassuming and beneficent, charitable and kind to the distressed, ever ready to bestow, when by so doing he could do good."

Three sermons were preached at the time of the death of our subject, one of which we find in a copy of the *Examiner* of the date already given. It was preached in the church of St. Luke the Evangelist, Ashburnham, by Rev. W. C. Bradshaw, incumbent of Ashburnham. In that discourse the preacher pays a well-merited tribute to the memory of the deceased—to his eminent scholarship, his steadfast and warm attachment to the beloved church, on whose roll for nearly half a century his name appeared as "one of her faithful and devoted servants." From this sermon we learn that Mr. Burnham was ordained by Bishop Stewart, "that saintly and venerated man, whose apostolic labors are gratefully remembered by the Canadian church."

The widow of our subject was Miss Hetty Bostwick, daughter of Col. John Bostwick, of Port Stanley, Ontario, married January 4, 1831. She has five children living and has buried three. Zaccheus is a farmer at Otonabee; John is a barrister in Peterborough, now holding the offices of reeve, warden and member of the Dominion Parliament; George is a physician and surgeon in Peterborough; Charles resides in the county of Elgin, and Amelia is the wife of Robert Revell, of Woodstock, Ont.

GEORGE BURNHAM, M.D.,

PETERBOROUGH.

GEORGE BURNHAM, more than forty years a medical practitioner at Peterborough, is a son of John Burnham, who came from New Hampshire, and settled on a farm between Port Hope and Cobourg, where the son was born September 4, 1814. Reference to his father is elsewhere made in this volume in a sketch of "The Burnham Family." George was educated at the Port Hope grammar school; studied medicine in the same term with Dr. McSpaddin; attended lectures at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York; there received the

degree of M.D., and subsequently the same degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

Dr. Burnham settled in Peterborough about 1836, and since that date has been in practice here, doing an extensive business until two or three years ago, when trouble with his eyes compelled him to partially retire from practice. For several years after first settling here, his rides extended over an area of thirty miles in all directions, and sometimes even forty or fifty miles. He had the utmost confidence of the people, and many of the older settlers, still living in this vicinity, have vivid recollections of his hardships in reaching their homes, in their times of sickness, and of his kindly disposition, as well as of skill in curing them and their friends.

Dr. Burnham was for many years a member and chairman of the Peterborough school board, and did a great deal to elevate the standard of public instruction, often lecturing on scientific and other subjects pertaining to education.

He has been a member of the Baptist church for a long period, and has maintained a consistent christian character. He is a Freemason, and has been master of the Peterborough Lodge.

January 23, 1847, Miss Adeline Humphries Spalding, of Haldimand, Ont., was joined in marriage with Dr. Burnham, and had eight children. She died October 17, 1869, and four of her children are with her in the world of spirits. George Herbert, the older son living, is a physician, and connected with the London Ophthalmic Hospital; Helen Seymour is the wife of Dr. Robert P. Boucher, of Peterborough, and J. Hampden and Georgina Samanthe, are at home.

JOHN GILCHRIST, M.D.,

PORT HOPE.

MORE than sixty years ago, John Gilchrist moved from New Hampshire into Upper Canada, and practised his profession in Northumberland, Peterborough and Durham counties about forty years, educating meanwhile two of his younger brothers for the same profession. Thirty, forty and fifty years ago, he was one of the best known men in this part of the Province, and as widely esteemed as known. He is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Aiken) Gilchrist, who, at the time of his birth, February 5, 1792, were living in Bedford, N.H. His father was a farmer and miller, and afterwards moved to Goffstown in the same State, where he died in 1818.

Our subject received his medical education and diploma at New Haven, Conn., practised a few months at Goffstown, and in 1818, came to Canada, and located two miles northwest of where Cobourg now stands, two or three years later moving down to the lake shore on the present site of the town just mentioned. Sometime afterwards he removed to a new town in

Peterborough county, which he named Keene, for Keene, N. H., but did not practise there much on account of ill health, but engaged in the manufacture of flour and lumber.

A few years prior to the Canadian Rebellion of 1837-'38, Dr. Gilchrist removed to the town of Peterborough, and at the time of the rebellion was serving his constituents in the Provincial Parliament. In 1849 he settled in Port Hope, and here practised till near his death, which occurred in September, 1859.

The wife of Dr. Gilchrist was a daughter of Dr. Jonathan Gove, seventy and eighty years ago a noted physician at Goffstown, N.H.; she had nine or ten children, and died in 1847. Three sons and three daughters are yet living.

Dr. Gilchrist had three younger brothers, who were physicians and surgeons. Samuel and James Aiken studied with him and received their medical diplomas at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. Samuel practised at Port Hope, and died in 1849; James Aiken, at Cobourg, and died in 1871. Hiram Gilchrist, the younger of the four, studied with his brother Samuel, received the degree of Doctor of Medicine at Hanover, practised at Port Hope, and died in April, 1852. The four brothers were all well educated, and had a good reputation for skill and success.

D'ALTON McCARTHY, Q.C., M.P.,

BARRIE.

THE subject of this notice, son of D'Alton and Charleszina Hope (Manners) McCarthy, was born at Blackrock, near Dublin, Ireland, October 10, 1836. The McCarthys are an old Irish family. His mother was born in Edinburgh, Scotland. His grandfather was a member of the Irish Bar, and his father was a solicitor of Dublin, and of Canada, coming to this country in 1847. The family located on a farm six miles from Barrie, two years later settling in town. Our subject was educated in part in two clergymen's schools in Blackrock and Dublin, and the Barrie grammar school; studied law with D'Arcy Boulton, of Barrie; was called to the Bar at Hilary term, 1859, and has practised at his profession for twenty years in Barrie, adding also an office in Toronto in 1877.

Mr. McCarthy is of the firm of McCarthy, Boys and Pepler, one of the leading law firms in the county. He is a sound lawyer, a good counselor, and an able pleader, making a powerful impression before a jury. He excels on cross-examining witnesses, there being few barristers to match him in this respect in this part of the Province.

He was created a Queen's Counsel in December, 1872; was elected a Bencher of the Law Society of Ontario, at Easter term, 1871, under the new Act, making the benchers elective, and was re-elected at the end of the term, still being a member.

Mr. McCarthy contested North Simcoe for the House of Commons, unsuccessfully in 1872, and also in January and December, 1874; in December, 1876, on a vacancy being created by the death of Hon. J. H. Cameron, he contested the election in Cardwell, and was successful; at the general election in 1878 he declined to run again for Cardwell, but stood for the North Riding of Simcoe, and defeated his old opponent, H. H. Cook. He has been President of the Liberal-Conservative Association for the North Riding of Simcoe, since its formation in 1873.

Mr. McCarthy takes a good deal of interest in agricultural matters, and was President, first of the North Riding, then of the West Riding of Simcoe Agricultural Society, for many years, up to 1879, when a pressure of professional business compelled him to decline serving in that position any longer. He has done much to encourage a spirit of emulation among farmers.

He is a member of the Church of England.

Mr. McCarthy was first married October 21, 1867, to Emma Katharine, daughter of Edmund G. Lally, of Barrie, she dying December 24, 1870, leaving two children: the second time, July 15, 1873, to Agnes Elizabeth, relict of Richard B. Bernard, of Windsor, having two children by her.

"Caernaver," the residence of Mr. McCarthy, an enclosure of nine or ten acres, overlooking the town and the bay, is one of the most pleasant homes a traveler finds in this section of Ontario. It is fitted up with great neatness, with cedar and spruce hedges, and a great variety of trees and shrubbery, making such a place as a poet might covet.

DUNCAN McLARTY, M.D.,

ST. THOMAS.

ONE of the best educated and most successful physicians and surgeons in the county of Elgin is Dr. McLarty, who took more than ordinary pains to prepare himself for his profession. He is a son of Duncan McLarty, senior, who came from Scotland with an uncle when quite young, and became a farmer in the county of Elgin, where our subject was born on the 3rd of February, 1839. The maiden name of his mother was Sarah McIntyre, who was also of Scotch birth.

Dr. McLarty received a grammar school education; taught four or five years in his native county, and thus secured the funds for further prosecution of his studies; connected himself with the medical department of Victoria University, Toronto, from which he received the degree of M.D. in 1867; and thence proceeded to Europe, spending nearly two years there, walking the hospitals and attending lectures, becoming a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh. Thus thoroughly equipped for

professional business, Dr. McLarty returned to Canada, opened an office at St. Thomas in February, 1869, and soon had a remunerative practice.

Dr. McLarty was a member of the town school board for six or seven years; was in the town council for one term, and mayor in 1877 and 1878, making a popular chief magistrate of the town. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and has been master of the local lodge, and first principal of the Arch; is also a member of the Odd Fellow Fraternity; usually attends the Presbyterian church, and in moral as well as professional character stands high.

The Doctor has an unusually fine physique; is six feet two inches in height; well proportioned; stands perfectly erect, and weighs 220 pounds. His bearing is dignified, yet easy, and his address that of a polished gentleman.

LIEUT-COL. ALEXANDER B. BAXTER,

CHATHAM.

ALEXANDER BROWN BAXTER, chief of police, and Colonel of the 24th Battalion volunteer infantry, was born in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, June 7, 1831, his parents being Alexander and Elizabeth (Hogg) Baxter. His father was Lieutenant in the 25th and 43rd infantry; served in the Light Division of the army (under the Duke of Wellington), in Spain, and twice in the invasion of France, in the Netherlands and Ireland, and was rewarded with a medal for his services. He retired on half pay after the battle of Waterloo, but was subsequently appointed second oldest Captain of the Venezuela regiment of Horse Lancers, raised in Holland for service in South America, yet did not serve. In 1835, he brought his family to Canada; had granted to him lands on the river St. Clair and at Chatham; served in the rebellion of 1837 '38, commanding the Bear Creek Rifles, and died in Chatham in 1871, aged eighty-one years. He married Elizabeth Hogg, of Jedburgh, Roxburgshire, Scotland, and a relative of the "Ettrick Shepherd." One of his ancestors once owned the property, afterwards purchased by Sir Walter Scott, and named Abbottsford, so called because at an earlier period the Abbotts of Melrose Abbey there had a ford across the Tweed.

Col. Baxter received a common school education while the family were residing on the St. Clair river; clerked in a dry goods store in Chatham until 1851, when he went into business for himself, and has traded off and on until a recent date. He was a school trustee at one period, and part of that time chairman of the board, and in 1877 was appointed chief of police.

As it regards his military record, he was gazetted Lieutenant of the 5th battalion infantry, in February, 1856; was appointed Captain of the same in 1860; Lieutenant 1st volunteer company in 1862; Major 24th battalion in 1866; breveted Lieut.-Colonel of volunteer militia of Canada in 1878, and Lieutenant-Colonel commanding 24th, in December of the same year. He

served on the frontier at Sherbrooke, Canada East, during the St. Albans raid, in 1865; was second in command of provisional battalion at Windsor, during the Fenian raids of 1866, and has attended all the brigade camps of instruction since that date.

In October, 1855, Col. Baxter married, at Cobourg, Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Richard Brooke, of Toronto, and niece of Sir Allan Macnab; and of nine children, the fruit of this union, eight are living.

JAMES FRASER,

OTTAWA.

JAMES FRASER is a son of the late Col. Alexander Fraser, formerly of the 49th regiment, and afterwards of the New Brunswick "Fencibles," was born at Perth, county of Lanark, April 23, 1825. His father took an active part in the war with the United States, in 1812-14, and fought against General Scott, at Queenston Heights and Stony Creek, distinguishing himself especially at the latter place.

The subject of this sketch was educated at the Perth grammar school; left there at twenty years of age; settled at Bytown, now the city of Ottawa, and first had an appointment with Messrs. Z. and H. L. Wilson, who were then largely engaged in the lumber and dry goods and grocery trade, he acting as accountant and general manager. He left that firm in 1847; became deputy-sheriff of the county of Carleton, and held that position a little more than four years, and then enlisted in the mercantile business, continuing it until 1858.

On the 21st of January of that year, Mr. Fraser received his commission from the Government of Canada as clerk of the County Court, registrar of the Surrogate Court, deputy clerk of the Crown and Pleas, and clerk of Assize, of the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius in and for the county of Carleton. These respective offices he holds to the present time, and celebrated his 21st anniversary by giving a dinner to the Bar of Ottawa and practising solicitors in the city of Ottawa and county of Carleton; on which occasion the Bar thought proper to present him a very handsome silver service, composed of a silver salver with a beautiful inscription engraved thereon, an epergne, and a tea and coffee set, consisting in all of ten pieces, as well as an illuminated address suitable for such an occasion. The Ottawa, Toronto, and other Canadian papers gave a full account of that pleasant meeting, and we give, slightly condensed, the report which appeared in the Toronto *Mail*:

"On Monday evening an exceedingly pleasant re-union took place at the Rideau Club. Mr. James Fraser, the clerk of Assize and Appeals, had invited the Bar of Ottawa and a portion of the Bench to dine on the anniversary, the twenty-first anniversary, of his official appointment. The unanimity of the response to Mr. Fraser's invitation showed the unanimity of kindly feeling which prevails among the Bar for their faithful, punctilious, industrious and learned clerk of Court. The dinner was, of course, in the very best style possible at the Rideau Club; and the wines were of a character that showed the perfect sincerity of the host in asking his

guests to drink her Majesty's health. During the evening a great number of speeches were made. Mr. Fraser, in drinking *solus* the health of his guests, made a most pleasing and affecting speech, which was warmly applauded. Sir John A. Macdonald was called upon to reply for the guests, which he did in his customary style of happy lightness, combined with touching remembrances of the youth of his host, and of the manhood of his host's father, who had borne arms for his country in the old times. Sir John made more than one speech in the course of the evening, and in each he expressed the pride he felt in having had the happiness of appointing to office a man who for twenty-one years could retain in so cordial a manner the good will of the Bar of Ottawa.

"Speeches were made in reply to the toast of the Bench by Mr. Justice Gwynne and Mr. Justice Bourgeois; in response to the Bar of Ontario, by Hon. Mr. Cockburn; in response to the Bar of Quebec, by Messrs. Doutre and Carter; and in response to the Bar of Nova Scotia, by Messrs. Haliburton and Griffin. The festivity was prolonged to a late hour; but the last act was the most pleasing. At some time after midnight Mr. Robert Lees, Q.C., asking for silence, made a speech in which he said that the Bar had no idea of permitting Mr. Fraser to do all the kindness on the occasion, and that they desired to show their appreciation of Mr. Fraser by an address and a testimonial. The address was read, and the testimonial was produced. Of course the address was kindly eloquent, and the testimonial was beautiful. It consisted of a most elegant epergne and a silver dessert service of many pieces, of great value, and of chaste design. Mr. Fraser was, *bona fide*, taken by surprise; he was confused; he was affected. He made a speech which was most affecting, and which, in its broken pathos, was more eloquent than any rush of words could be. We hope that Mr. Fraser may recover his health and see many happy returns of his official anniversary."

Mr. Fraser was first married in October, 1851, to Miss Bill, of Bytown (Ottawa), she dying December 2, 1857, leaving two children, Anna Maria and Alexander James. The son is in the Department of Justice. His second marriage was on the 26th of August, 1869, to Gordon Fraser, granddaughter of Abraham A. Rapelje, the late sheriff of the district of Talbot, Upper Canada, and daughter of Henry Van Allen Rapelje, of Simcoe, late sheriff of the county of Norfolk. By her he has four children: Mabel Gordon, Henry Van Allen Alexander, John Alexander Macdonald, and Murray Nairne.

The above sketch was written in February, 1879, and on the 5th of the next month Mr. Fraser died of the disease with which he had long been afflicted. His loss was deeply felt in Ottawa, of which city he had long been a useful citizen, and where he had many warm friends.

JOHN HORSMAN,

GUELPH.

JOHN HORSMAN, the oldest and leading hardware merchant in the city of Guelph at this writing (Nov., 1879), is a native of Birmingham, England, dating his birth July 18, 1827. His father was John Horsman, senior, many years a miller, and afterwards holding a Government office; and his mother, before her marriage, was Frances Philip. The son received a good English education; sufficient for all practical business purposes; served an apprenticeship at the hardware business in his native town; in 1848 came to Canada, and after halting a short time in Toronto, located in Hamilton, where he remained as a clerk in a hardware store until 1855, when he settled in Guelph. Here he has been in constant trade for nearly a quarter

of a century. It is not a long period, and yet, besides him, there are not more than two merchants now in Guelph, who were in mercantile business here in the spring of 1855—a good illustration of the mutations of the time and changes of this changing age.

Mr. Horsman began business on a moderate scale; has expanded it from time to time, until it amounted to $125,000 per annum. He has done a wholesale as well as retail business from the start, and has withstood every financial storm, during all this trying period, commencing with 1857, in which year, and immediately following it, thousands of merchants in Canada and the United States, went down. The last three or four years have been equally as disastrous. There is no more prudent, straightforward, and successful merchant in this city than Mr. Horsman. He has done some public work in the town council, and the board of education, and has been a magistrate for twenty years or more. He is a member of the Church of England, was for some time warden of the same, and is a man of sterling christian standing.

His political affiliations are with the Conservative party, in the welfare of which he takes much interest and has a high position; being president of the Conservative Association for the south riding of Wellington.

The wife of Mr. Horsman was Miss Elizabeth Worsfold, of the township of Eramosa, county of Wellington, their marriage taking place in September, 1860. They have four children: John Edward, Frances Alexandra Whitton, Emma May and Laura Louise.

HON. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE,

TORONTO.

IN a book of this character, where our space is limited, we can only briefly sketch the principal events of Mr. Mackenzie's life, laying the foundation for the more extended notice which will occupy an important place in the history of Canada.

He was born near Dunkeld on the 28th of January, 1822, being third son of the late Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, of Logierait, Perthshire, Scotland, by Mary, second daughter of Mr. Donald Fleming, of the same parish, both well-known families in Athol and Strathtay. His paternal grandfather was Mr. Malcolm Mackenzie, of Strathtummel.

Our subject was educated at the public schools of Moulin, Dunkeld, and Perth, enjoying no higher facilities, owing to the death of his father, which left him, at the age of fourteen, to push his own way in life. Mr. Mackenzie, however, has made up for the lack of a University course, by being a hard student ever since, and has acquired not only an accurate knowledge of general literature, but of political, constitutional, industrial, and social history, such as few possess. Previous to emigrating to Canada, in 1842, he learned the business of a builder and contractor, and after settling at Sarnia, Ontario, where he first made his home in Canada, he

engaged in the business of a contractor. There was, however, something in Mr. Mackenzie's nature which destined him for other spheres of usefulness than pursuing private affairs. Liberal in sentiment, and thoroughly imbued with the spirit of reform, a good speaker and a logical and ready writer, he took a prominent part in the political movements of the Reform party, under the leadership of Messrs. Baldwin and Lafontaine. For some years he very ably conducted at Lambton, Ont., a Reform journal, called the *Lambton Shield*, and in every way he could largely contributed to the successful results of the exciting political movements, from 1850 to 1864. In 1861 Mr. Mackenzie was elected from Lambton to represent that constituency in the Canada Assembly, and held his seat until Confederation was accomplished, after which, at the first general election (1867) he was returned to the Commons for the same seat. By repeated re-elections, whenever an election took place, he still continues to serve in this capacity. He also represented West Middlesex in the Provincial Parliament of Ontario, from the general election in 1871, until October, 1872, when he resigned. In Parliament he at once became a recognized leader of the Reform party, simply by individual force of character and natural ability. From the time he entered the Commons until 1873, he was the leader of the Ontario opposition, and in this year was elected leader of the whole opposition party. November 5, 1873, upon the resignation of Sir John Macdonald, Mr. Mackenzie was called on to form a new administration, which he succeeded in doing within two days, when he and his colleagues were sworn of the Privy Council, Mr. Mackenzie taking, in addition to the Premiership, the office of Minister of Public Works, and continuing in office until his resignation after the defeat of the Reform party at the general election in September, 1878.

Several important public measures owe their existence to Mr. Mackenzie as a private member, viz: the Act amending the Assessment Act of U. C. (1863); that consolidating and amending the Acts relating to the Assessment of Property, U. C. (1866); and the highly useful measure for providing means of egress from Public Buildings (1866). As chairman of committee on municipal and assessment laws (1866), he wrote and framed the greater part of the General Act on Municipal Corporations, &c. All the measures of his Government, including the enactment of a stringent election law, with the trial of election petitions by judges, and vote by ballot; the abolition of the real estate qualification of members; the inspection of produce and weights and measures; the better administration of penitentaries; the enactment of the marine telegraph law, which virtually abolishes the monopoly of the cable company; the establishment of a Dominion military college, and the improvement of the militia system; the enlargement of the canals; the permanent organization of the civil service; the establishment of a Supreme Court for the Dominion; the reduction of postage to and from the United States; the free delivery of postal matter in cities and towns; the opening of direct mail communication with the West Indies; the construction of a transcontinental telegraph line; the better administration of Government railways; an improved copyright law; the adoption of a final

route for the Pacific Railway; the opening of negotiations, conducted on our behalf by our own delegate in person, between Canada and the United States, for the establishment of an equitable reciprocity treaty between the two countries; a new Insolvent law; and the establishment of a territorial government for the great North-West, have all been more or less moulded and directed by him. In addition, two very important questions, which for some time agitated the the public mind and threatened the gravest complications—the Manitoba amnesty and the New Brunswick school questions—were satisfactorily adjusted during Mr. Mackenzie's administration.

He is a member of the Baptist church, and holds his religious opinion conscientiously and firmly. Mr. Mackenzie has been twice married. His first wife was Helen, daughter of the late William Neil, Esq., of Irvine, Scotland, who died January 2, 1852. His second wife is Jane, eldest daughter of the late Robert Syne, Esq., of Perthshire, Scotland, to whom Mr. Mackenzie was married June 17, 1853. He has only one child, who is the wife of Rev. John Thompson, Presbyterian minister of Sarnia.

LIEUT-COL. ALEXANDER M. ROSS, M.P.P.,

GODERICH.

THE subject of this sketch, who is one of the oldest settlers still living in Goderich, was born in Dundee, Scotland, April 20, 1829. He is the son of Colin and Elizabeth (McLagan) Ross, natives of Dundee. Mr. Ross came to Canada and settled in Goderich, in 1833, and Mrs. Ross followed with her sons in 1834.

Here Colin Ross, who had been in the Linen Company's Bank in the old country, entered into the mercantile business, which he followed for some years. He died about 1850. His widow, mother of Col. Ross, died in 1878.

Alexander was educated in the common schools of Goderich. At the age of 14 his parents, believing all young men in Canada should learn a trade, apprenticed him to a carpenter and joiner, at which trade he worked for about six years. He then, at the age of 20, entered the Bank of Upper Canada as a clerk, in which he remained until 1856, when he received the appointment of Paymaster on the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, under construction, and remained in that position until the road was completed two years later. In June, 1858, he was appointed treasurer of the county, and still holds that office, his financial knowledge and abilities having been of material advantage to the county on many important occasions.

In 1866 an agency of the Royal Canadian Bank was opened in Goderich, and Col. Ross was appointed manager, which position he held until 1869, when, on the suspension of the Bank, the agency was closed.

In 1870 the Canadian Bank of Commerce took up the vacancy created by the closing of

route for the Pacific Railway; the opening of the [illegible] by a government legislative session; the Canadian and the Dominion [illegible] the establishment of an immediate representative [illegible] the two territories [illegible] the establishment of a territorial government [illegible] the great North West [illegible] and [illegible] which [illegible] the [illegible] Manitoba [illegible] and the North [illegible] Mr. Mack [illegible] administration [illegible] Mr. Mills [illegible] Mr. Mills [illegible] Mr. [illegible] His second [illegible]

[illegible] NAPIER MILLS, M.P.P.

Gentleman.

[illegible] April 29 [illegible] Mr. Mills [illegible]

the Royal Canadian, and Col. Ross was asked to take the management; he accepted, and still fills the responsible position of manager of that institution.

At the time of the Trent affair, in 1861-2, when war looked imminent between the United States and Great Britain, Col. Ross organized an Artillery Company in Goderich, and was appointed its Captain. He and the company were out on the frontier on service for several months in 1866, during the Fenian raid. In the autumn of that year the volunteer companies in the county were organized into a battalion, and Captain Ross was made its Lieut.-Colonel, which rank he still holds.

In the general election for the Ontario Parliament in 1875, he was nominated as the Liberal candidate to contest the West Riding of Huron, then first formed into a separate Riding, and was elected over his opponent, Mr. Davison. He was re-elected in June, 1879, by a largely increased majority. He is a staunch Reformer, and has taken a prominent position in the House on financial and municipal questions.

He is a member of the Church of England, a liberal supporter of St. George's church, Goderich, and of benevolent societies generally. In November, 1852, he married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Kydd, formerly postmaster in Goderich, by whom he has had seven children, all yet living. The eldest, Helen, is married to H. W. C. Meyer, barrister, of Wingham. Col. Ross stands high in the estimation of the people of Huron, as evidenced by the many responsible positions he continues to fill; and the esteem and respect of the people has been secured through their confidence in his sound judgment and good common sense, and by a consistent course of strict integrity and truthfulness, a high sense of honor, and a courteous demeanor.

JAMES D. EDGAR,

TORONTO.

JAMES D. EDGAR is a native of Lower Canada, and was born August 10, 1841. His father was James Edgar, one of the family of Edgars of Keithock, Forfarshire, Scotland, who in 1840 married in his native land a daughter of the Rev. David Fleming, of Linlithgowshire, and with his newly-married wife emigrated to and settled in Canada in the same year. Our subject was educated at Lennoxville grammar school, and at private schools in the city of Quebec and in Ontario; studied law with the late Hon. J. H. Cameron; was admitted an attorney in Easter term and called to the Bar, Upper Canada, in Michaelmas term, 1864; began practice in partnership with the present Judge Strong, of the supreme court in Toronto, and later, with Mr. F. Fenton, now county crown attorney of York; at present is head of the law firm of Messrs. Edgar, Ritchie and Malone.

In 1866, Mr. Edgar was elected for St. George's ward in the city council. In 1871 he was

nominated by the Reformers, in the county of Monck, for the Local House, but at the subsequent election was defeated by only five votes. At the general election held in the following year he contested the same constituency for the Commons, and although a Conservative township had been added, he secured the seat by forty-one majority. While in Parliament he was elected the party-whip for the Opposition and took an active part in the overthrow of the Sir John Macdonald Government on the Pacific Scandal question. At the general election in 1874 Mr. Edgar was defeated for the same seat, Mr. L. McCallum defeating him by thirty-one votes. In the same year he was sent by the Government on a mission to the Province of British Columbia to negotiate for a modification of the terms of Union. His negotiations resulted in his presenting to the Provincial Government proposals with reference to the construction of the Canada Pacific railway, which were afterward adopted by Lord Carnarvon, the Imperial Secretary of State for the Colonies, and which have been known as the "Carnarvon Terms."

During his absence in British Columbia, he was nominated by the Reform convention in South Oxford, but owing to certain parties refusing to abide the nomination, the Reform vote was divided and Mr. Edgar defeated. On his return from the North-West, he contested the new election held in Monck, on account of Mr. McCallum being unseated for bribery, and was again defeated, though by only four votes. In 1876, when the seat for South Ontario became vacant, by the death of Hon. Malcolm Cameron, Mr. Edgar was nominated by the Reform party to contest the county against the Hon. T. N. Gibbs. Of his nomination, the Toronto *Globe* spoke as follows:—

"The Reformers of South Ontario have our hearty congratulations for having secured a standard bearer so well qualified to represent them either on the public platform or in the House of Commons. Mr. Edgar's repeated gallant contests in the county of Monck—which was gerrymandered expressly to secure it against his assaults—have shown great energy of character and thorough devotion to the political party with which he has been so long and so prominently allied. In the House of Commons, while one of its members, his services were heartily recognized by all his associates; and his character for fairness, and honorable conduct towards his opponents in the House and in his election contests, won the good will and respect even of those who differed with him."

After a very warm contest, in which the Prime Minister and prominent members of the Opposition took part, Mr. Edgar was beaten by a small majority in South Ontario. At the general election in 1878 he was again defeated in Monck by the same opponent as formerly. He has always been an earnest Reformer in politics, and was secretary of the Provincial Reform Association from 1867 until 1876, taking an active part in nearly every general election up to the present time; was one of the organizers and first president of the Toronto Reform Literary and Debating Club, and was formerly president of the Ontario Literary Society, a well-known society at one time. In addition to his other labors, Mr. Edgar has done considerable work with his pen; in 1863 he was legal editor of the Toronto *Globe*, and also of the Montreal *Trade Review*. In 1864-'69 and '75, published annotated editions of the Canadian Insolvent Law; in

1866, published a brief work on contracts and sales of real estate, entitled a "Manual for Dealers in Land;" was a frequent contributor to the *Canadian Monthly*, *Belford's Magazine*, and other periodicals, and at Montreal in 1874, took the prize for Canadian national songs, his prize poem being "This Canada of Ours." In 1878 he published a political pamphlet on "Agricultual Protection," which had a large circulation, in favour of free trade.

On the organization of the Ontario Pacific Junction Railway company, in December, 1879, he was elected its President. Mr. Edgar was married September 5, 1865, to Matilda, daughter of the late Thomas G. Ridout, cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada.

HENRY MITTLEBERGER,

ST. CATHARINES.

HENRY MITTLEBERGER, an early settler in St. Catharines, was born in Montreal, January 20, 1802. His father, John Mittleberger, a German by descent, and a Royalist, left Philadelphia for Canada, prior to the outbreak of the colonies in 1775. In 1817 Henry, came into the Niagara district, and four years later, at the request of William H. Merritt, came to St. Catharines to take charge of the post office, Mr. Merritt being postmaster at that time. A few years afterwards Mr. Mittleberger became a merchant, and also, in a short time a banker, being, at first, agent for the City Bank of Montreal, then for the Commercial of Kingston, and finally manager of the Bank of Montreal.

When he first located here there was only one store and a few houses, mainly on St. Paul street. He bought fifteen acres where he now resides, corner of James and Duke streets, and at that time it was covered with timber, largely pine. Subsequently he purchased seventy-five or eighty acres north of Welland Avenue, laid it out in lots, and it was settled long ago.

He retired from business in comfortable circumstances nearly twenty-five years ago. On the 21st of May, 1833, eighty-four magistrates were appointed for the Niagara district, which included what is now the counties of Lincoln, Welland and Haldimand, and of those eighty-four officers, Mr. Mittleberger is the only one now living. In "Keele's Justice" he has a printed list of these eighty-four men, and checked off their names as they died, his only remaining unchecked.

In the rebellion of 1837-'38 he commanded the "5th Lincoln," and has since been an artillery officer, forming a battery with two guns.

Mr. Mittleberger may be said to have originated the fire department of St Catharines, and was for years the leading man in that department, spending his own money in purchasing and equipping machines.

He was one of the first five members of the village council, and was a reeve in the days

when the county council met at Niagara. He has a vivid recollection of the condition of the roads between St. Catharines and the then county town, at certain seasons of the year.

Mr. Mittleberger was first married to Miss Ingersoll, county of Oxford, she living only one year. His present wife was Eliza Ann Adams, daughter of George Adams, an old settler in the Niagara district, and a soldier in the war of 1812-'14, six children being the fruit of this union. Only two of them, both sons, are living. William Adams, the elder, is treasurer of the city of St. Catharines, and clerk of the Division Court, and Charles A. is in the Imperial Bank of Canada, St. Catharines.

The above sketch was written in August, 1879, and on the 25th of December, Mr. Mittleberger died.

GEORGE A. CLEMENT,

NIAGARA.

SOON after the close of the American revolution, several families of the name of Clement, being United Empire Loyalists, moved into British Provinces. The names of two of them, both Lewis Clement, are mentioned in Sabine's "Loyalists," though neither of them settled in Upper Canada. Another man of that name, John Putman Clement, of German descent, an officer on the royal side in the war of the revolution, and born in the District of New York, July 21, 1759, came from the Mohawk Valley, and settled in the township of Niagara, and married Mary Ball, who had thirteen children. He died in 1858. These children, in the order of their birth, were Lewis, Margaret, Catharine, Jemima, Mary Elizabeth, James, Margaret, Ann Butler, Caroline, Peter Ball, Joseph and George B. Augustus. Of these thirteen children, two or three lived to a great age, and four are yet living. Lewis the first born, mentioned elsewhere more fully in this work, died at 92 years of age; Catharine—Mrs. Ball, of Thorold—born May 18, 1791, is still living, and nearing her 90th year; and Mary Elizabeth—Mrs. Aikman, of Windsor—born October 10, 1796, is also living. Of the sons, Peter B. and George A. are living. The former born February 7, 1806, first married Miss Elizabeth Deusler, of Niagara, who had thirteen children; his present wife being Caroline Clayton. He lives at Virgil, four miles west of the town of Niagara, having lately become blind. In his prime he was quite an active and influential man, and for years was collector of customs at Queenston.

Our subject, the youngest of the thirteen children, was born in the township of Niagara six miles from the old town of Niagara, April 30, 1813. He received a very moderate education, limited to reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic; spent from fourteen to nineteen years of age in a store in the town of Niagara; farmed, from 1832, all but two years when out

of health, to 1851, and since that date has been in the mercantile trade in town, all but two or three years.

Mr. Clement has been a magistrate for thirty years or more; has also held the offices of town clerk, councilor and reeve, and in many ways has made himself useful.

January 4, 1837, Mr. Clement married Hannah Ball, daughter of John C. Ball, in his day a prominent citizen of Niagara, and she is the mother of five children, only two of them, a son and daughter now living: John Mewburn, who has a wife and two children, and is in the store with his father, and Fanny Amelia, who is deaf and dumb, and resides with her parents.

The family have their membership in St. Mark's Episcopal church, of which the father and son have both been wardens. There is not a more respected family in the town.

GEORGE HILLIARD, M.P.,

PETERBOROUGH.

GEORGE HILLIARD, lumber merchant and manufacturer, and member of Parliament for the west riding of the county of Peterboro,' is a native of the county of Dundas, Ontario, and was born at Morrisburg, on the 28th of May, 1826. The family went into Great Britain from Normandy with William the Conqueror. Christopher Hilliard, the father of our subject, was a native of Ireland, born the 25th December, 1789, at Tralee, county of Kerry. He had three brothers, all of whom, with himself, obtained commissions in the army. William, the eldest brother, had a commission in the 63rd regiment; Robert, the second, in the 89th. Both died in the West Indies. Christopher, the third son, and Morgan, the fourth, went into the 5th regiment. Morgan was killed in the first battle he went into, viz, Talavera. Christopher entered the British army at the age of 18 years as Lieutenant and served in the following general engagements; all between July, 1809, and April, 1814:—Talavera, Badajos, Busago, Almedia, or Fuentes D'Onoro, Salamanca, Cuidad Rodrego, Vittoria, Nive, Nivelle, Orthes, Toulouse. He was also engaged in several hard fought battles in the Pyrenees. The noble 5th regiment, to which he belonged, occupied the left wing in the battle of Talavera, which withstood the spirited attack of the French light dragoons. The brunt of the battle fell upon the left wing, which held their position for eight hours, until relieved by the 48th regiment, and routed the enemy. In 1814 the regiment was ordered to America, and returned the same year to the continent; remained there five years, and was then ordered to the West Indies. Not caring to take a wife and two children there, he retired on half pay, then returned to Canada, and settled in Williamsburgh. He married Catharine, second daughter of Daniel Myer, in the year 1814, while the regiment was in Canada. Her ancestors, on her father's side, came from Darmstadt, in Germany, and first settled in the Mohawk valley in Scoharie county, New York. Her mother's ancestors were also

of German descent; came to the country about the same time as the Myers; also settled in Schoharie county. Both families were Loyalists. The Myer family, upon the breaking out of the American revolution, came to Canada and settled in Williamsburgh, preferring to sacrifice their property in the United States, than to give up the old flag. By so doing, their property, which was very valuable, being composed of mills, in two counties, was confiscated. Williamsburgh was at that time little better than a wilderness, and exposed them to great hardships, necessitating them to twice endure the inconvenience of pioneer life.

Christopher and Catherine Hilliard had eleven children, six sons and five daughters, of whom three sons and four daughters are still living. The youngest son, Arthur Wellesley, now dead, was named after the noble Duke of Wellington.

Mr. Hilliard received an ordinary English education in the common school of Morrisburg; at fifteen years of age became a clerk there in a store; in 1847 moved to Peterboro,' where he continued in the situation of a clerk until 1852; had the management of the lumber business for another man from the last date until 1861, when he went into the same business for himself, and still continues it, manufacturing from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 feet of sawn lumber annually.

Mr. Hilliard has attended very closely to his business, with the exception of being a trustee of the Collegiate Institute at Peterboro', he has held no civil office, we believe, until he was elected to the House of Commons by the Conservative party, in the autumn of 1878. He is on the committees on railways and telegraphs, and banking and commerce, and is a rather quiet member of the House, doing more work than talking.

Mr. Hilliard is a steward and trustee of the George street Methodist church, Peterboro,' of which he has been a communicant, and is a man of solid christian character.

He was married, in 1862, to Miss Eliza G. Gove, of Ackworth, New Hampshire, daughter of Hon. Jonathan Gove, for years a member of the New Hampshire legislature, the Goves for more than half a century being one of the leading families in that State; they have five children and have lost two.

LEWIS CLEMENT,

ST. CATHARINES.

LEWIS CLEMENT, who died at St. Catharines on the 30th of March, 1879, in his 92nd year, was born at Niagara, September 24, 1786, being a son of John Clement, a United Empire Loyalist from the Mohawk valley, New York. His father owned slaves in that State, and brought them with him at the close of the revolution, and liberated them, settling on a farm six miles from Niagara. The family is of German pedigree. Lewis worked on the farm

till past his majority, and then became a merchant at Niagara. The last fifteen or twenty years of his life he spent with relatives at St. Catharines and Thorold.

He was Lieutenant of artillery, under Lt.-Col. Kerby in the war of 1812-'14; had command of battery guns at Queenston, October, 13, 1812, and was wounded three times at the battle of Chippawa, July 5, 1814, where he commanded a company. He served six months in the rebellion, 1837-'38; offered his services at the time of the "Trent Affair," 1861, and at that of the Fenian raid, 1866; walked seventeen miles on the way to Fort Erie, at the age of seventy-nine years.

Mr. Clement was twice married—the first time to Margaret Crysler, of the county of Lincoln, and the second time, to Mrs. Frances Fish, widow of Capt. Fish, her maiden name being Peters. He had four sons and one daughter by his first wife, and no children by the second. Only one child, the daughter Elizabeth, survives him. She is the wife of Charles Peters Camp, bookkeeper for Hunter, Murray and Cleveland, St. Catharines.

No truer patriot ever lived in the Niagara District than Capt. Clement. He was ready, at any time, to march in his country's defence, and when nearly eighty years of age, shamed the young men by his superior promptness in offering his services to defend the land of his adoption.

He was a life-long member of the Episcopal church, and a true christian patriot, and his memory is cherished most tenderly by a very large circle of friends.

ABSALOM S. ALLAN

CLIFFORD.

ABSALOM SHADE-ALLAN, one of the leading merchants and citizens of Clifford, and reeve of this village, is a native of Waterloo county, Ontario, and was born near Preston, November 26, 1843. His father, Alexander Allan, was an advocate in the city of Aberdeen, Scotland; married Ann Davidson, sister of the late John Davidson, of Galt; came to Canada in the spring of the year our subject was born; was for several years superintendent of schools for Wellington district, and died in 1855.

Our subject attended the common school at Preston for several years, and afterwards gave four years to study in the grammar school at Elora; finished his education at the normal school, Toronto, where he obtained a first-class certificate, teaching meanwhile one year during this period, at the village of Alma. He then entered as bookkeeper the establishment of J. M. Fraser, of Elora, where he remained four years.

In 1868, Mr. Allan came to Clifford; went into trade as a partner in the firm of Geo.

McDonald and Co., in 1869, afterwards in the firm of Allan and Biggar, and for the last four years has been alone in general merchandise, being a straightforward, popular man.

He was appointed a commissioner for taking affidavits in 1874, and a justice of the peace in 1877; was the first reeve of the village, when it was incorporated in 1874; served two consecutive years, and after being out three years, is again (1879), holding the same office. As the head of the municipality of the village, he looks well to its interests, no other man in the place having its welfare more at heart.

He is a member of Knox Presbyterian church, an elder and the treasurer of the same, and an earnest christian worker. At one period he superintended the Sunday school of his church in the village, and now holds the same position in a mission school in the country. He is a strong temperance man, and an untiring advocate of total abstinence principles. Mr. Allan is a Reformer; very liberal in his political views, but a strong advocate of the claims of his political confrères when they are up for office, and is treasurer of the West Riding Reform Association.

He is Past Master of the Clifford Lodge of Free Masons, and an Odd Fellow.

The wife of Mr. Allan was Kate, second daughter of Noah Bullock, deceased, of Clifford, their marriage being dated June 9, 1871.

HENRY CROTTY,

INGERSOLL.

AMONG the few men now living in Ingersoll who have had a taste of pioneer life, is Henry Crotty, one of the first men to locate on the north side of the Thames river. He was born in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, January 12, 1812, his parents being Henry Crotty, gentleman farmer, and Mary Antony. His paternal grandmother was a Cashel, a somewhat noted Irish family. In 1831, Henry Crotty, senior, emigrated with his family to Canada, coming directly to Ingersoll. There was then a small village here on the south side of the Thames river, but only two log cabins on the north side, just east of Thames street. The family reached here in November, and the winter following young Henry and his older brother, Richard, made an opening of eight or ten acres in the forest, unbroken before. A small beginning at farming was made the next season: new openings and more extensive sowing and planting were made from year to year, and from that humble start in 1832 our subject has carried on farming to this date. He had two hundred acres in what is now the town of Ingersoll, and another hundred outside the corporation. No inconsiderable portion of the original farm in the town was divided into lots, and sold long ago; and latterly the disposing of such property, and the building and care of houses and shops on other lots has absorbed much of Mr. Crotty's time. The

natural rise of his property and his careful handling of it placed him in very comfortable circumstances years ago.

He has been a magistrate for a quarter of a century or more; was chairman of the school board a long time, and in the town council several terms, and is deputy returning officer, both for Provincial and Dominion elections.

His politics have always been Conservative, and he has taken a lively interest in Governmental affairs; is firm in all his views, political and religious; is a member of the Church of England, and has been a delegate to the Diocesan Synod of Huron for the last twenty years, and is also a delegate from the diocese of Huron to the Provincial Synod held at Montreal. He was warden of St. James' church, Ingersoll, a number of years, and bears an excellent character.

In October, 1840, Mr. Crotty was joined in wedlock with Miss Margaret MacNab, a native of Limerick, Ireland. They have lost two children and have ten living. William, the eldest son, has a family, and lives in Chicago; the others are unmarried.

JOHN COOK,

NEWMARKET.

JOHN COOK, clerk of the Division Court for North York, is a son of John and Hannah (Winter) Cook, and was born in Portsmouth, England, March 5, 1817. He received a fair English education; at thirteen years of age went to sea; sailed for six years on the Atlantic Ocean, and in the Mediterranean Sea; crossed to Canada in 1836, and was for seven years on the fresh water lakes.

In the rebellion of 1837-'38 he was a volunteer; was at the Windmill, and was one of the men selected to reconnoitre by daylight around Navy Island, and was fired at a hundred times or more. Previous to starting, a shell burst over the heads of himself and associates, and scattered its contents around their boat.

Mr. Cook taught school several years at Oakville, Rednersville and Tyendinaga, being six years of this time among the Indians near the Bay of Quinté.

He subsequently kept hotel two or three years at Shannonville and Belleville; was a bookkeeper about the same length of time at Mill Island, on the Bay of Quinté, and Rome, N.Y.; had a flour and feed store in the latter place until the panic of 1859, when he paid a visit to his native country, and upon his return to Canada, held a position at Toronto in the registrar's office, first as clerk, and then as deputy. In 1863 Mr. Cook settled in Newmarket, being deputy-registrar for six years, and clerk of the Division Court since 1869.

Mr. Cook is a member of the Methodist church of Canada, a trustee of the same, an ex-

horter and an earnest christian worker. He is also a strong temperance man, a leader in that cause in Newmarket, and untiring in his efforts to have the traffic in intoxicating liquors done away with.

December 15, 1836, Mr. Cook married Miss Ann Jackman, who was from Sussex, England, they have lost four children, and have five living, all of whom are settled in life.

RICHARD MARTIN, Q.C.,

HAMILTON.

RICHARD MARTIN was born in 1824, near to, and partly educated in, the city of Dublin, Ireland, is eldest son of sheriff Martin, and eldest grandson of Col. Richard Martin, of Connemara, both of whom receive more detailed mention on page 92 of this volume. But for the barring of the entail by his grandfather and uncle—the late Thomas Barnwall Martin, who was at the time of his death, and for many years previous, member of the county of Galway in the British parliament—the subject of this sketch would now be the owner of the extensive estate of Connemara in Ireland, the inheritance from time immemorial of the Martins of Galway, in which event he would probably never have seen Canada, remaining instead simply an Irishman whose operations would be confined to a small island instead of being, as he now is, a Canadian with rather more than half a continent to operate in. As it was, however, when nearly ten years old he came with his father to Canada, settling near York, on the Grand river. After spending some few years there, he was sent to school in the winter of 1840 to the late Dr. Rae, of Hamilton. Later, he began the study of law with the late Samuel Black Freeman, of the same place, and finished with Judge Sullivan, of Toronto; was called to the Bar in 1846; and immediately began practice in partnership with the late George S. Tiffany, in Hamilton, and soon became a prominent member of the Bar, a position he has ever since retained, first as junior partner of the legal firm of Tiffany and Martin, afterwards as senior partner of the law firm of R. and J. R. Martin, and of R. and E. Martin, and at present of Martin and Carscallen.

Shortly after being admitted to the Bar, Mr. Martin was appointed a crown prosecutor, being the first outsider to receive that honor, and at once entered upon his duties, unsuspicious of the ill-feeling created amongst the favored ones of the Toronto Bar, who had previously had a monopoly of all such government patronage, they rightly conjecturing that an outside appointment might prove a dangerous precedent, injurious to what they considered their rightful perquisites. Mr. Martin's circuit extended as far as Goderich, which was then considered to be in the wilderness, and almost wholly cut off from communication with the rest of the world. Upon his return, he found himself for awhile the best abused man in Canada, his name paraded in various newspapers, accompanied by all imaginable imputations of inexperience, incapa-

city, etc., but he soon quashed the "tempest in a teapot" effectually, and in a manner that some of his contemporaries very likely still remember.

The subject of this memoir, commenced his political life as a Baldwin Reformer, which he continued to be until that party was broken up, and its leader, the late Hon. Robert Baldwin, driven from public life by the crisis which converted what was left of that party into what is now known as the Grits. When that occurred, many, and among them the late Hon. Robert Spence and the subject of this memoir, left that party and became and ever after remained supporters of Sir John Macdonald. While Mr. Spence remained in public life, the subject of this sketch was continued by Sir John's administration as one of its crown prosecutors, and as such was engaged in the conviction and dispersion of the notorious Townsend gang, the first aggregation of dangerous tramps known in Canada. Some of that gang were shot while resisting or evading arrest, two were hanged at Cayuga, and one imprisoned for life in the penitentiary for the robbery and murder of Mr. Nelles. In those days the stream of justice was not impeded or diverted by the influence of party partizans, nor by the mawkish skim milk and water sentimentality from which we at a later date have suffered so much, and the consequence was that for several years after those executions that species of crime was unknown in Upper Canada. When Hon. Mr. Mowat's administration came into power, although politically opposed to that ministry, Mr. Martin's name appeared at the head of the long list of Queen's Counsel for Ontario, then published.

Mr. Martin was married in 1858 to Miss Cunningham, of Donegal, Ireland, by whom he has a family of four sons and four daughters.

GEORGE B. SMITH,

TORONTO.

AMONG the younger wholesale houses in Toronto which are yearly growing in importance, and which, judging by their constantly increasing trade, are rivalling the old established firms in pushing business with energy, foresight and success, the importing dry goods house of Messrs. G. B. Smith and Henderson is deserving of mention in a work which treats of self-made men. George Byron Smith, the senior member, very justly ranks in this class of citizens. He is a native of Ontario, and was born in the village of Newtonville, county of Durham, on the 7th of March, 1839. His paternal grandfather came from the State of New York many years ago and settled near Cobourg, Ont., where was born the father of our subject, N. C. Smith. The latter was for some time engaged in tilling the soil, but after his removal to Newtonville his business was that of general merchandising. The maiden name of the mother of G. B.

Smith was Sarah W. Bates, whose grandfather on her father's side came from the State of Vermont, sometime during the latter part of the last century, since which time the family have been loyal Canadians, her father serving the Crown in the war of 1812.

Like many other self-made men of to-day, our subject received but a limited education, such in fact as could be obtained in the public school of his native village. At the age of thirteen he entered his father's store as a clerk, and remained there for nine years. Here under his father's care he early learned habits of industry, thrift and steadiness, which have been invaluable in after years. This experience also gave him a practical business education, and a knowledge of men and affairs, such as cannot be learned at school. In 1861, desirous of starting in business for himself, he selected St. Mary's as a promising site, and purchased a stock of goods in Montreal and opened a retail store at this place. If to start with nothing and become successful, constitutes a self-made man, then no one more properly deserves the distinction than Mr. Smith. His first stock of goods was obtained on credit on the strength of his father's well-earned reputation among the Montreal wholesale merchants. But it was speedily paid for, and many others in succession, for his business in St. Mary's rapidly increased, and within three years he controlled the largest retail trade within the place, his name being a familiar household word throughout the country for twenty miles or more around. This prosperous yearly increase continued until 1875, when he took into partnership two of his former employées—Duncan Henderson and Jeremiah White. Sometime previously he had added a wholesale branch to his business, and he now decided to remove this department to Toronto, which he did, opening a store on Wellington street under the firm-name of Messrs. G. B. Smith and Henderson. Since then his home has been in Toronto, and the sales of the firm have been constantly increasing up to the present, showing a constant, healthy development. They are now located at 43 Yonge street in much more commodious quarters than previously where they keep on hand a general assortment of imported and domestic dry goods. They have, by fair dealing, gained for themselves an enviable reputation as a reliable firm to do business with. Mr. Smith continues in the retail business in St. Mary's where it is conducted under the name of White and Co., being the largest in that part of the country. Mr. Smith is purely a business man, giving to the management and oversight of his store personal and constant attention, with no ambition to be other than a practical, energetic and go-ahead merchant. He has worked his own way in the world, and, by his untiring zeal and activity, has won success and position. While in St. Mary's he identified himself with the interests of the place, being well known as a public-spirited and influential citizen, and serving two years in the town council. Feeling that it was robbing his business of valuable time, he has ever since avoided outside matters.

In politics Mr. Smith is a thorough Reformer, and takes an active interest in political affairs, but is never an office-seeker, and in religious views favours the Presbyterian church, where he attends with his family.

In 1861 he was married in Port Hope to Maria, daughter of William Allen, a farmer of the township of Hope, and by this union has two children.

In social as well as in commercial circles Mr. Smith has many friends. He is well informed on all the leading questions of the day, having by judicious reading and study amply made up for any lack of early schooling.

JOHN WINER,

HAMILTON.

FEW men are as conversant with the rise and growth of the city of Hamilton, during the last half century, as the subject of this notice. For fifty years he has been in business here, and of all the astonishing changes which have taken place in that time he has been an interested witness, and has contributed his share to make the city what it is. When he first came here, most of the land on which the city is built, was farming property. There were but two stores and one tavern, and very little business for even them to do. North of the Bay was a considerable tract of timber, through which but one road led from the village to the water. As one of the "old settlers" who has been and still is actively connected with Hamiltonian progress, John Winer may well be ranked as one of its representative men.

He was born in the township of Durham, Green county, New York, in August, 1800. He is of German descent on the side of his father, who was Dr. Andrew Winer, a well-known physician in his time. In 1811 the family moved to Auburn in the same State, where our subject was principally educated, and where he lived until 1821. In this year he visited the Niagara District, Upper Canada, where he spent the next nine years, living in different places engaged in no particular business. In 1830 he settled in Hamilton and opened a drug store. Here his home has since been, and with gratifying success (though once burned out) he has continued in the same business. There are none others in Hamilton, and probably few in the Dominion, who have run a business for a similar period preserving throughout a reputation untarnished, and a credit uninjured. All others who were in business here even ten years after (1840) have either failed, died, or sold out. Mr. Winer conducted his business alone until 1853, when a partnership was formed with Mr. Lyman Moore, which continued for four years, and was then dissolved. Mr. George Rutherford a former apprentice and clerk was then taken into partnership, and the firm of John Winer and Co., as it exists to-day, was formed. Since 1862, the retail department has been wholly discontinued in favor of the wholesale, and they have built up an immense and profitable business. In 1863 they started a glass manufactory which has since become an important branch of their business. Especially during the last year or so it has rapidly increased, furnishing employment sometimes to as many as 250 men and boys.

In 1876, Mr. Winer became president of the Canada Fire and Marine Insurance Company, a position he still holds. Although it lost heavily in the great St. John fire, the company is a successful one, and it is largely owing to his being at its head that it has secured the confidence of the people.

Always interested in the affairs of the city, Mr. Winer was for many years an active participant in municipal matters. For eight years previous to obtaining the city charter in 1844, he was charman of the Board of Police, the then governing body of the city, and has spent about twenty years altogether in the council, in addition to being a magistrate for a quarter of a century.

In politics Mr. Winer has taken little interest until within a few years, and is a firm adherent of the Conservative cause. In religious views he is an Episcopal, and worships in Christ's church cathedral.

In 1822, he married Sarah Ryan, daughter of a farmer living near Beaver Dam, Ontario, by which union there were one son and three daughters. The son studied medicine, and in 1854, took up his residence in Chicago, where he became a physician of considerable distinction. He was a surgeon in the Union army during the rebellion, and died in Chicago in 1873.

Mrs. Winer as well as her husband has a vivid recollection of the exciting events and stormy times of 1812-'14. It was near her home that Col. Fitzgibbon with about one hundred regulars and a few Indians, captured by a successful ruse, nearly seven hundred Americans, and it was Sarah Ryan who volunteered to carry the despatches to Niagara. It was a long and perilous ride for a young girl to undertake on horseback, but she accomplished her mission successfully, though several times passing in view of American soldiers, who regarded, unsuspiciously, a girl apparently taking a ride for pleasure.

WILLIAM H. RUBY,

PORT ELGIN.

WILLIAM HENRY RUBY, merchant and grain dealer, is a son of Adam and Elizabeth (Stein) Ruby, and was born in Essex county, New Jersey, September 20, 1830. Both parents were from Bavaria, Germany, and his father is yet living. When William was nine years old the family came to Canada, and settled on a farm in the county of Waterloo, the son receiving a common school education, and the literary advantage of three years' work, from twelve to fifteen years of age, in a printing office at Berlin, attending school two years after leaving the office. He taught public schools until of age; then clerked two years in a store at Conestoga, county of Waterloo, and in the spring of 1855 settled in Port Elgin. Here he has been in the mercantile business for nearly twenty-five years, of the firm of Lehnen and

Ruby until 1864, and since that date of the firm of Ruby and Hilker. They are doing a business of $60,000 a year in general merchandise, and handling about 100,000 bushels of grain; they are the leading business men in the village, and are known far and wide for their good business habits, integrity, and solid financial standing. In 1878 they put up what is known as the Commercial Buildings, a double store 50 by 107 feet, and three stories high. It is built of brick, with hewn stone front, and is the handsomest commercial block in the county. They occupy one half of it and Thomas Dunlop, general merchant, the other half. Ruby and Hilker have a branch store at Underwood, ten miles south.

Mr. Ruby was in the township council at an early day; was reeve a number of years, and is now a member of the village school board, justice of the peace, and Commissioner of the Queen's Bench. The interests of the place he makes identical with his own, and takes great pleasure in trying to advance them. He is President of the Conservative Association for the north riding of Bruce, and a prominent man in the party, gladly helping his friends, if worthy, to office, but asking nothing of the kind for himself. He is living a quiet, yet busy life, and is successful as a merchant and produce dealer. In religious belief Mr. Ruby is a Swedenborgian, but there is no church of that order in the village or township. He is an upright and true man. He has been married a second time: first, December, 17, 1857 to Miss Mary Gregory, of Port Elgin, she dying, May 1, 1867, leaving three children, two of them still living; and the second time, August 4, 1868, to Miss Catharine McKellar, of the township of Bruce. He has four children by her.

HON. R. W. SCOTT,

OTTAWA.

RICHARD WILLIAM SCOTT, late Secretary of State during the Mackenzie Government, descended, on his father's side, from an influential family in the county of Clare, Ireland. He is a son of the late William James Scott, M.D., who, after serving on the medical staff of the British army during the Peninsular war, came to Canada and afterwards became registrar of the county of Grenville, Ontario. The wife of Dr. Scott was Sarah, daughter of the late Capt. Allan McDonell, of Matilda, Dundas, Ontario, at one time an officer in the "King's Royal Yorkers," in which regiment he served during the American revolutionary war.

The subject of this sketch was born at Prescott, Ontario, February 24, 1825; was educated by William Spiller, late of Prescott; commenced reading law with Marcus Burritt, of Prescott; finished his law studies with Messrs. Crooks and Smith, of Toronto, and was called to the Bar of Upper Canada at the Easter term, in 1848, settling in Ottawa.

Mr Scott was mayor of Ottawa in 1852; was created a Queen's Counsel in 1867; was

elected speaker of the Ontario Assembly, December 7, 1871, but resigned on being appointed two weeks later, a member of the Executive Council and Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Province, which office he held until November 7, 1873, when he was sworn of the Queen's Privy Council. He was appointed Secretary of State of the Dominion, January 9, 1874, and held that position until October, 1878, being, during that period, *ex-officio* Registrar-General of Canada, and a member of the Railway Committee; also, Government leader with Hon. C. A. P. Pelletier, in the Senate. He was called to the Senate, March 14, 1874.

Mr. Scott acted as Minister of Finance during the absence of Mr. Cartwright in England, in 1874, and again in 1875; as Minister of Internal Revenue, during the illness of Mr. Geoffrion in 1875-'76; and as Minister of Justice, during Mr. Blake's absence in England, in 1876.

Mr. Scott sat for Ottawa in the Canadian Assembly from 1857 to 1863, when he was defeated; and for the same seat in the Ontario Assembly from the general election in 1867 until November, 1873, when, on being appointed a Privy Councilor he resigned. Among his important legislative achievements are two, at least, which should be noted. In 1863 he prepared and carried through as a private member, the present separate school law of Ontario "a measure," states the *Parliamentary Companion*, "which was the means of removing a vexed question from the political arena, and of allaying much irritation." He prepared the Canadian Temperance Bill, which became a law in 1878, introducing it into the Senate and successfully carrying it through after much discussion and opposition from the liquor interest. Under its provisions a city or county may, by vote of the people, absolutely prohibit the sale of liquors within its area.

THE CLENCH FAMILY,

NIAGARA.

ONE of the prominent families at Niagara, is that of the Clenches—Ralfe Clench, senior, and sons. He was of Irish pedigree, a native of Lancaster, Pa., and was born in 1760. The war of the colonies for independence broke out when he was fifteen years old, and being loyal to the Mother Country, young as he was, he enlisted as a cadet of the 4th Regiment; had a commission in the 8th, soon after the capture of Burgoyne, and subsequently held a Lieutenancy in "Butler's Rangers," serving to the close of the war in 1783. Shortly afterwards he came to Canada; settled at Niagara; was a member of the first Parliament which met at Niagara, under Sir John Graves Simcoe, in September, 1792, and served in that body until 1820. He held the offices of clerk of the peace under the Government at Quebec, judge of the district court, and registrar of the surrogate court.

He was Colonel of Militia, commanding the 1st Lincoln Militia Regiment; was taken

[illegible] 1877 [illegible] 1873.

[illegible] 1874 [illegible] 1875 [illegible] during [illegible] in 1875 [illegible] England in 1876.

Mr. S[illegible] 1867 to 1878 [illegible] He prepared [illegible] law in 1874, introducing it into the Senate, [illegible] opposition from the [illegible] by vote of the people absolutely [illegible]

THE [illegible] FAMILY

[illegible]

[illegible] King [illegible] 1772 [illegible]

He was [illegible]

H. A. B. Clinch

prisoner when Niagara was captured and burned by the Americans, December, 1813, was kept as a hostage at Greenbush, New York, released at the close of the war, and died at Niagara in 1828, aged 68 years.

Colonel Clench married Elizabeth Johnson, grand-daughter of Sir William Johnson, and she had twelve children, six sons and six daughters, only three of them now living. Two or three of the sons deceased were quite prominent, as well as two of the living.

Johnson Clench, born December 31, 1808, and dying September 5, 1863, was clerk of the Niagara District court, embracing what is now Lincoln, Welland and Haldimand counties, holding that office until his death; was a Lieutenant in the incorporated militia at the time of the rebellion (1837-'38), taking a very active part in suppressing it; was appointed to a Captaincy of the active force in 1840; three years later was directed to quell the riot on the Welland Canal, and did it promptly, thus saving many lives and receiving the thanks of the authorities.

The year before he died he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of Militia. He left a widow and seven children. Colonel Clench was a man greatly esteemed, and much respect was shown for him at his funeral, the business houses in Niagara being closed, and hundreds followed the remains to their resting place.

Another of these sons, Joseph B. Clench, born in 1789, and dying in February, 1857, was at one time associate Judge of the Superior Court; was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 5th Middlesex at the time of his death, and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, with head-quarters at London, being for years one of the most prominent citizens of that city. He left two sons and three daughters.

Of the living, Ralfe Clench, junior, born October 22, 1806, was a druggist here for several years, and had charge of the ferry at Niagara for twenty-five years, retiring from business in 1878. He was at one period postmaster, magistrate, member of the town council, and assessor, and was clerk of the county court, a short time immediately before his brother Johnson took that office. He has a wife whose maiden name was Catharine Prior, of Rochester, New York, and three sons living, all married, and all photographers, two in Western New York, and one in Wisconsin. Although past seventy years of age, Mr. Clench has never used glasses, and reads fine type with great ease.

Another son living in Niagara, is Francis A. B. Clench, born January 19, 1815. He was town councilor for seventeen years, and mayor of the town three terms; has been deputy clerk of crown, clerk of the county court, and registrar of the surrogate court; and for the last twenty-five years has been county clerk of Lincoln and justice of the peace.

He was connected a long time with the Militia; was Lieutenant in the Queen's Niagara Fencibles, under Colonel James Kirby, in the rebellion (1837-'38), and retired some years ago with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel for life. Born and reared in Niagara, he was always a resident of the place. Colonel Clench, as it is seen, has been the recipient of many official honors; has

faithfully discharged his duties to the public, and like his older brother Ralfe, bears an excellent character, and is held in high esteem by his neighbors. The father and the sons have received many well-merited favors at the hands of the municipality of Niagara, and the Government of the Province, and the name of the Clench family is indelibly and honorably connected with the history of Ontario.

Colonel Clench lives in the house built in 1822, in which his father lived and died. It is a little quaint in its exterior, is solid in frame-work, like its sturdy occupant sixty years ago, and stands in a two acre lot, embellished with maple, pine and other trees, planted by the brave pioneer and primal legislator of Upper Canada.

HON. BILLA FLINT,

BELLEVILLE.

AMONG the self-educated and remarkably successful business men of Ontario, the subject of this notice has a front rank. He never went to school but six weeks after he was ten years old; was put to work at eleven, and by his industry, pluck and perseverance placed himself years ago, among the independent "commoners" of this Province. He is a son of Billa and Phœbe (Wells) Flint, and was born in Elizabethtown, county of Leeds, Ontario, February 9, 1805. His paternal grandfather was from Cornwall, England, and emigrated to New England a century ago, where both parents of our subject were born. Phœbe Wells was of Irish descent.

Billa Flint, senior, came to Canada about the beginning of this century; in 1816, our subject left Elizabethtown for Brockville, and there, at eleven years of age, we find him in his father's store, learning the art of selling goods, he remaining in that situation until March, 1829, when he left Brockville, and in the summer following settled in Belleville. Here he has been a lumber and general merchant for fifty years, doing, much of the time, a very heavy business, some years as high as $300,000, though the average for the last fifteen or twenty years would not exceed $200,000. His centre of lumbering operations is at the village of Bridgewater, township of Elzevir, thirty miles north of Belleville, and he has usually employed from 100 to 200 workmen—sometimes as high as 300; and the writer once heard Mr. Flint remark that he was never happier than when he had a strong force of men around him.

In addition to lumbering and merchandising, Mr. Flint has done a great deal of building—houses, stores, mills, barns, &c., probably a hundred structures in all, not including log cabins and less pretentious shanties. He has just retired from business.

While pushing his work with almost astonishing energy during these many years, Mr Flint has held a great variety of public offices. He was elected president of the Police Board

of Belleville in 1836, and made justice of the peace the same year; was reeve of Elzevir for twenty-one years, and of Belleville three years; mayor of the town of Belleville in 1866, and warden of the county of Hastings in 1873.

Mr. Flint sat for the county of Hastings in the Canadian Assembly from 1847 to 1851, when he was defeated, and for South Hastings from 1854 to 1857. He was an unsuccessful candidate for "Trent" Division Legislative Council in 1861; represented that Division from 1862 until the Union, and was called to the Senate in May, 1867. He is a life-long, inflexible Liberal.

Mr. Flint is a member of the Methodist Church of Canada,; a liberal supporter of the gospel; a kind-hearted man to the poor and suffering of all classes, and exemplary in all the walks of life. He has been a "teetotaller" for fifty-three years, and opposes the use of tobacco in any form.

His wife is Phœbe Sawyer, second daughter of Philip Clement, deceased, of Brockville, they being joined in wedlock in September, 1827. They are a hale couple, fully realizing the blessings of a life of moderation in all things, and abstainers from whatever is injurious to the physical system.

JOSEPH TASSÉ, M.P.,

OTTAWA.

ONE of the rising young men of much promise in the Province of Ontario, is Joseph Tassé, one of the members of Parliament for Ottawa. He is a native of the Province of Quebec, son of Joseph Tassé, senior, and Adelina, *née* Daoust, and was born in Montreal, on the 23rd of October, 1848. He received a complete classical education at Rigaud, county of Vaudreuil; studied law one year, (1865-'66) with Rouér Roy, Q.C., Montreal; a short time with Messrs. Palmer, Weed and Holcomb, of Plattsburg, N.Y., and one year at Ottawa, and then abandoned the law for journalism, which is evidently more congenial to his taste, he having a decidedly literary turn of mind and remarkable facility with the pen.

In 1868 Mr. Tassé became the editor of *Le Canada*, a tri-weekly Conservative paper, published at Ottawa, and, a year later, associate editor of *La Minerve*, of Montreal, the leading French organ in the Province of Quebec, where he began to show his great versatility of talents as a journalist. It is not unlikely that he worked too hard, for in 1872 his health failed and he resigned the editorial chair. He was very soon afterwards offered a situation as one of the French translators in the House of Commons.

In the same year Mr. Tassé was appointed president of the French Canadian Institute of Ottawa, a literary association, and was re-elected the following year. He it was, who, as president of that prominent institution, took the initiatory steps towards the erection of the splendid

building which stands on York street, and which cost $20,000, a property of which the institution may well be proud. A few years afterwards he was the prime mover in originating a literary convention, which met at Ottawa, and which opened with great *éclat* under the auspices and in the presence of His Excellency Lord Dufferin, being composed of delegates from various literary societies of Canada—the first meeting of the kind ever held in the city. It was a perfect success, calling together the leading speakers and litterateurs, most of whom took an active part in its deliberations.

In 1873, Mr. Tassé visited France, England, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy, and published a graphic and highly interesting account of his extended tour through those countries. Just prior to his departure for the old world he published two pamphlets, one on the Ottawa valley and the other on the Canada Pacific railroad—the latter being the first French essay on that trans-continental highway. His essay on the Ottawa valley has been partly reproduced in the book recently published at Paris by M. H. de Lamothe: *Cinq Mois chez les Français d'Amérique.*

On the following year Mr. Tassé was elected president of the St. Jean Baptiste society, the national society of the French element, and was re-elected the next year. He was also a delegate to the grand French convention, held in Montreal in 1874, in which he took an active part, and at which were present a great many delegates from the various French societies of Canada and the United States.

In 1878, Mr. Tassé published his *chef d'œuvre, Les Canadiens de l'Ouest,* in two volumes of 400 pages each, with more than twenty engravings—an elaborate work, the fruit of ten years' careful labor and indefatigable research. It is full of fresh material and all-important facts in the discovery and settlement of the west, and shows in a very clear light the important part played by the French element, in what Washington Irving long ago called the "Far West." The work has been received with remarkable favor, two editions being already exhausted. The press everywhere has given it a cordial greeting and a splendid introduction to the reading public. The best European notices of the work have been given by such French publications at Paris as the *Journal Officiel de la République Française, Le Monde,* and in American magazines such as the *Magazine of American History,* and *The American Catholic Quarterly Review.* This last review (October, 1879) had a twenty page notice of the work over the signature of a well-known American author, Gilmary G. Shea. We make an extract:—

"What Ferland, Garneau, Daniel, Casgrain, Gaspé, Laverdière did for the earlier period, the Wisconsin Society began to do for the voyageurs and pioneers of the west. A State Historical Society, limited in its scope, treated only of the field embraced by its territorial limits, but Mr. Joseph Tassé, in his recent work, *Les Canadiens de l'Ouest,* has taken up the whole subject in a series of biographies which embrace the most distinguished of these western pioneers. Mr. Tassé writes well, and has treated his interesting subject with skill and literary tact. We are not surprised that his work has already reached a second edition. It has all the charm of a romance, and yet he does not exaggerate. He paints his characters to the life, avowing their faults as frankly as he describes their actions of merit. *The Canadians of the West* must, ere long, be reproduced in English, and will then find a permanent place in our historic literature, far more attractive reading to the general public than most of our local histories."

The main biography found in the work here mentioned, and which contains over one hundred pages, that of Charles de Langlade, the pioneer settler and founder of what is now the State of Wisconsin—has been translated by Mrs. Fairchild Dean, for the Collections of the Wisconsin *Historical Society*. The Hon. M. Chauveau, the leading literary gentleman of Quebec, has published in the *Rèvue de Montréal*, an extended and exhaustive review of this work, which it is understood he is soon to issue in pamphlet form, and which will make a volume nearly one-third as large as the two volumes reviewed.

As early as 1874, when twenty-six years of age, Mr. Tassé was invited by his Conservative friends in Ottawa to become their candidate for the House of Commons, but declined. Four years later, however, complying with their more urgent solicitations, he was elected by a majority of more than 500 votes. In the first session of Parliament, of which he was a member, he was selected to second the address in answer to the speech from the throne (February, 1879)—the first French speech delivered in the fourth Parliament. It was a brilliant effort, and all parties congratulated him—none more heartily than his political opponents, the leading Liberals, who pressed around him at the close of his speech to give him their hand. The press, too, was quick to discern the merits of his oratorical effort, and lavish in its praise of the same. The *Canadian Illustrated News*, in speaking of his speech, said that "a new star had risen in Parliament"—by no means a random or meaningless assertion. Time will be likely to prove its correctness. We translate a short extract of that speech, in which Mr. Tassé describes the brilliant future reserved to the North-west country in connection with the building of the Pacific railway. It is a fair specimen of his elegant style:

"The Pacific railway will be the best engine of colonization in these immense solitudes, by drawing in its train, as by magic, thousands of emigrants, and the day is not distant when the hunting grounds of the buffalo and antelopes will become vast cultivated fields supporting innumerable herds of domesticated animals. On the shores of our great lakes, real inland seas, will arise great cities rivalling St. Paul, Milwaukee, and Chicago; and these watery wastes which have hitherto borne only the frail bark canoe of the Indian, will be furrowed by thousands of vessels freighted with the products of that inexhaustible region. Then, when borne on the wings of steam, the locomotive will climb the Rocky Mountains, and make its powerful voice heard for the first time in the pine forests of British Columbia—among the distant electors represented by the right honorable the leader of the Government, we shall then be able to congratulate ourselves upon having established Confederation upon a solid basis, secured its commercial independence, and executed the most gigantic work that a people of our numbers ever had the boldness to conceive, and still more the good fortune to accomplish. We shall then have completed an enterprise whose effects upon the commerce of the world it is difficult to foresee, for we shall have constructed the shortest route between Europe and Asia; we shall then have realized the dream of Christopher Columbus, of Jacques Cartier, and many other discoverers, and pursuing their idea, we shall have reached, marching always towards the West, that ancient Orient whose riches, ever coveted by Europeans, constitute so large a portion of the wealth and power of England."

Mr. Tassé has since made, in English, other able speeches, specially on the tariff question; he being a strong protectionist. He is at home on almost every subject that comes up in the House, being remarkably well read in politics and on collateral subjects, for a man of his age. He often lectures on literary and historical topics, and has a highly creditable standing

among *litterateurs*. He is the chief editor of *Le Canada*, a daily paper published at Ottawa, since 1879, and which occupies already a prominent rank in the French press. He has just published, in French, a neat little pamphlet, on Lord Beaconsfield and Sir John A. Macdonald, entitled "Un Parallèle," with the portraits of these political celebrities *vis-à-vis*; and the pamphlet shows the resemblance of the parties in more than one respect. It is a beautiful tribute to the statesmanship of the two eminent men.

On the 31st of August, 1870, he married Miss Alexandrine Victoire Georgiana, daughter of J. P. M. Lecourt, Esq., Architect, Ottawa, and they have three daughters living, and have lost one son.

HON. ELIJAH LEONARD,

LONDON.

THE family, originally consisting of two brothers, emigrated from Wales, England, to the colony of Massachusetts Bay, in the year 1632, and have ever since been identified with the production and manufacture of iron. His grandfather, Samuel Leonard, of Taunton Massachusetts, is said to have made the first spade or shovel manufactured in the United States. His father, Elijah Leonard, settled in Onondaga county, State of New York, in the early part of the present century, where he engaged in the production of iron, and subsequently married Miss Mary Stone. Senator Leonard was born on the 10th September, 1815, on a farm adjoining the city of Syracuse, where he received a good common school education, and in 1830 removed with the family to Long Point, Upper Canada, where he and his father went to work in the then celebrated Long Point Iron Works of Joseph Van Norman. Subsequently, in 1834, he and his father settled in St. Thomas, and with P. C. Van Brocklin, entered into partnership for the manufacture of agricultural implements, consisting chiefly of plows and other casting suitable to the primitive circumstances of the country. This firm possessed a cupola furnace, it being one of the five such existing at that period in Upper Canada. The year following he bought out his father and Mr. Van Brocklin, and continued the business on his own account. In 1839 he removed to London, then a town of some 1,200 inhabitants, and now a city of nearly 30,000—as offering a wider field for his particular line of business. Upon the construction of the Great Western railway, he built extensive shops for the manufacture of railway rolling stock, and with upwards of one hundred and fifty men employed in the works, he successfully filled some large contracts for the Great Western, and the London and Port Stanley railway companies, but latterly has confined himself to the manufacture of steam engines and boilers, which he has continued to make a specialty of. The business is now carried on under the firm-name of E. Leonard and Sons.

He married 15th June, 1847, Emmeline Woodman, daughter of Mr. Elijah C. Woodman, originally from the State of Maine.

He was an alderman for London from 1853 to 1857 inclusive, and for the latter year, was elected by the council as mayor of the city, and required also to act at the same time as recorder; when it was observed by those who were his cotemporaries, that whether in a charge to the Grand Jury, or in summing up the evidence for the Petit Jury, or passing sentence on convicted prisoners, his remarks from the bench, were ever distinguished for clear, practical common sense, and a thorough appreciation of the high duties he was called upon to discharge.

He took a prominent part in originating the Great Western and London and Port Stanley railway companies, being for the latter one of its first directors, and at one time vice-president of the same. He was one of the original incorporators of the Huron and Erie Savings and Loan Society, in 1864, and has remained continuously a director to the present time.

He was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of London in the House of Assembly at the general election in 1857, and successfully contested the "Malahide" division which consisted of East Middlesex, the city of London, East and West Elgin, for a seat in the Legislative Council in 1862, and was returned by a majority of two hundred and nineteen out of a total vote of 7,969, and sat for that constituency until the Confederation in 1867, when he was called to the Senate by Royal Proclamation in May of that year. In politics he is a Liberal.

WILLIAM GRAVELEY,

COBOURG.

WILLIAM GRAVELEY, son of John Graveley, surgeon, and Martha Locock, cousin of Sir Charles Locock, physician to the Queen, was born in Yorkshire, England, May 17, 1814. In 1819, the family came to Canada, and settled in Quebec, and there the father died four years afterwards. William received a commercial education, spent two or three years in a merchant's counting-room, and leaving Quebec in 1831, settled at Cobourg, and has been a resident of this place from that date. Here he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, J. Vance Boswell, and was a mercantile trader until 1865, and was quite successful in his business. In 1868, Mr. Graveley was appointed collector of Inland Revenue, and that office he still holds, discharging its duties with great faithfulness.

During the long period he has been a resident of this town—almost half a century, he has shown a good degree of public spirit, and has held various municipal and other offices. He was in the town council and the school board a few terms each; and was one of the first directors of the Cobourg and Peterborough railway, a director of the Harbor for several years, at a

period when most of its improvements were made, and was the leader in projecting and organizing the Northumberland and Durham Savings Bank, of which he was a director for twenty-two years, when the law was changed and the institution closed. For the last seventeen years he has been a town commissioner, succeeding Hon. Ebenezer Perry. He has always had the welfare of Cobourg at heart, regarding its interests as identical with his own, and has freely and cheerfully given much of his time to advance those interests.

When the rebellion broke out in 1837, he volunteered as a private, was on duty several months, being stationed most of his time at Chippawa, in the Cobourg rifle company, and retired from the militia years afterwards, with the rank of Major, the title by which he is still known among his neighbors.

Major Graveley is a member of the English church, served as warden for a number of years, and has lived an exemplary and eminently useful life. The poor and unfortunate have always found a friend in him.

His wife was a daughter of Hon. Walter Boswell, Captain in the Royal Navy, and one of the first settlers in this part of the country—married December 17, 1839. They have five sons and two daughters living, and have lost two children. John Vance, the eldest son, is a barrister in Cobourg; Henry is a surveyor, and has been engaged in two or three North-western exploring expeditions; William is a bank-teller at Halifax, N. S.; Walter Edward is connected with the marine department of the Western Insurance company, Toronto; George is a clerk in the Cobourg branch of the Dominion Bank, and Martha C. is the wife of Charles Arnold, manager of the Imperial Bank at St. Catharines. Maude lives at home.

RICHARD MAURICE BUCKE, M.D.,

LONDON.

R. MAURICE BUCKE, medical superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane, at London, and one of the best educated medical men of the younger class in the Province of Ontario, was born at Methwold, county of Norfolk, England, March 18, 1837. Dr. Bucke is a great-great-great-grandson of the celebrated Prime Minister, Sir Robert Walpole, first Earl of Orford, and grand-nephew of Charles Bucke, author of works on the "Beauties of Nature," and the "Ruins of Ancient Cities," works still published by Harper Brothers, New York; and son of Rev. Horatio W. Bucke, a minister of the Church of England, who moved with his family to Upper Canada when Maurice was one year old, and who died in 1855. His mother was Clarissa Andrews, of Mildenhall, Suffolk.

The family settled three miles east of London, and our subject was brought up on a farm not a hundred rods from the Asylum which he now superintends.

He was educated at the London grammar school; in 1853 he started on a traveling tour going to California by the overland route, and returning by Panama in 1858; spent four years in medical and surgical studies at McGill University, Montreal, where he was graduated as first prize student in the spring of 1862; then gave two additional years to professional studies in London and Paris; and on returning to this country, made, in 1864, a second trip to California, this time in the interest of the Gould and Curry Silver Mining Company.

Returning to Canada in the summer of 1865, Dr. Bucke settled in Sarnia, and was there in the practice of his profession ten years. On the 1st of January, 1876, he was appointed medical superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane at Hamilton, and in February of the next year, on the demise of Dr. Landor, medical superintendent of the similar institution at London, Dr. Bucke was promoted to that office. He seems to be admirably adapted to the position, and the institution is under excellent management throughout. Additions in the line of buildings, &c., are made from time to time, and the grounds are being improved from year to year, and everything seems to be done that can be to render the patients comfortable and happy.

The writer is acquainted with several institutions of the kind, particularly in the United States, and knows of none better managed, or better arranged for the convenience and health of such unfortunates, than the London Asylum, which is the largest in the Province.

The thesis which Dr. Bucke wrote on graduating, and which took the first prize, was on "The Correlation of the Vital and Physical Forces." It was so able and so valuable that it was published in pamphlet form and had a wide circulation.

He is the author of a work on "Man's Moral Nature," published in the summer of 1879. A work on which he expended a great deal of time and thought, and which has been well received on the part of the public and the press.

The following are a few extracts from notices of this book:—

We recommend all who believe with Pope that "the proper study of mankind, is man," to read this book. —*Hamilton Spectator.*

It is such treatises as this, which awaken and quicken thought, and open up almost boundless fields for speculation.—*Hamilton Evening Times.*

It is a work of thought, and altogether remarkable. It is an original work, displaying a wide range of information, a power of acute and independent thought, such as a philosopher ought to possess, and no common ability to embody conclusions in simple words, so as to awaken reflection in the mind of those who may ponder over its chapters.—*London Free Press.*

Whatever opinion may be held as to the soundness of the views advanced by Dr. Bucke, there is no question that the book is an interesting contribution to the discussion of an important subject.—*London Daily Advertiser.*

Without attempting an analysis of the argument, we may describe it as the work of a man who writes with intelligence and in a charming spirit of candor. The style is clear and strong, and the moral tone pure.—*The Christian Register,* Boston, Mass.

At every page we are struck by the originality of thought, and the felicity of some unexpected illustration, and by these a flash of light is thrown on many a subject which before seemed quite obscure.—*Ottawa Free Press.*

It will undoubtedly attract attention and give rise to discussion, for it is not at all one of those compilations so common at the present day, but a fresh, original, and suggestive work.—*Canada Presbyterian*, Toronto.

It is full of suggestive ideas.—*Detroit Free Press.*

There is no small gratification in reviewing a book so replete with substantial, clever, and courageous writing, as the little volume now before us.—*The Canada Lancet.*

The book is worth reading, even should the peruser differ from the writer, and all must admire the ingenious way many facts are brought in to uphold this material theory of the origin of man's moral nature.—*The Canadian Journal of Medical Science.*

The volume is a treat to the lover of good sense, good science, and good English.—*New Preparations*, Detroit.

In 1865 Dr. Bucke married Miss Jessie Maria Gurd, of Moore, Ontario, and they have six children living, and buried their first-born.

HON. S. C. WOOD,

LINDSAY.

HON. SAMUEL CASEY WOOD, a member of the Executive Council of Ontario, and Commissioner of Agriculture and Provincial Treasurer, is a native of the village of Bath, Ontario, where he was born on the 27th of December, 1830. In his veins there flows English, Irish and Scottish blood, the two former through his loyal father, and the latter on the side of his mother. His father, one of the few surviving veterans of the war of 1812, is Thomas Smith Wood, a native of New York, having been born near Saratoga in that State, in the year 1790. When quite a young man he came to Canada, where his home has since been. For his service to the Crown, in the war mentioned, he is drawing a pension. The mother of our subject is Frances (Peckins) Wood, of a Highland Scotch family, and still living at the age of eighty-six, being only four years younger than her husband.

The early years of our subject were passed at different places, owing to successive removals of the family from one place to another in Ontario, and his education was received at the common schools. From being a scholar he became a teacher, and followed that occupation for several years, in the counties of Hastings and Ontario. Subsequently he settled in Mariposa township, Victoria county, where he engaged in mercantile business for some years. On the separation of the counties of Peterborough and Victoria, he removed to Lindsay, where his home has since been. He soon became known as one of the leading citizens, public-spirited and interested in all matters affecting the welfare of the people, especially educational affairs. He is chairman of the board of high and public schools of Lindsay, and, in 1874, was elected a member of the Council of Public Instruction to represent the school inspectors, holding this position until July of the following year, when he resigned. In 1860, Mr. Wood became official assignee for Victoria, and later, county clerk and treasurer, performing the duties of those

offices until his appointment as member of the Executive Council, in 1875. At the general election, 1871, he was returned to the Ontario Parliament for South Victoria, re-elected at the next general election, again on his appointment as Commissioner of Agriculture, and Provincial Secretary and Registrar, July 24, 1875, and again at the last general election. In 1877, when Hon. Adam Crooks took charge of the Educational Department, Mr. Wood was given the port-folio of treasurer, Hon. Mr. Hardy relieving him of the duties of secretary and registrar. In the Government, Mr. Wood has conducted the affairs of his different departments with decided ability and praiseworthy zeal, and has taken an active part in the various legislative measures carried through since he entered the council, being very successful with the various bills which come under his charge.

In politics he has always been a Liberal, giving a hearty support to the Reform party, though some of his views on national questions are broader and more liberal than the platform of that party.

In religious views he is a Protestant, and attends, with his family, the Episcopal church, of which his wife is a member; is a member of St. Andrew's Society, and of the Masonic Order.

The wife of the Hon. Commissioner and Treasurer, is Charlotte M., daughter of John Parkinson, of Mariposa township, county of Victoria. Their marriage took place June 17, 1856, and they have a family of nine children living.

JOHN BURNHAM, M.P.,

ASHBURNHAM.

THE subject of this brief sketch is a son of Rev. Mark Burnham, and grandson of Zacheus Burnham, both of whom are elsewhere mentioned in this volume, and was born at St. Thomas, county of Elgin, Ontario, on the 3rd of December, 1842. He was educated at the grammar schools in Peterboro' and Galt, at the latter town under Professor Tassie, now at the head of the Collegiate Institute at the same place; read law with Charles A. Weller, county attorney of Peterboro'; was called to the Bar at Hilary term, 1865, and fromthat date has bee n in practice at Peterboro', his home being in Ashburnham, which is separated from Peterboro' by the Otonabee river. He does business in the several courts of the Province and Dominion, and had a liberal practice almost from the start. Mr. Burnham has good legal attainments and excellent abilities, is a close student, a solid thinker, and an ambitious and growing man.

Mr. Burnham became connected with the volunteer service in 1862, being Captain of a volunteer company for a number of years, resigning to take the position of paymaster with rank of Captain of the 57th battalion; was a member of the Ashburnham school board at one period; has been in the village council since 1868, and reeve since 1872; was warden of the

county in 1877, 1878 and 1879, and elected for 1880, but resigned. His services in the county council have been quite valuable, and his election for a fourth term of office as warden, shows his standing in that body.

He is a director of the Peterboro' horticultural society; takes an interest in public enterprises generally and promptly, and lends a helping hand in such matters.

In September, 1878, he was elected to the House of Commons, to represent the east riding of Peterboro', and is a member of the Committee on Standing Orders and Immigration, and very attentive to business. His politics are Conservative.

His religious connection has always been with the Church of England, and for the last four years he has been warden of St. Luke's church, Ashburnham.

The wife of Mr. Burnham was Maria McGregor Rogers, daughter of Robert D. Rogers, of Ashburnham, married on the 11th of February, 1868. They have buried two children and have four living.

SIR RICHARD J. CARTWRIGHT, K.C.M.G., M.P.,

OTTAWA.

RICHARD JOHN CARTWRIGHT, who represents Centre Huron in the House of Commons, and was Minister of Finance from 1873 to 1878, is a son of the Rev. D. Cartwright, chaplain at one period to the forces at Kingston, where he was born, and grandson of Hon Richard Cartwright, a United Empire Loyalist, who came to Canada from the United States about 1776, afterward fought for the Crown, and was a member of the first Parliament of Upper Canada, which met at Niagara in 1792, and continued to hold a seat in that body until his death in 1815.

Our subject was born in Kingston, on the 4th of December, 1835, the maiden name of his mother being Harriett Dobbs. She was the mother of four children, of whom Richard was the eldest child. He was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, and entered public life in 1863, for Lennox and Addington, which riding he represented in the Canadian Assembly until the Confederation. In that year Mr. Cartwright was returned to the House of Commons for Lennox, representing that constituency until 1878, since which time he has sat for Centre Huron.

Mr. Cartwright was sworn of the Privy Council and appointed Minister of Finance, on the 7th of November, 1873, and held that position until October 11, 1878. Three times during that period—1874-'75-'76—he was called to visit England on public business.

On all political subjects, Mr. Cartwright shows deep study and great breadth of views, and he has a pleasant way of presenting his well matured opinions. As a speaker, avoiding all

redundancy of words, he is concise, clear, terse, and logical, and secures the close attention of his audience.

Mr. Cartwright was formerly an Independent Conservative, but of late years has acted with the Liberals or Reformers, and is a very prominent man on that side of the House. He has evidently made finance his study, and has very few peers on either side of the House in that branch of science. He seems to have completely mastered the question of free trade *versus* a protective tariff.

Mr. Cartwright has held a few offices and done some public work outside of Parliament; was President of the Commercial Bank of Canada, which closed up a few years ago; was a director of the Canada Life Assurance Company, and is author of a pamphlet on the Militia question, published in 1864. He was created K.C.M.G., May 24, 1879.

Mr. Cartwright is a member of the Church of England; and although he has been in public life for seventeen years, and has had his character conspicuously exposed to the scrutiny of public adversaries, not a blot has been found.

In August, 1859, he married Frances, eldest daughter of Colonel Alexander, of Cheltenham, England, and they have a large family of children.

BARUCH TUCKER,

ALLANBURGH.

ONE of the "landmarks" of Allanburgh, still living here, is Baruch Tucker, who came to this place in 1834, from Dorsetshire, England, where he was born December 25, 1812. The Welland canal had been opened five years before his arrival, in the year mentioned, direct from the old country. Farms were thick along the line of the canal. Allanburgh was springing up; there was a fair demand for carpenters, he had learned that trade, found work at once, and having no disposition to "tramp," has never left the place. He worked at his trade until 1839, when he rented, of the Government, a grist and saw mill, and was milling until 1872, when he retired from business.

In 1837, when the rebellion broke out, he shouldered a musket and served a short time, being however, in no skirmish or battle.

Allanburgh is in the township of Thorold, and when the village council was organized, he was a member the first term. He was afterwards treasurer of the township; served at one time as constable, and was appointed magistrate two or three times, but declined to act. He appears to have preferred the quiet of private life. He is a man of excellent character, and highly esteemed by his neighbors. When the Port Robinson and Allanburgh macadamized road was built, he became a director, and has since been president of the company.

In November, 1839, Mr. Tucker married Miss Ann Carter, of Allanburgh, and they have buried four children, and have four living. Emma, John, and Baruch are living in Allanburgh, Baruch Tucker, junior, being postmaster; and Jane is the wife of Rev. Thomas Cardus, of Lyndonville, Orleans county, N. Y.

NOTE.—One of the very first families in Allanburgh, were the Uppers, United Empire Loyalists from New York, coming here near the close of the Revolution, the Government granting them 200 acres of land. The township of Thorold was a complete wilderness then. The original farm is now in the hands of Walter and Joseph Upper, sons of Joseph Upper, senior, and grandsons of the U. E. Loyalist. The Uppers are one of the leading families in Allanburgh and its vicinity.

UZZIEL OGDEN, M.D.,

TORONTO.

THE Ogden family in America is a very large one, branches of it being found in almost every State in the Union, and throughout Canada. They are descended from a Scotch family, early members of which removed from some of the central counties of England, to Scotland, at a very early period. There it became in time a thoroughly Scotch family, some members of which spoke only the Gælic language. During the 18th century some of the Ogdens emigrated to Maryland. At the time of the revolution there were twenty-one brothers of this name, who settled in various parts of the country. It was from one of them that Ogdensburg, New York was named, he being one of the first settlers there. Joseph Ogden, a son of one of these brothers, being what is called a U. E. Loyalist, came to Canada a short time after the Revolutionary War, engaged in agricultural pursuits near, and afterwards in, the township of Toronto. Here was born William Ogden, who also became a farmer in the same township, and who married one Rebecca Ward, a native of Ireland. Of the family, three sons became physicians, two of them being now in Toronto, and the other being settled in practice near Goderich, Ont. A fourth son is a practising lawyer in Toronto, in the firm of McMichael, Hoskin, and Ogden.

Uzziel, the subject of this brief memoir, was born on the farm, on the 6th day of March, 1823. The only facility enjoyed by him for receiving an education was attending the district school in the intervals between his farm labor. His subsequent educational acquirements he derived without the aid of teachers, from books diligently read and studied whenever opportunity offered. He began and finished his medical studies, under the late Hon. Dr. Rolph, in the Toronto School of Medicine, and began practice in 1851, at a place called Aylmer, near Port Stanley, remaining there about two years. Dr. Ogden then returned to Toronto, and has been there in practice ever since. After his return, in 1853, he attended lectures on general subjects at the Toronto University, and, in 1855, became connected permanently with the Toronto

School of Medicine, as one of its Faculty. For about twelve years he was lecturer on *Materia Medica*, and for about the same length of time has been, and still is lecturer on Midwifery and Diseases of Women, having made these branches a special study.

Dr. Ogden, with others, originated and started the *Canadian Journal of Medical Science*, an admirable publication, devoted to the interests of the profession, and ably conducted under his editorship, he having sustained that relation to it since the first, contributing freely to its columns articles on various subjects. Previous to the publication of that *Journal*, he was connected with the *Dominion Medical Journal*.

For several years Dr. Ogden has been a member of the Toronto Medical Society, and among the relations he maintains to public and charitable institutions may be mentioned the following:—Consulting physician to the Toronto General Hospital, consulting surgeon to the Children's Hospital, and physician to the House of Industry, Protestant Orphans' Home, and Home for Incurables. With the Orphans' Home he has been connected since 1853, and with the others, except the Hospital, since they were started.

The Doctor is looked upon as one of the leaders in his profession, and for many years has occupied an eminent position as a physician; has always enjoyed a large practice, but of late years he has felt it imprudent to tax his energies to so great an extent as formerly.

He is a member of the Canada Methodist Church, and politically, a Reformer, as was his father before him.

Dr. Ogden was first married in June, 1852, to Miss Nellis, of Mount Pleasant, who died about a year thereafter; was married again in October, 1854, to Miss Caroline, daughter of David See, of Prescott, and formerly of Sorel, Lower Canada. He has one child, a daughter, who is living at home.

ANDREW McKENZIE, M.D.,

LONDON.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Lower Canada, a son of Daniel and Margaret (Gray) McKenzie, and was born at Terrebonne, on the 15th of September, 1810. Dr. McKenzie has had an office in the city of London, for forty round years. His father was from the Highlands of Scotland, and was engaged for years with the North-west Fur Company.

Andrew finished his education at the grammar school of Perth, county of Lanark; at seventeen commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Robert Gilmour, of Brockville; attended lectures at McGill College, Montreal, in 1829 and 1830, and at Glasgow University, Scotland, in 1831 and 1832; practised a short time at St. Thomas, Ontario; served one year in the rebellion (1837-'38) as surgeon to the 4th Middlesex regiment volunteers, Col. Ball commanding, and in 1839 settled in London, which has since been his home. In a few years he built up a good

practice, and held it for a long period. Though nearing his seventieth year, he keeps his office open and waits upon a few families whose physician, in some cases, he has been for twenty or thirty years. Among the older class of citizens of London, few are more warmly esteemed than Dr. McKenzie.

He was an early adherent of the Free church of Scotland, now known as the Presbyterian church, and although not a communicant, bears a good character for correctness of habits and purity of life.

In 1837 Dr. McKenzie married Isabella, daughter of John Shore, many years a resident of Middlesex county, and of eight children, the issue of this union, only four, three daughters and one son, are living.

REV. ALFRED B. DEMILL,

OSHAWA.

ALFRED BYRON DEMILL, founder of the Ladies' College at Oshawa, dates his birth at Northport, Prince Edward county, Ontario, July 10, 1831. His father, Isaac Demill, a farmer, was also a native of this Province. His grandfather, Isaac Demill, senior, was a Loyalist during the American Revolution, and came from New York soon after the close of that war, settling in Northport. The family was from Germany. The mother of our subject was Amelia Mills, from Herkimer county, N.Y. Alfred was with his father on the farm, until fifteen years of age, and was subsequently in the tin, stove and hardware business for himself at Shannonville about five years. He took a partial course of studies at Victoria College, Cobourg, his health not allowing a full course, and entered the ministry of the New Connection Methodist church in 1861, preaching for ten or eleven years in the counties of Prince Edward, Haldimand, and Ontario. His last charge being at Brock, in the last named county. In all of these charges he was very successful in building churches and adding to the membership, as the records of the church fully testify. During these years that Mr. Demill was on circuits he gave much thought to the subject of female education, and was maturing plans for starting a school such as he has since founded at Oshawa. Prior to commencing this enterprise, he visited many schools for the education of women in Canada and the Eastern and Middle States, spending nearly a year in making careful observations of their workings, the best methods of conducting them, and the best style of building for such purposes. Having fully completed his plans, he selected a high and pleasant site in the flourishing town of Oshawa, overlooking Lake Ontario, commenced the building on the 1st of May, 1874, and opened a ladies' college on the 1st of February, 1876, the structure being four stories high, with a capacity for accommodating 110 students, none being taken except those who board in the college. The building is 50 by 150

A. B. Dewitt

feet, with high ceilings, embracing all the modern improvements for ventilating, lighting, heating, airing, etc., the physical health of the students being a prominent consideration. In the school the ancient and modern languages are taught, as well as the higher English branches and the fine arts, affording superior facilities for thorough mental and æsthetic culture. Another feature of the school is the domestic training which the pupils are subject to, thus fitting them to perform the duties of any position in life. In the introduction of this branch many persons predicted a failure, as it was altogether new, but Mr. Demill was not a man to be easily turned from his purpose when convinced that it was likely to meet a great want, rendering those attending his institution practical and accomplished in the domestic and household knowledge which is so generally neglected, but which adds so greatly to the comfort and happiness of after life. The school is conducted at rates that are regarded as extremely moderate, and has been a success from the start. It was a herculean task to undertake, to build up alone such a noble enterprise, which not only established a new feature in female education, but being free from sectarianism, was without that denominational assistance so usual in most cases, but the indomitable energy of President Demill has successfully accomplished the task. From eighty to one hundred pupils are usually in attendance, and it is not to be wondered at that the institution is giving unqualified satisfaction, with the able management it receives. The wife of Mr. Demill, who was Miss Lucelia Hurd, of Raglan, and to whom he was married in August, 1854, is a well educated lady, and has a remarkable adaptation to the sphere of usefulness in which she is placed, she being the principal of the school, and her husband the president. The school owes its success largely to her earnest and untiring assistance. They have one child, Frances Amelia, ten years old. The talent and perseverance which President Demill has shown in building up such an institution in so short a time, entitles him to great praise. The work has already become a monument to the best qualities of the man, and its results, already achieved, will last long after he has passed away.

We call attention to a notice in the *Ontario Reformer*, of March 26th, 1880:—

"As to the success which has attended the efforts of the founder of Demill College to establish in this country, unaided by powerful denominational influences, and unsupported by a large endowment fund, an institution for the thorough education of young ladies. The college has just entered upon the fifth year of its existence and it will not, we think, be deemed inopportune to refer, at the present time, to its history, past success and future prospects, from which it will readily be seen that, unless some great and unforeseen calamity befalls it, there is a brilliant future in store for it, and that it is destined to maintain the proud position it now holds, in the front rank among the many excellent institutions of the Province. To many persons the scheme propounded by the Rev. Mr. Demill, in 1874, for the erection of a college here for the education of females was deemed a folly so palpable as to deserve only to be treated with the most profound contempt. It is a fortunate circumstance, however, that there are men, who, instead of being turned aside by the opposition, gloomy predictions, or sneers of others, from the path which they have marked out for themselves, are incited by such means to greater efforts to achieve the object of their ambition and press forward with persistent energy, with but a single object in view, over or through difficulties, which, to weaker men, would appear insurmountable, to ultimate triumph and deserved success. Mr. Demill has clearly demonstrated to the entire satisfaction of this community that he is not easily diverted from the work to which he has devoted his life and talents; and he has

further shown, that he possesses a sound and discriminating judgment, and administrative abilities of a high order; in the selection of the beautiful and commanding site for the college; the preparation of the plans; in carrying out the design of the architect; the selection of an efficient staff of teachers—ten in number—in meeting the financial demands incident to an undertaking of this magnitude during a period of almost unexampled financial distress and commercial complications; in securing by his own unaided efforts a steady but rapid increase in the number of pupils in attendance—from 29 in 1876 to more than 100 in 1880—in the inception of the scheme as well as in carrying it out—even to the minutest detail—he has displayed a correctness of judgment, an earnestness of purpose, and complete devotion to his self-imposed task, deserving of the very highest praise. The steady increase in the number of pupils in attendance is, of itself, pretty conclusive evidence that the public acknowledge the soundness of the basis upon which the institution was established; to furnish the greatest possible educational privileges at the minimum of expense, and, while avoiding denominational and sectarian influences over the students, to enable them to enjoy all the advantages of a refined christian home. The increasing popularity of the college will necessitate the erection of additional buildings at an early date; the plans for the additions are already prepared, and the work will be proceeded with as soon as practicable. One feature in the management of this institution, deserving of special mention, is the exclusion of day pupils. It has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of nearly all educationalists that the intermingling of boarding and day pupils in institutions of this kind usually operates to the disadvantage of the boarders. Day pupils are more irregular in their attendance and to some extent the irregularity of their attendance, and the consequent interruption of their studies, re-acts upon those members of the class who are boarding, preventing them making the progress they otherwise would and, beyond this, there are other influences, of a social nature, which will readily occur to anyone who will give the matter a moment's consideration which do not tend to develop in students a fondness for the studies they are pursuing. It is more than probable that the absence of day pupils has had no little influence in inducing parents at a distance to patronize this college rather than send their daughters elsewhere."

WILLIAM MOFFAT,

PEMBROKE.

ONE of the prominent families at Pembroke is that of the Moffats, who came from Haddingtonshire, Scotland, in 1834, and after spending six years at New Edinburgh, adjoining Bytown, now Ottawa, moved to Pembroke in the autumn of 1840. At that date the principal settlers here were Peter White, Campbell, Arhuna and John Dunlap, James Jardine and Hugh Fraser. Here Alexander Moffat built a grist mill and laid out the village of Pembroke into lots, and was engaged in manufacturing flour until his death in April, 1872. He also built a woollen mill. He was the first postmaster here, being appointed by the British Government when Lord Landsdowne was Postmaster-General; was a justice of the peace for a long period, and did a great deal of valuable service in both the village and county councils, serving for one or two terms as warden of the united counties of Lanark and Renfrew. He was once nominated by the Reform party for the Canadian parliament, but for satisfactory reasons given, declined to contest the riding. He was never a strong party man, and was liked by men of all political shades of belief. He was an elder of Calvin Presbyterian church, of which he was a founder and liberal supporter.

Alexander Moffat married Miss Margaret Dickson Purvis, of Edinburgh, who was the mother of five children, four sons and one daughter, the mother dying at Grosse Isle, on the St. Lawrence river, on her way to Canada in 1834.

William Moffat, the oldest son of Alexander Moffat, was born at Haddingtonshire, November 29, 1825, and came to Canada in his ninth year, finishing his education at Bytown, Hugh O'Hagan being his last instructor. When he came to Pembroke with his father forty years ago, this immediate section of Upper Canada was almost an unbroken wilderness. Here he worked with his father in the mills until twenty-three years of age, when he commenced the lumber business, and continued it until 1865. Since that date he has been manufacturing flour, his mill being on the original site where his father built in 1840.

Mr. Moffat was Captain of militia some years ago, and now holds the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of sedentary militia; was four years reeve of the town of Pembroke, and four years warden of the county of Renfrew, and was one of the first directors of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway, being the projector of that enterprise. Of no man can it be said with more propriety than of Colonel Moffat, that he is "liberal to a fault." It is too true of him. He is too generous to become rich. He will accommodate others to his own financial detriment, so kind, so accommodating, so noble is his nature.

Colonel Moffat is a Reformer, and has been twice a candidate to represent his party for the north riding of Renfrew, once in the House of Commons, once in the Local Legislature, but was defeated both times.

The Colonel is a member of the Presbyterian church and of the Masonic fraternity.

In 1849 he chose for his life companion Miss Isabella Ambrose Kennedy, who was from Dumfries-shire, Scotland, and they have had six children, three sons and three daughters, all yet living but one of the latter. One son, Alexander, has a family, and is in the foundry business in Pembroke; the others are single. William is in the Quebec bank, at Quebec, the rest, Thomas, Margaret and Isabella, are at home.

JAMES A. AUSTIN,

BRAMPTON.

JAMES AUGUSTUS AUSTIN, clerk of the county court, etc., is a son of James Austin, one of the yeomanry of the county of Peel, and was born in the township of Toronto, in this county, February 5, 1835. The maiden name of his mother was Eleanor Aikins. Both parents are dead.

James was reared on the farm, attending a common school in his younger years, and subsequently spending three years at Victoria College, Cobourg, intending at one time to study for the medical profession, but not completing his College course on account of failing health. He continued farming in the township of Toronto until 1867, when he was appointed clerk of the county court, deputy clerk of the Crown, and registrar of the Surrogate Court, at which time he

removed to Brampton, the county town. His variety of clerkships he is attending to with the utmost care, being always at his post. While on the farm, he acted part of the time as a director of the local Agricultural Society. Before taking a county office, Mr. Austin interested himself a good deal in the success of the Reform party. He belongs to the Methodist church of Canada, and sustains a consistent christian character. At times, when his health would admit it, he has been a good worker in the Sunday school.

November 5, 1868, he married Miss Susan Graham, of the township of Toronto Gore, and they have three children and have buried one son.

JOHN TURQUAND, M.D.,

WOODSTOCK.

THE subject of this notice, one of the best known physicians and surgeons in this part of Ontario, is of Huguenot extraction, his ancestor fleeing from France at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and settling in the city of London. His father, Bernard Turquand, was connected, in early life, with the British navy, and subsequently with the commissariat department, being stationed on the Island of Malta, during the plague, our subject being there born, February 25, 1815. His father did valuable service during the reign of the plague, and received the thanks of Sir T. Maitland, Lieut.-Governor of the island. His mother was Elizabeth Bennett, of Gloucestershire, England, born near the Forest of Dean. In 1820, the family came to Canada, and located at York (now Toronto), where Bernard Turquand was chief clerk in the Receiver-General's office, and after the union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841, he was Receiver-General for a short time, dying in Montreal in 1856. He was a man of great amiability and generosity, and he and his noble wife were noted for their good offices to immigrants, who were pouring into Canada, fifty and sixty years ago.

Dr. Turquand commenced his education at Toronto, in a district school, taught by Rev. Dr., afterwards Bishop, Strachan; among his schoolmates being Rev. Canon Givens, Rev. Henry Scadding, LL.D., and Bishop Fuller of the Niagara District. In 1830, when Upper Canada College, Toronto, was opened, he entered it and spent three years there. He studied medicine with Dr. John King, of the same city; attended lectures at McGill College, Montreal; commenced practice at Woodstock, in September, 1837, and has been in constant and general practice here from that date. At an early day, before gravelled and stone roads, or any other good roads were built, he had not only extensive, but very hard rides through the wild woods, covering an area of twenty miles in nearly every direction, and in some cases extending much further. No man in the county is better known than "old Dr. Turquand," as he is generally and respectfully called. The families, to the medical wants of which he has administered,

are numbered by the thousands, and he is venerated for his kindly counsels and gentle words in the sick room, as well as for his skill. For several years he has had a large consultation practice extending over several counties.

Dr. Turquand has been county coroner and jail surgeon ever since Oxford was set off from the London district, and he became one of the medical officers of the Great Western Railway, soon after it started. He was a member of the medical council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario for three years, and president in 1867. In 1878 he was at the head of the Oxford county medical association. His standing in the fraternity is high.

He is a Royal Arch mason, and has held some high offices in the order, including that of junior warden of the grand lodge of the Province. He was reared in the Church of England, and maintains, so far as we can learn, a consistent christian character.

In June 1840, Miss Elizabeth Bott, of Zorra, Oxford county, was joined in marriage with Dr. Turquand, and they have had seven children, losing one of them.

He is of the firm of Turquand and Mackay, his partner being Hugh Munro Mackay, a native of Oxford county; born in 1837; educated in Canada; received the degree of M.D. from the medical department of Victoria College, Toronto, in 1868, and is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and of the College of Physicians, Edinburgh. Like his senior partner, he is thoroughly wedded to his profession, and has the highest confidence of the community in his skill.

JAMES W. STEWART, M.D.,

PORT DOVER.

JAMES WATERFORD STEWART, a son of James Waterford Stewart, senior, was born in the township of Toronto, county of Peel, Ontario, September 28, 1834. His father was a native of Waterford, Ireland. His grandfather, George Stewart, formed a company of emigrants in New York city, in 1798, and came to "Little York" (now Toronto), and thence cut a road through for teams to the township of Toronto, and settled in the valley of the Etobicoke river, and opened farms. Benjamin Stewart, a brother of our subject, occupies the original homestead, made by his grandfather and father more than three quarters of a century ago.

Dr. Stewart was reared on the farm till eighteen years old; received his literary and medical education in the University of Toronto; was graduated Doctor of Medicine in April, 1863, and has been in steady practice, at Port Dover, from that date. He has devoted his time very attentively to his profession; had from the start a liberal run of business, and is a reading progressive man, still growing in popularity.

He has been a county coroner for ten or twelve years, and was at one time a deputy-reeve,

but seems to have shunned civil offices as much as he could, his time being well taken up with his profession.

He is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Grand Lodge of the Dominion, and has been Master of Erie lodge, Port Dover.

In May, 1867, Dr. Stewart married Lucy M. Jones, daughter of Col. Thomas Jones, of the city of Toronto, and they have three daughters, Erie, Lulu, and Eva. The family attend the Presbyterian church.

HON. EDWARD BLAKE, Q.C.,

TORONTO.

EDWARD BLAKE was born in the township of Adelaide, county of Middlesex Ontario, in 1833. He is the eldest son of the late Hon. Wm. Hume Blake, himself a man of marked ability, and grandson of the late Rev. Dominick Blake, rector of Killegan and Lough Richland, Ireland; his mother was the daughter of Wm. Hume, of Humewood.

The subject of this sketch was educated in his earlier years, by Messrs. Wedd and Brown, and later at the Upper Canada College.

In his youth, Edward Blake showed signs of possessing in the bud the talents of elocution and a retentive memory; the former of which, in its full blossom, has gained for him the reputation of being one of the most eloquent speakers of the day, whilst the latter has in no small degree contributed to his success in his profession. He graduated at Trinity College, Toronto, and concluded a brilliant University career, by being Chancellor's Medalist, and taking first-class honors in classics. He was called to the Bar of Upper Canada, in Michaelmas term, 1856, and took his degree of M.A., in 1858; received his silk gown within the first decade of his legal career, having been created a Q.C. in 1864; became a Bencher of the Ontario Law Society in 1871; was for a time examiner and lecturer in equity for Upper Canada; at present is chancellor of the Toronto University since 1876, and head of the well-known firm of Messrs. Blake, Kerr, Boyd and Cassels, of Toronto. His ability as a lawyer is probably unexcelled in Canada, and the highest judicial appointments have been within his reach, but he has declined promotion when it was offered him, first in the chancellorship of Ontario, in December, 1869, and subsequently in the chief justiceship of the Supreme Court of the Dominion, in May, 1875.

Mr. Blake's professional success has been principally achieved in the Courts of Equity, but his unsurpassed power of cross-examination has secured for him considerable practice in Common Law. Thoroughly mastering the salient features of his cases, he is concise in his arguments, and confines himself to the points at issue. In the conduct of his suits he is apparently

diffident and anxious to a degree quite incompatible with his undoubted ability, arising possibly from a conscientious desire to promote to the utmost of his power, the interests of his clients. Mr. Blake enjoys at this moment, the highest reputation amongst all classes of his brethren at the Bar irrespective of their political creeds and opinions.

Mr. Blake commenced his political career in 1867, having been elected for West Durham, to the House of Commons, and for South Bruce in the local Parliament, at the first general election after the Confederation. In 1871, he was returned to the local House from South Bruce, and by acclamation to the Commons from West Durham, but decided to sit for the former only. At the opening of the ensuing session, he moved an amendment in reply to the speech from the Throne, which was carried; the Ministry in power did not resign without accepting a defeat on a motion of dismissal, upon which they vacated office, and Mr. Blake became Premier of Ontario; and President of the Council (without salary), but resigned both, as well as his seat in the Ontario Assembly, in October, 1874. At the election in 1872, was re-elected as member for West Durham, and simultaneonsly to the House of Commons for South Bruce; preferring the latter seat for special reasons, by repeated re-elections, represented that constituency uninterruptedly until the general election of 1878, when he was defeated; but at the special election in Nov., 1879, he was again returned by acclamation to the Commons.

Hon. Edward Blake was sworn of the Privy Council in November, 1873, and was a member (without office) of Mr. Mackenzie's administration from that date, until February, 1874, when he resigned. In May, 1875, he was induced to accept the portfolio of Minister of Justice in the same Government, and in 1876 went to England on political business; in June, 1877, exchanged this portfolio for the office of President of the Council, which he was compelled to relinquish in January, 1878, on account of ill health.

Mr. Blake is a member of the Anglican church, and President of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Toronto.

His wife is a daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Cronyn, Lord Bishop of Huron.

JAMES G. CRANSTON, M.D.,

ARNPRIOR.

JAMES GOLDIE CRANSTON, the leading physician and surgeon at Arnprior, was born in Madrid, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., March 21, 1837. His parents were William and Jane (Goldie) Cranston, both from Roxborough, Scotland. His mother died in the State of New York, and when he was eight years old, his father, with two daughters and three sons, came to Canada West, and settled in Haldimand county, where he died in 1855.

Dr. Cranston finished his education in the arts at the Grammar School in Toronto; entered the Toronto Medical School, then under the presidency of Dr. Rolph, spending two years there in study; in 1856-'57, took also a course of studies in the Buffalo Medical College, walking the hospitals and attending lectures; in the spring of 1860 was graduated M.D., from the University of Queen's College, Kingston, and after practising a short time near Hamilton, settled in the county of Renfrew, which is still his home. He had a fair amount of business from the start, and soon built up a remunerative practice, which he continues to hold, with increasing reputation for skill and success in his profession. His standing in the profession is first-class, and he is vice-president of the Rideau and Bathurst Medical Association.

Dr. Cranston identifies himself with local interests, and does all he can to advance them; has been chairman of the Board of Education for eight or nine years, was a member of the village council from 1876 to 1879, and has been president of the Agricultural Society the last three years, and a director since 1873. Such public-spirited citizens are very valuable to any community.

The Doctor is a Reformer, a Master Mason, a member of the Church of England, and a man of excellent character, holding a high position in the community.

In 1860 he married Miss Louisa A. Shillito, of Niagara, and she died in 1873, leaving six children, all of whom are surviving.

THE BARBER FAMILY,

GEORGETOWN AND STREETSVILLE.

WILLIAM and ROBERT BARBER, proprietors of the woollen mills in Streetsville, and James and Joseph Barber, are natives of the county of Antrim, north of Ireland, and are sons of Joseph and Jane (Dunkin) Barber. Account of the early history of this family we glean from Davin's "The Irishman in Canada." It appears that, "May 12, 1822, Joseph Barber, with his wife, four sons and a daughter, sailed for Quebec, arriving there July 10, being nearly two months on the trip. Proceeding up the St. Lawrence river, to Prescott, the father of the family found employment and worked at his trade, that of a mason and bricklayer. The season for bricklaying being over, in December of that year Mr. Barber took his family to Niagara, and thence to Flamboro' West, at the solicitation of Hon. James Crooks, who was a miller, distiller, tanner and cloth manufacturer, in that township, and who needed a mason, and promised employment for some of the children in his woollen factory. There William Barber, the eldest of the sons, served an apprenticeship at the woollen manufacturing business; the second son, James, the paper-making business; the third, Joseph, the mill wright business; and the youngest, Robert, the same business as William. The father died in 1831, and about that time two of

[illegible] Chanson received his education in the article the Grammar School in Toronto and the Toronto Medical School, [illegible] under the guidance of Dr. Polak, [illegible] years [illegible] history in 1868-[illegible] course of studies in the Toronto Medical College walking to hospitals [illegible] in the spring of 1868 was graduated M.D. from the University of [illegible] and for [illegible] a short time was [illegible] in the [illegible] of Dr. [illegible] office. [illegible] of [illegible] from the [illegible], and [illegible] increasing [illegible] the profession. He [illegible] the [illegible] and he is [illegible] the Medical and Surgical Medical Association.

[illegible] identified himself with local matters and does all he can to advance the [illegible] of the town of Elmira. [illegible] member of the village council [illegible] 187[illegible] the last [illegible]

[illegible] of the council in 1878, [illegible] the area [illegible]

THE TAYLOR FAMILY.

[illegible]

[illegible] Niagara [illegible] Williams. [illegible]

James Barber

the brothers, William and Robert, rented the woollen factory of Hon. Mr. Crooks, and ran it until 1837, when the four brothers bought a small woollen factory at Georgetown, in the township of Esquesing, county of Halton, the place then containing only three families." "The four brothers," writes Mr. Davin, "were in the wilderness, and never could have got on had they not had quick brains, fertile in resources. Anything they required in the way of machinery, they had to make. At that time all the farmers manufactured their cloth; but when the Barbers had their machinery going, the farmers gradually began to exchange their wool for the machine-made cloth. * * * Business increased. A second mill was started at Streetsville. Later on, the water power at Georgetown failing, the two woollen mills were consolidated, and the large mill, now known as the Toronto Mills (Streetsville being in the township of Toronto), were erected in 1853."

About this time the Grand Trunk Railway was under process of construction, and James Barber being a paper maker, it was decided to erect a mill on the Credit river, which runs on the north side of Georgetown. The first freight carried by the railway to Toronto was three car loads of paper from this mill. A second paper mill was erected in 1858, and since that time large additions and improvements have been made to increase the quantity and quality of paper manufactured. The first serious reverse experienced by the family occurred in 1861, when the woollen mill at Streetsville was destroyed by fire, with a loss of $70,000 above insurance, and the explosion of a boiler at the paper mill caused a loss of $8,000 more. These mills were again running, and turning out goods as usual, within three months from the date when the accidents occurred. The old firm was dissolved in 1870, thirty-three years after its formation "without any deed of partnership, or any division of profits, each one drawing according to his requirements."

William and Robert Barber took the woollen business, and under the firm-name of Barber Brothers, are employing from 125 to 150 men, women and children, are making all wool tweeds, flannels and some over-coating broad cloths, tweeds being their specialty. They have eight sets of the most improved machinery, and their articles of manufacture are second in excellence to none made in the Province, and there are but three or four mills of the kind more extensive in the Province.

William Barber, the senior-member of the firm, though past seventy years of age, being born in 1809, is one of the most energetic and active men in Streetsville. While a resident of the county of Halton, he was for some years a member of the county council; has been a justice of the peace since the first commission was issued in that county, and represented the riding of Halton in the first and second local Parliaments, being a Reformer of the indomitable class.

Robert Barber has been a magistrate for a number of years, and has taken a prominent part in many public enterprises, both in his own county and in the Province at large.

Joseph Barber, the youngest member of the family, retired from business on the dissolution of the old firm, and now enjoys himself as a gentleman farmer and collector of interests and

rents. He has not been ambitious for public honors beyond the chairmanship of the school board, and acting magistrate for the locality.

James Barber, the subject of our steel engraving, was born in 1811, and married in 1839. He has three sons Joseph jr., John R., and James, jr.; and three daughters. The sons have for years asssisted in carrying on the business of paper-making, Joseph, jr., having charge of the manufacturing department; John R., of the financial; and James, jr., of the agency in Toronto. James Barber is the senior coroner for the county of Halton, and has been a member of the township and village school boards, and also of the village council. He is not only a paper-maker but practical machinist and woollen manufacturer as well. The entire machinery of the first Toronto woollen mill was constructed at Georgetown, under his supervision.

After the fire he was enabled to construct the mill, just as it had been, from memory alone. A considerable portion of the machinery in the paper mills was either constructed or improved by him. After the Toronto woollen mills were started in 1853, he took charge of them until the paper mill,—which was leased for a couple of years,—again came under the management of the firm.

He has always been of a retiring disposition, taking little or no part in political conventions or meetings of a like character, and consequently is less known to the public than the other members of the family. There is no name, however, which stands so high for commercial integrity, or social and moral worth in the county of Halton, as that of James Barber.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.,

OTTAWA.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER, Minister of Railways and Canals, and member of Parliament for Cumberland, Nova Scotia, is descended from a family originally from Hesse Cassel, and which settled on the isle of Guernsey, going thence to Virginia, long prior to the outbreak of the American colonies. At the close of that war the family being loyalists, moved to Nova Scotia, where members of it continue to reside. It is connected with Major-General Sir Isaac Brock, K.B., who fell, bravely fighting, at Queenston, in October, 1812. Our subject was born at Amherst, county of Cumberland, N.S., on the 2nd of July, 1821, his parents being Rev. Charles Tupper, D.D., and Miriam *née* Lockhart. His father, who was born at Cornwallis, N.S. has been an ordained Baptist preacher more than sixty years; is eighty-five years of age, and the oldest minister of that denomination in the Dominion of Canada, his residence being at Kingston. N.S. The mother of Sir Charles Tupper died in 1854.

He was educated in the arts at Horton, and is an A.M., of Acadia College, and in medicine at the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M. D, and also received the

diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1843. He commenced the practice of his profession in his native town; removed thence to Halifax in 1857, and has been in practice in Ottawa and Toronto. He has long stood high in the medical profession, and was president of the Canadian Medical Association from its formation in 1867 until 1870, when he declined re-election.

Sir Charles Tupper entered public life in 1855, when he was chosen to represent the county of Cumberland in the Nova Scotia Assembly, which he did until the Confederation; and since that important act has represented the same county in the House of Commons, having been re-elected ten times in his native county, and served that constituency steadily for a quarter of a century, making a brilliant record. He was a member of the Executive Council and Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, from 1857 to 1860, and from 1863 to June 30, 1867; and prime minister of that Province from 1864 until he retired from office with his Government on the Union Act coming into force July 1, 1867. He was a delegate to England on important public bnsiness from the Nova Scotia Government in 1858 and 1865, and again from the Dominion Government, respecting the Nova Scotia difficulties, in March, 1868.

He took a very prominent part in the work preliminary to Confederation; was the leader of the delegation from his Province to the Union Conference at Charlottetown in 1864, to the one held at Quebec the same year, and to the final colonial conference held in London to complete the terms of Confederation, 1866-'67. He is the author of "A Letter to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon," on the union question, published in London in 1866.

Before speaking of his public services since the Confederation, and in connection with the Dominion Government, we will mention a few of the most important measures which the honorable member for Cumberland introduced into and carried through the Legislature of Nova Scotia, they being enumerated in the *Parliamentary Companion*: The jury law, the educational Act, providing free schools and assessment; the equity judge Act; the Windsor and Annapolis Act; the bill providing for a quarantine station and hospital; the representation bill; the executive and legislative disabilities Act; the first Act passed by any of the Provinces prohibiting dual representation; an act reducing the number of members of the Assembly from fifty-five to thirty-eight on entering the union, and an act regarding certain public offices and their salaries, which act abolished the offices of financial secretary and solicitor-general, and likewise largely reduced the expenditure for salaries.

It was Sir Charles Tupper, who, in 1864, moved in that body, the resolution for the union of the Maritime Provinces, under which delegates were sent to the Charlottetown conference already mentioned, and also the resolution authorizing delegates to be sent to London to arrange the terms of the union of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in 1866.

Sir Charles Tupper holds a patent of rank and precedence from Her Majetsy, the Queen of England, as an executive councilor of Nova Scotia, and was created a civil C.B., by Her

Majesty in 1867. In that year he was offered a seat in the Canadian Cabinet, but declined to accept; and the next year declined the chairmanship of the Intercolonial railway board.

He was sworn of the Privy Council of the Dominion Government in June, 1870, and was president of that body, from that date until July 1, 1872, when he was transferred to the Inland Revenue Department, where he remained until the 22nd of February, 1873, when he took the portfolio of Minister of Customs. The latter office he resigned with Sir John A. Macdonald and the ministry generally, on the 5th of November, 1873, when the Conservative party went out of power. On its return again to power in the Autumn of 1878, Sir John once more became Premier, and Sir Charles Tupper was appointed Minister of Public Works, and under an Act introduced by him, and passed, dividing that department, became Minister of Railways, a position which he is filling with the highest credit to himself and the country.

Since Sir Charles Tupper has been a member of the Dominion Parliament, he has made a great number of speeches, all of them showing marked ability and thorough familiarity with the Canadian resources, and wants of Canada. Among the ablest speeches, perhaps, we might mention his great speech, made in defence of the Canadian Confederation, delivered in the House of Commons of Canada, on the first day of its opening in 1867; his two speeches on the Canada Pacific railway, made on the 21st of April, 1877, and the 10th and 12th of May, 1879, and his last speech on the finances of Canada, delivered on the 9th of March, 1880. Any one of these speeches will show his broad grasp of mind, and his powers as a debater, as well as his thorough knowledge of every matter on which he speaks. His second railway speech was concluded with the following splendid panegyric on the Dominion of Canada:

"Mr. Tupper said that 10,000 of the best men in Canada were at this moment pouring into the North-West to create a great fertile and prosperous country, and a demand would shortly be felt here for every class of labor that could be brought into this country. He had stated that the Government had proposed no additional obligation, that in those resolutions were propounded the means by which those obligations now before us could be met. There was no Canadian with a spark of patriotism within his heart who could look without pride at this great Canada of ours, or who could dwell without enthusiasm, upon the fact that here in Canada, washed by the two great oceans, was a country below the arctic circle as great as Europe, if they took the small countries of Spain and Italy out of it. We not only had this magnificent country, but we had it endowed by nature with all those natural features which were necessary to make a country great and prosperous. We had within our country over 200,000,000 acres of the most fertile land in the world, inhabited by a people who, though only numbering 4,000,000 now, were as industrious, as intelligent and as enterprising a population as could be found on the face of the globe. Under these circumstances, what Canadian statesman was there, with the responsibility of developing this magnificent country thrown upon his hands, who would not be a traitor to the best interests of his country if he did not put forward every effort to construct a great national highway that was to be a bond of union from one end of this magnificent country to the other? They ought not to appeal in vain to the honorable gentlemen opposite. Instead of raising an old exploded cry, instead of exciting a single feeling that was calculated to damage their efforts, it was their duty, it was the duty of every patriotic Canadian, to unite on this grand question; and, differ as they might upon questions of personal or party politics, on this great question of a great national highway for Canada, to which all parties in this country had been committed in the most solemn manner, they should all unite in one steady patriotic effort to bring to consummation a scheme on which the undoubted prosperity and rapid progress of the country depended."

The speech of Sir Charles Tupper on the finance question is a very able vindication of the protective policy of the Liberal Conservative party, now in power—a speech second in ability to none which we heard while the debate on the Budget speech of Sir Samuel L. Tilley was in progress.

He is greatly interested in the cause of education, and since 1862 has been a governor of Dalhousie College, Halifax, an appointment made by Act of Parliament.

In 1846 he married Miss Frances Morse, of Amherst, and they have four children living, and have lost two. Emma, the only daughter, is the wife of Major Donald R. Cameron, C.M.G., of the Royal Artillery, now in command of a Field Battery in Ireland; James Stewart is a barrister in Toronto; Charles Hibbert is a barrister at Halifax, and William Johnston is a student in Upper Canada College, Toronto.

LIEUT.-COL. ARTHUR T. H. WILLIAMS, M.P.,

PORT HOPE.

ARTHUR TREFUSIS HENEAGE WILLIAMS, member of the House of Commons for East Durham, was born in Port Hope, Ontario, June 13, 1837. His father was John Tucker Williams, who, when a young man, was an officer in the navy; came out from England during the war of 1812-'15; had command of a vessel on the lakes during that contest; afterwards located in Cobourg, going thence to Rice Lake, and finally settled in Port Hope retiring on half pay. He commanded the Durham regiment during the rebellion of 1837-'38, represented the county of Durham in the Parliament after the union of Upper and Lower Canada, and when the territory of the county included what is now divided into two or three counties; was the first mayor of Port Hope, and was thoroughly identified with local and provincial interests, especially in agricultural matters. At the time of the great "Corn Law" agitation he was sent to England to represent the agricultural interests of Canada.

The writer of this sketch knew Mr. John T. Williams as early as 1844, when he was in his prime. He was an admirable specimen of the "fine old English gentleman," and his beautiful home, "Penryn Park," adjoining the corporation of Port Hope, on the west, was greatly admired by all visitors at that town. He died in 1854, greatly lamented by friends all over Canada.

His wife was Sarah, daughter of Thomas Ward, of Port Hope, many years ago judge of the Surrogate Court and registrar of the county of Durham; and he had by her seven children, five of them still living. The subject of this sketch, the eldest son, was educated at Upper Canada College, Toronto, and the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. He is one of the most public-spirited men in the county, and a leader in more than one important local enterprise;

was at one time chairman of the harbor board, and a director of the Midland railway; is president of the Midland Loan Company, and of the Central Agricultural Association, which includes four counties, and is doing much to further the interests of the farming community, in his section of the Province.

He is Lieutenant-Colonel of the 46th East Durham battalion, active militia, said to be one of the best rural regiments in Canada; and has just been appointed commander of the Canada Rifle Team for the Wimbledon competition for the present year—an honor unsought, and we venture to say, unexpected, yet well merited.

The Colonel is a strong politician of the Liberal Conservative class, and has been in some legislative body nearly all the time since the establishment of the Confederation in 1867. That year he was elected to the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, and represented the constituency of East Durham two terms; and in September, 1878, was elected to the Dominion Parliament. He pays strict attention to his parliamentary duties; is very unassuming, yet social and cordial, and one of the most popular men of the younger class in the House of Commons.

Col. Williams is a member of the Church of England, and has frequently been a delegate to the Synod of the diocese of Toronto. His wife is Emily, daughter of Hon. Benjamin Seymour, senator, of Port Hope. They were married in 1859, and have five children.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, Q.C.,

KINGSTON.

AMONG the early settlers in what is now the Province of Ontario, few men in a semi-public capacity have filled a more honorable place that the subject of this brief sketch. Upper Canada was still a country in its infancy, when, as a youth of 17 years, in 1822, Thomas Kirkpatrick made his home in Kingston.

He was born in the parish of Castleknock, in the county of Dublin, and was led to think of Canada as a field in which to seek his fortune, by the fact that a connection of his own was already there in the service of the King. On his arrival, he entered upon the study of law under Christopher Hagerman, Esq. Kingston was at that time the chief town of Upper Canada, though not the seat of Government. On the appointment of Mr. Hagerman to a provincial judgeship, Mr. Kirkpatrick naturally succeeded him in his professional position, and quickly won, by a faithful discharge of his duties and by strict integrity, that place in the community which he retained until his death.

Various municipal and provincial offices, from time to time, were conferred upon him by his fellow-townsmen and by the Government of the day. He did not, however, take any place in the public councils of his country, until the erection of the Dominion of Canada in

1867, when he was elected member for the county of Frontenac in the first Parliament. Here he faithfully fulfilled his duties, but only lived for three years after his entrance upon political life, dying in his 65th year, in March, 1870. His name will be long remembered in Kingston as that of an upright man. A country can have but few leaders; quite as necessary for its welfare are the class of influential private citizens, of whom Thomas Kirkpatrick was admittedly one of the most worthy.

GEORGE A. KIRKPATRICK, M.P.,

KINGSTON.

AMONG the sons of Thomas Kirkpatrick, a brief sketch of whom we have given in another article, George Airey, his fourth son, succeeded him in his position as member for Frontenac in the House of Commons. He was born in Kingston, in 1841, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, taking his degree in 1861. On his return to Canada, in the same year, he entered on the study of law with his father, and by his diligence and urbanity of manner quickly gained throughout the community a host of friends. His connection with the volunteer regiment of Frontenac, as well as his professional duties, brought him much before the sturdy yeomen of that electoral division, and pointed him out as a suitable candidate for its representation in Parliament, on the death of his father in 1870. On that occasion, as well as on several subsequent elections, he carried the county with large majorities, and has, by his diligent attention to his duties, already earned for himself the reputation of a useful legislator, before whom, probably, lie opportunities for serving his native country.

Mr. Kirkpatrick married in 1865, the daughter of the late Hon. John Macaulay. He was, however, deprived of her, by her early death in January, 1877. Mr. Kirkpatrick already has taken in Kingston, the place long held by his father. He can wish no better example of fidelity to his duties than that left to him by him whom he has thus succeeded.

FALKNER C. STEWART,

ORANGEVILLE.

FALKNER CORNWALL STEWART, one of the leading merchants of Orangeville, and warden of the county of Dufferin, is a native of the county of Monaghan, Ireland, his birth bearing date August 21, 1833. His parents, Robert Cornwall and Ann (McVittie) Stewart, left the old country when he was six months old, and settled at Hawkestone, on lake Simcoe, in the county of Simcoe.

Our subject was educated in the grammar school at Barrie, where he clerked a while in a general store, afterwards holding a like situation in a store in Toronto.

In 1853, Mr. Stewart commenced the mercantile business for himself at Cookstown, in the county of Simcoe, removing from that place, and settling in Orangeville, in 1859. Here he has a general store, and in that line usually does from $20,000 to $25,000 of trade a year. He also deals in grain and produce, his business in the aggregate being quite extensive.

Mr. Stewart started in life with no capital but a sound constitution, a willingness to work, and a desire to accumulate by honest means; he has been prudent in managing his affairs, economical in his habits, and hence successful in his ventures generally. He is the largest dealer, in his line of business, of any man now here and no one has a better financial standing.

Mr. Stewart was in the township council one year; was the first reeve of the village of Orangeville, serving at different periods for five or six years, and was warden in 1879, holding the latter office at the time of the preparation of this sketch. He is Vice-President of a local Building society. In politics he is a pronounced Conservative, and is Vice-President of the Conservative Association for the county of Dufferin.

Mr. Stewart was reared in the English church, is a communicant in the same, and has held the office of warden of St. Marks, Orangeville. His success in life is the natural result of his own persevering energy, indomitable courage, and genuine worth.

His wife was Esther Olive Rutledge, daughter of Henry Rutledge, an early settler in Streetsville, county of Peel, They were joined in wedlock in 1860, and have six children living, and have lost one daughter.

THOMAS WILLIAMS,

ST. THOMAS.

FEW men now living are more worthy of a place in this book, as a pioneer in Elgin county and a self-made man, whose self-reliance, perseverance and industry in life made him successful, than Thomas Williams. He was born in Manchester, Eng., April 5, 1803. His father, a silk manufacturer, was Richard Williams, and the maiden name of his mother was Mary Rice. The latter died at the great age of ninety-three, and then from the effects of an accident, and the former lived to be seventy-eight. In 1816, the family left the old country, and came to New York, where they lived until the spring of 1817, when, Mr. Williams wishing his four sons to obtain lands in British possessions, they removed to Upper Canada. June 7th, they reached Southwold, near the Dunwich town line, and not far from the home of Col. Talbot, with whom our subject was well acquainted. The country was a wilderness at that time, and none of the family knew anything about farming; but Mr. Williams was a man of means, energy and intel-

T. Williams

ligence—one who could probably have done better elsewhere for himself, but who shrewdly foresaw the advantages to be derived in the future, and for the sake of his sons he preferred the log-house and 200 acres of wild lands. He taught them that stability of character, persistent effort, economy and honesty were the necessities of a successful career. Our subject had received a limited elementary education before leaving England, and with that he had to be content as far as schooling was concerned. But even had there been schools in the neighborhood of their new home, he would have had little time to attend, for a large share of the work incidental to clearing and improving the homestead devolved upon him. When twenty-one years old he left home and cleared a farm for himself, about ten miles from where St. Thomas now stands. Here he made his home, and successfully prosecuted the business of farming until 1860, when he retired with a handsome competence, and has since lived in Port Stanley, and latterly in St. Thomas. Here he has done much for the improvement of the place; was the original owner of the Canada Southern Park, which he laid out and planted with trees, and which is now an ornament to the city.

If space would permit it would be interesting to give some of the personal reminiscences of Mr. Williams. His fund of experiences, as well as observations, are extensive, and he is a very entertaining converser, especially on the subject of the early settlers. Possessing a remarkable memory he can give the entire history, almost of nearly all the pioneers with whom he was acquainted. A few of the incidents which serve to illustrate the privations endured by those who made their homes in Western Canada more than sixty years ago, which were observed and often participated in by our subject, may properly receive brief mention. Such hardships as men being without boots all winter were not unknown; of going all the way to Long Point for flour; of paying, in work, ten dollars for an axe; of a family having to cut their wheat crop—about an acre—with table knives, sharpened for the purpose, when the one sickle of the neighborhood could not be borrowed; of settlers traveling sixty miles to Long Point on foot to serve as jurymen; and the roads were so bad that it once took Mr. Williams from daylight till dusk to travel eight miles, while teaming provisions to the first settlers of Aldboro'. As we have said, he was well acquainted with Col. Talbot, and in speaking of that celebrated pioneer says:—"He was a middle sized man, stoutly built, but not corpulent. His manner was stern and penetrating, and his first words to anyone who went to him always were, 'What do you want?' His questions were invariably brief, and he would have brief answers in return, and to the point. He was not the tyrant he is sometimes represented to have been. Though naturally brusque, and having no sympathy for lazy, thriftless people, yet he was a true and sterling friend to all industrious men."

Mr. Williams has always been a thoroughly practical man, of decided conviction and a will strong enough to adhere firmly and unchangeably to what he considered right. At the age of twenty-one he was a constable, and to fill that position satisfactorily at that time required

much strength of character. Later he was a Captain of volunteers, and in 1859 was appointed magistrate.

Our subject was first married Oct. 18, 1825, to Martha White, who, dying, nineteen months thereafter, left one child, a daughter. Mr. Williams was married the second time Oct. 26, 1829, to Mary Nash, who died in March 1875, leaving ten children. His eleven children were all well educated, and carefully brought up to become useful men and women. His present wife is Charlotte Ryall, of St. Thomas, married June 30, 1877.

VERY REV. JOSEPH H. TABARET, D.D.,

OTTAWA.

VERY REV. JOSEPH HENRY TABARET, president of the Ottawa College, and a member of the Congregation of Oblates of Mary Immaculate, is a native of the Department of L'Isère, France, and was born on the 10th of April, 1828, his parents being Antony and Adele (Foret) Tabaret. His religious and missionary training began in the Novitiate of Notre Dame de L'Osier, a miraculous sanctuary and pilgrimage of Our Lady in the Department of L'Isère, not far from his native place; and was completed in the scholastic house of the Congregation at Marseilles.

In the Autumn of 1850 our subject came to Canada, spending, at first, a few months with the Right Rev. Joseph E. Guigues, Bishop of Ottawa. He then gave two years to mission work in the diocese of Ottawa, and in September, 1853, was placed at the head of the Ottawa College. That responsible position he has held from that date, with the exception of two years—1866-1867—when he was absent from the city, being Provincial of the Oblate Fathers, and visiting the many establishments in Canada and the United States. In February, 1874, he was nominated by his Excellency, the Administrator of Government, to be a member of the Senate of the University of Toronto.

His approved prudence, capacity, and integrity recommending him as well qualified for the office of Vicar-General of the diocese, he was in June of 1862 promoted to that dignity, by the Right Rev. Bishop Guigues.

The year 1866 formed an era in the history of the College of Ottawa. Having been incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1849, it now received its University charter, conferred by the unanimous voice of the Federal Legislature. In virtue of this charter, the University College has the right to elect a member of the Council of Public Instruction for Ontario. It confers the degrees of "Bachelor of Arts," and "Master of Arts."

Under the able management of Dr. Tabaret, the college has acquired a foremost place among the educational institutions of the Dominion. In the year 1874, he introduced a new programme

of studies of a higher order and more comprehensive range than that previously followed; and at the same time he inaugurated the University method of teaching by lectures. He has lately enlarged the laboratory and physical cabinet of the College, and furnished them with the necessary apparatus. In the elegantly furnished museum the visitor will find much to gratify his curiosity.

In audience of His Holiness, Leo XIII, in January, 1879, the Right Rev. J. J. Duhamel, Bishop of Ottawa, submitted the programme of studies to the Holy Father, who approved of and blessed it, and as a mark of his appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the cause of education by the president of the College, delegated his lordship to confer upon him the exalted title and privilege of Doctor of Divinity. His lordship fulfilled this pleasing duty in the presence of several hundred students and alumni of the College on the 13th of June, 1879.

It is almost superfluous to say that, under the efficient management of Dr. Tabaret, the College is very flourishing. It has students from all parts of the United States, as well as Canada, and its popularity is well known in Europe.

ORLANDO S. STRANGE, M.D.,

KINGSTON.

ORLANDO SAMPSON STRANGE, one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Kingston, and a native of this city, was born June 13, 1826, his father being John Strange, of Glasgow, Scotland, and for several years a merchant at Kingston. His mother was Mary McGill, who was born in Albany, N. Y., and was of Scotch descent.

The subject of this sketch supplemented a grammar school course of education with two years at Queen's College; studied medicine with Dr. James Sampson, of Kingston; attended lectures at the University of New York, in 1847-1849, and there received the degree of M.D., in March of the latter year. The next year Dr. Strange opened an office in this city, and has been here in steady practice for thirty years, soon building up a remunerative practice, and an excellent reputation for skill.

Dr. Strange was surgeon to the General Hospital in 1854, and again in 1860; was surgeon to A Battery from 1871 to 1874, from which position he was removed on account of his politics; was alderman from 1852 to 1854; mayor in 1859 and 1860, and previously had been chairman of the school board for two or three years. Considering the demands of his profession, the Doctor has been liberal in the bestowment of time to municipal and other local matters. His interests are thoroughly identified with those of his native city, and no man takes more pride in its growth and prosperity. He was a member of the medical council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario from 1872 to 1875, and is one of the gov-

ernors of the Kingston General Hospital. In politics he is a Conservative, but allows nothing to interfere with his medical studies and practice. His religious connection is with the St. Andrew's Presbyterian church.

June 13, 1849, Miss Emily Maclean, daughter of Neil Maclean, was united in marriage with Dr. Strange, and is the mother of eight children, six of whom are yet living. Emily McGill, the eldest daughter, is the wife of Rev. Carney Jones, of Arnprior, Renfrew county, Ont.; the others are single.

JAMES M. WALLACE, M.D.,

HAMILTON.

DR. JAMES MACLAREN WALLACE, medical superintendent of the Hamilton Insane Asylum, was born February 5, 1837, at Kirkintilloch, a place situated about six miles from Glasgow, Scotland.

He is a son of Robert Wallace, a merchant and manufacturer, and Margaret *née* MacLaren. His primary education was derived from the parish school in his native place, afterwards attending the grammar school, in Glasgow, passing thence to the University, where after passing a course of medical study he took the diploma in 1859. Very soon thereafter the Dr. left Scotland, and spent about a year in practice in the north of England.

In 1861, he bade the old country farewell and made Canada his home, settling in Spencerville, Grenville county, Ontario. Here he rapidly acquired a large practice, and soon had the field all to himself. To show how quickly he came into favor, it is only necessary to mention the fact that when he settled in Spencerville, he found three physicians already in practice, but within the first six months one of them left, and within the year the other two followed his example, leaving Dr. Wallace to do the work of all three. Young, strong and capable of enduring great fatigue, he continued his arduous duties for about fifteen years, establishing a reputation second to none in that part of the Province for ability. He took the degree of M.D. at the University of Trinity College, Toronto, in 1873.

In 1876, when the asylum for idiots was opened at Orillia, Ontario, Dr. Wallace was appointed medical superintendent by the Government. As it would afford him more time for reading and study, as well as a desirable respite from over-work, he accepted the office and at once set to work to organize the institution into good working order. He remained in Orillia but little more than seven months, owing to the death of Dr. Lander, superintendent of the London Asylum, in 1877. This event, through the system of promotion observed in the government of these institutions, took Dr. Bucke from Hamilton to London, and Dr. Wallace from Orillia to Hamilton, where he has since remained. The asylum which he has in charge is a

large, finely built structure, beautifully situated on top of the mountain over-looking the city of Hamilton and Burlington Bay. It was originally intended as an asylum for inebriates, but after the advent of Dr. Wallace, it was enlarged to accommodate over 500 patients, and placed on the same footing as the insane asylums at Kingston, Toronto and London, drawing its inmates from ten counties, the same as each of the others. There are now in the institution over 400 patients. Dr. Wallace, previous to his appointment, never made any specialty of the study of insanity, but since his connection with the asylums, he has been a hard student of all phases of that dread disease, sparing no pains or trouble to improve his ability, if possible, for the responsible duties of his office. He is very fond of reading and is an occasional contributor to medical periodicals.

In political and religious views the Doctor is respectively, a Reformer and a Presbyterian.

Dr. Wallace was married in 1859, at Glasgow, Scotland, to Jane Agnes, daughter of Richard Craig, of Newcastle on Tyne, England, by whom he has six children living.

The Doctor is a man who does not look his age, though that is only forty-three, by several years, and is the possessor of a remarkable constitution, never having been sick an hour in his life.

HON. DAVID CHRISTIE,

PARIS.

SENATOR CHRISTIE, son of Robert Christie, of the Christies of Durie, Fifeshire, Scotland, was born in Edinburgh, in October, 1818. His mother was Jean McGeorge, daughter of Rev. William McGeorge, minister of Mid-Calder, near Edinburgh, and granddaughter of Rev. John Hepburn, mentioned in Scotch church history. He was educated in the high school, Edinburgh; came to Canada in 1833, with his father, and after living twenty-five years in South Dumfries, removed to the township of Brantford, having been long engaged extensively in farming and stock-raising. He has been a member of the Board of Agriculture and of the Council of the Agricultural Association since its formation, thirty years ago; is chairman of the Commission of Ontario School of Agriculture; president of the American Short-horn Breeders' Association, and was many years ago president of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada. He is one of the best known agriculturists and cattle-breeders in the Province.

Mr. Christie sat for many years in the senate of the University of Toronto, and was vice-president of the constitutional reform association, Toronto, in 1859. He sat for Wentworth in the Canadian Parliament from 1851 to 1854, and for East Brant from 1855 to 1858, when he resigned, and was elected to the Erie division, L. C., which he represented until the union in 1867, being called to the senate by royal proclamation, in May of that year. Senator Christie

was sworn of the privy council November 7, 1873, and was secretary of state from that date until appointed speaker of the senate January 9, 1874. During the illness of Lieut.-Governor Crawford, he was appointed administrator of the government of Ontario, May, 1875, but was not sworn in on account of the death of that officer.

He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and a high-toned christian gentleman.

HON. WILLIAM H. MERRITT,

ST. CATHARINES.

A BIOGRAPHY of William Hamilton Merritt, of more than four hundred pages, has been published by his eldest son living, J. P. Merritt; therefore we propose to give only a brief sketch of his life in this work—briefer than would otherwise seem to answer our purpose. His father, Thomas Merritt, a Loyalist of the revolutionary time, and a cornet in the regiment known as Simcoe's "Queen's Rangers," married Mary Hamilton, of South Carolina, left the United States with other Royalists for New Brunswick in 1783; removed to Canada in 1793, and it was while on this journey that our subject was born in the State of New York, on the 3rd of July 1793. The family settled on the Twelve-mile Creek, in the old Niagara District. Here the boy, then three years old, grew to manhood, and made his history. He commenced his education under Mr. Cockerell, at Burlington, now Hamilton, continuing his studies at Niagara, and received a slight classical polishing at the hands of Rev. John Burns. At fifteen years of age he visited St. John, N. B., where he had relatives, and where he studied surveying, algebra, trigonometry and other useful branches.

In June, 1812, when the United States declared war against Great Britain, he immediately drew his sword, having just received a Lieutenant's commission. Three months later he was a Major; and, at the battle of Queenston Heights, October 13, 1812, holding the position of commander of militia cavalry of Upper Canada, he was deputed by Gen. Sheafe to receive the swords of the American officers captured. He was in other engagements, including those at Stony Creek and Lundy's Lane, and during the latter engagement was taken prisoner.

At the close of the war Mr. Merritt returned to St. Catharines; went into the commercial trade in company with another man, and continued in trade until 1819.

In 1818 he had a survey made of the land from the south branch of the Twelve-mile Creek, now Allanburgh, due south two miles to the Chippawa, in order to see if it was feasible to supply his mill by means of a canal with a full supply of water from the latter stream. This apparently trifling undertaking, finally suggested to Mr. Merritt the more gigantic enterprise of connecting the waters of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, by means of a canal. This grand idea—the Welland canal, which he conceived, was commenced in November, 1824, and completed in

November, 1829. It was the pioneer enterprise of the kind in Upper Canada. But Mr. Merritt's spirit was indomitable; he had noble coadjutors in the work, and it was done, giving Mr. Merritt a red-letter page of unsurpassed brilliancy in the history of Canadian enterprise.

In 1832 Mr. Merritt was elected to parliament for Haldimand; was placed on the finance committee, and served several years in that body, becoming chairman of the committee just mentioned in January, 1838. As a legislator he looked well to the interests of the Welland canal; was a strong advocate of internal improvements generally; took broad and statesman-like views of all subjects coming up for consideration, and was one of the most industrious and useful members of parliament. He was a strong advocate of the union of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, a measure which was effected in 1841.

During the period of his legislative career, the rebellion occurred (1837-'38) but Mr. Merritt entered into none of the military proceedings, designating the attempt at revolution as the "Monkey War."

In 1840, Mr. Merritt, who had long been a director of the Welland canal, was again elected president of the company, and continued to work with the utmost diligence for its interests He was rightly regarded as the father of that grand public work. He favored the building of the Welland railway, which now runs along beside the canal, knowing that both would aid in the development of the country. He took a liberal and comprehensive view of all such matters, and labored untiringly to promote the welfare of Canada until his death, which occurred on the 5th of July, 1862.

Thomas Rodman Merritt, the youngest of the three sons who grew to manhood, was educated at Grantham academy and Upper Canada college; was a merchant at St. Catharines from 1844 to 1846; a miller for the next twenty-three years; a director of the Niagara District bank for more than twenty years; a member of the Dominion parliament from 1868 to 1874; and is now managing director of the Welland railway, vice-president of the Imperial Bank, and president of two or three local corporations or societies. "Rodman Hall," his home, is one of the most elegant residences in the Niagara peninsula.

THOMAS OLIVER, M.P.,

WOODSTOCK.

THOMAS OLIVER, who represents North Oxford in the Dominion Parliament, is a native of Sutherlandshire, Scotland, the son of Thomas Oliver, senior, whose calling was that of a shepherd, and Janet *née* Walker, and was born in March, 1821. He was educated in part in a parish school, and with additional private study fitted himself for an instructor. After teaching a parish school two years in his native county, he came to Canada in 1840, and located

in the township of Zorra, now West Zorra, county of Oxford. There he taught school three or four years; then settled in Woodstock; sold goods twelve years for W. C. McLeod, general dealer, and subsequently was in the dry goods business for himself for eight years, when he sold out. Since that time he has speculated a little now and then, but being in comfortable circumstances, is inclined to moderation in his labors.

Many years ago Mr. Oliver held the offices of school trustee, councilman and reeve, and was warden in 1866. In the same year he was elected to parliament, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Hope Mackenzie, brother of the late premier, and was re-elected at the general elections in 1867, 1872, 1874, and 1878. His constituency is strongly Reform, and backs him up at each election by more than the full vote of his political confrères.

The religious tenets of Mr. Oliver are Presbyterian, he having long been connected with that church. He married Miss M. C. Clark, of East Oxford, on the 29th of September, 1857, and they have one son and two daughters.

JAMES COOPER,

TORONTO.

ONE of the leading manufacturers in the Dominion—a self-made man in the fullest sense of the term—a man of the people, and one held in the highest esteem by those who know him, is the subject of this sketch, senior member of the firm of Messrs. Cooper and Smith, wholesale boot and shoe manufacturers. Mr. Cooper is a native of Gainsboro,' Lincolnshire, England, where he was born in 1828, the thirteenth of a family of fifteen children of whom twelve are still living.

He received but a limited education, such as was attainable forty years ago in the mother country, by children of people in ordinary circumstances, and at an early age was apprenticed to learn the shoemaking trade. Not satisfied with home prospects, he, in 1847, emigrated to Canada, and is the only one of the family who ever crossed the Atlantic with the single exception of a younger brother who came on a visit a few years ago. When he landed in this country his worldly possessions were only sufficient to meet his immediate wants, but he was endowed with a wonderful amount of energy, courage, and perseverance, and these traits of character, added to his knowledge of the shoemaking business, laid the foundation of his success as one of the foremost business men of Canada.

After working for a short time in Quebec he removed to Toronto, where his home has since been. For several years after his arrival in Toronto, he worked at his trade as a journeyman until having by close industry accumulated sufficient capital he was enabled to engage in the retail business. But this occupation not being suited to his active temperament he, in 1860,

[illegible] township of Zorra, now West Zorra, county of Oxford. There he taught school three or [illegible] then settled in Woodstock; sold goods twelve years for W. C. McLeod, general [illegible] in business with him in the dry goods business for himself for eight years, when he [illegible] retired, but then he has speculated a little now and then, but being in comfortable circumstances, has confined to moderation in his labors.

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[illegible] of Mr. Oliver are Presbyterian, he having long been connected with [illegible] on the 20th of September, 1857.

[illegible] & Co., Limited,

TORONTO.

[illegible] manufacturers in the Dominion—a self-made man, [illegible] man of the people and one held in the highest esteem [illegible] his sketch senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Cooper and Sud[illegible] manufacturers. Mr. Cooper is a native of Lincolnshire, [illegible] in 1828, the third son of a family of fifteen children of [illegible]

[illegible] in the [illegible] prospects [illegible] the Atlantic with the [illegible] landed in [illegible] his immediate wants but [illegible] and possessions, and these [illegible] of his [illegible]

[illegible] time [illegible] to Toronto, where his [illegible] his [illegible] of the business [illegible] by close [illegible] accumulated small capital he was enabled to [illegible] himself [illegible] suited to his active temperament he in [illegible]

James Cooper

commenced to manufacture for Messrs. Sessions, Carpenter and Co., which he continued until he became a member of the firm. It is worthy of record as showing the untiring industry of Mr. Cooper that, at the time he was manufacturing for this firm, he was in the habit, at the conclusion of his day's labor, of adjourning to a retail store on Yonge street to superintend the getting up of the custom work, and not content with the severe labor of the day, it was his custom to work at home many times till after midnight.

When Mr. Cooper first commenced manufacturing for Sessions, Carpenter and Co., his entire force consisted of one sewing machine and seven operatives; but radical changes were soon made and additional help secured, until the reputation of the goods made by him gained a firm footing in the market, and he became recognized as one of the leading manufacturers. From that time to the present his facilities have increased, and he now controls one of the best business plants in Canada. In 1867 he was admitted a full partner in the firm mentioned which, by the retirement of Mr. Carpenter, became Sessions, Turner and Cooper. Two years later Mr. Sessions died, but his name has been retained in the firm out of respect for his memory as the founder of the business, although his interest in it ceased at his death. In 1871 Mr. John C. Smith became a partner, and the following year Mr. Turner retired, since which time the business has been conducted by Messrs. Cooper and Smith. The business of the firm is the most extensive in the Dominion. They furnish employment to about six hundred hands, of whom nearly two hundred are girls, and their large factory, on Front street, West, in Toronto, is a model of perfection in every detail, all branches being conducted systematically, under the watchful and experienced eye of Mr. Cooper. In addition to the large quantity of goods manufactured by this firm, they are heavy manufacturers in Montreal and Quebec, and also import extensively from the United States. They do a large business with the merchants in all parts of the Dominion and also in the West Indies and Australia.

During his entire business career Mr. Cooper has retained the esteem and confidence of his business associates and fellow citizens, and the fact of his extreme popularity with the working classes is well known. In 1872 the presiding officers of the fifteen trades' unions of the city presented him with a beautifully illuminated address, "expressive of the deep sense of respect they felt for one who has the interests and welfare of their class at heart." The address was the highest mark of approbation that could have been conferred by the societies and is rarely bestowed. He is past President of St. George's society, and has received at different times testimonials attesting the high esteem with which he is regarded by those in his employ.

The habits of Mr. Cooper are as regular as clock-work, and he has not missed more than half a dozen times during the last twenty-five years of being down to his place of business at seven o'clock in the morning. His disposition is open-hearted and generous, giving freely yet advisedly to needful and deserving charitable institutions, with a face expressive of that firmness of purpose and determination of will which have been characteristic traits of his career, showing at a glance that he is a shrewd, thorough-going, pushing business man.

There is much to be learned from the record of a man like the subject of this sketch. It clearly demonstrates what energy, prudence, and integrity will accomplish; it also shows that a person may advance in wealth and position, and yet retain the confidence and affection of those whose lot is constant toil. It conclusively proves that there is not the slightest occasion for that marked distinction between the master and the man that is so often seen. It proves that the kindest relations can exist between capital and labor, and it also proves that this pleasing condition of things serves to advance the interests of both parties. To the industrious young mechanic this brief sketch offers many valuable suggestions, as it forcibly illustrates that honor, wealth, and position are often attainable even when the outlook is most discouraging; that industry, temperance, and perseverance will eventually win success. Let the workman who, at times, bemoans his lack of fortune or education, think of Mr. Cooper, and remember, that where there is a will there is a way.

JAMES LISTER, M.D.,

BELLEVILLE.

JAMES LISTER, a surgeon and physician in Belleville for thirty-seven years, and one of the best educated professional men in this part of the Province, was a son of Captain Lister, long a commander of the Coast Guards, at Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, and was born in London, England, June 30, 1811. When he was twelve years old, the son was placed in a large private school near Cork, where he received an English and classical education. He then went to Dublin, took a thorough course of study in surgery; received his degree in that branch of the healing art, and thence repaired to London, taking a medical course and there receiving the degree of M. D. He also became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

Thus thoroughly equipped, Dr. Lister entered upon the active and responsible duties of his profession, practising six years near Barnstable, Devonshire, and in 1841, emigrated to Upper Canada, now Ontario, settled at Belleville, and was in constant practice until his demise March 23, 1878. He had an extensive general practice, yet always had predilection for surgery, in which he was an expert. In this branch he often went a long way from home to attend to difficult cases, and in consultation has gone as far as Montreal and New York.

He was greatly esteemed for his kindness as well as skill at the sick bed, and for his generosity to the unfortunate. He did an immense amount of practice among the poor, for which he received and expected to receive nothing. He never thought of asking that class of patients for a penny; and if he had any one fault, it was carelessness in making collections of those abundantly able to compensate him for his services. It is doubtful if he received fifty per cent, of his annual charges; and yet he left his family in comfortable circumstances.

He was a self-sacrificing man, never refusing to respond to a call while he was in good health, whatever might be the weather. The result was that overwork and exposure partially undermined his constitution, and he was an invalid for some years before he died. Of his death the Belleville *Free Press*, of March 30, 1878, thus speaks:

"Few of our citizens were more widely known and none more highly respected than Dr. Lister. He was a type of that character which we are accustomed to call 'a gentleman of the old school'—somewhat bluff in outward demeanor, but honorable, courteous, and open as the day in all his intercourse with his fellow men, a faithful and generous friend, a kind and indulgent husband and father. His loss will be lamented by many who owe their lives to his skilful hand and patient attendance; but the blow will fall most heavily on his family and intimate friends, who, best knowing him, loved him most. A sketch of the deceased gentleman's life has already appeared in the daily papers: it is ours merely to offer an humble tribute to the high character he has borne; and we offer it the more willingly because, in these days, the words of Tennyson can but rarely be applied with truth, as they can be to him:

'And still he bore without abuse
The grand old name of gentleman.'

"At the funeral a detachment of the 15th Battalion, of which he was surgeon, marched in the procession, and the band of the battalion was also in attendance. The remains were taken to the cemetery by the steamer 'Prince Edward' and buried with military honors."

Dr. Lister grew up in the Church of England; was a constant attendant of divine worship all his days, and lived a pure, exemplary and noble life.

His professional duties were so burdensome that he rarely, if ever held a civil office; but during the Fenian raids he acted as staff surgeon of the 15th Battalion of Militia, and was a true patriot, ready at any time to aid in defending his country.

October 4, 1843, Miss Margaret Cowper, daughter of Dr. George Cowper, of Belleville, became the wife of Dr. Lister, and is the mother of eight children, only four of whom survive their father.

EDEN A. JOHNSON,

L'ORIGNAL.

EDEN ABBOT JOHNSON, one of the leading business men of L'Orignal, is a native of the county of Prescott, dating his birth at West Hawkesbury, August 18, 1838. His father, Eden Abbot Johnson, senior, was the first white child born in that county, and a local Wesleyan preacher, and active christian worker and most estimable man, dying at West Hawkesbury in 1839. His grandfather was a United Empire Loyalist from Massachusetts. His mother, before her marriage, was Hannah Bill, belonging to a prominent American family, though born herself at Compton, Lower Canada, receiving her French education, at St. Eustache convent.

Our subject was educated in the arts at common and grammar schools, at Vankleek Hill, L'Orignal and Brockville, and in military drill at Toronto, under the 47th regiment, and received a first class certificate there and also at Montreal.

In 1866, at the time of the first Fenian raid, he went to the front in command of a service company from the county of Prescott, and with the aid of the Mayor of Cornwall, arrested Murphy and nine of his associates, including Col. Wheeler, at that place. He also commanded the guard of honor at the opening of the first Dominion Parliament (1867) at the time the reply was made to the address in the House of Commons.

Since 1862, Mr. Johnson has been a resident of L'Orignal, where he is engaged largely in real estate and conveyancing, also acting as agent for a loan company, and farming. He has 140 acres of cleared land, one mile from the village, and most of it in a high state of cultivation. He is a first class business dispatcher, always on the alert—one of the live men of L'Orignal.

He is clerk of the Division Court, and of the corporation of L'Orignal; was official assignee of the united counties of Prescott and Russell, under the Insolvent Act, until it was repealed on the first of April, 1880; has long been very active in educational matters, being one of the leaders, years ago, in getting up the high school at his adopted home, serving for some time, as chairman of the high school board. He is still a school trustee.

Mr. Johnson is secretary of the Conservative Association of Prescott, and takes a lively interest and very active part in politics. In 1879, he was a candidate for the local Legislature, but there were four candidates in the field, and in the quadrangular fight, he was one of the three defeated ones. He is quite a prominent man in his party in the county.

He is a Royal Arch Mason, a member, and has been Master, of St. John's lodge, the only one, we understand, in the Province, working under an Irish charter.

On the 9th of November, 1869, Mr. Johnson chose for his life-companion, Miss Laura Jane Workman, of Montreal, daughter of Samuel Workman, formerly a hardware merchant in Toronto, and niece of ex-mayor Workman, of Montreal. She is the mother of four children, and has lost one of them.

REV. JOHN THOMSON,

SARNIA.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Norham, England, December 31, 1834. Situated on the banks of the Tweed, the town is celebrated for the beauty of its location, and it is also in the heart of one of the finest agricultural districts of Great Britain. Norham, like all the border land, is historic, and crowded with the memory of the olden time. Though but a small village, it stands on classic ground, and has its feudal castle, the ruins of which are still an

object of interest to the traveler. The whole place has been glorified by the magic pen of the "Wizard of the North," in the opening stanza of "Marmion":

> "Day sat on Norham's castled steep,
> And Tweed's fair river, broad and deep,
> And Cheviot's mountains lone:
> The battled towers, the donjon keep,
> The loophole grates, where captives weep,
> The flanking walls that round it sweep,
> In yellow lustre shown.
> The warriors on the turrets high,
> Moving athwart the evening sky,
> Seemed forms of giant height;
> Their armor, as it caught the rays,
> Flashed back again the western blaze
> In lines of dazzling light."

His father, Mr. John Thompson, who now resides in the Eastern Townships, in the Province of Quebec, to which he emigrated in 1836, was in his younger days a man of great energy and perseverance, and remarkable for cheerfulness of disposition. He was a pioneer in the locality where he settled, and has always taken an active part in its welfare, and especially in its religious life and character. He was once what is called "Precentor," Norham Secession church, and has held the same honorable position in his adopted land. Since 1844 he has been an elder in the church, and his minister, who has recently passed away, after a pastorate of 26 years, acknowledged in his last days that he had always placed great reliance on Mr. Thompson's judgment, and that his reliance had never been misplaced; that many a time, amid the trials of pioneer life, he would have lost heart had it not been for his judicious friend and adviser. He was somewhat given to theory and invention, but, like others of this school, he found not much "money in it." His mother was a woman of great force of character, and her cousin was minister of the Dumfermline church, where King Robert Bruce lies buried, and was quite celebrated in his day. He was married to a sister of James Thompson, author of "The Seasons." For preaching a sermon on bribery, during a hotly contested election, he was brought into the Court by the Laird whom he had offended. He was defended in the trial, by Boswell, the well known author of the life of Dr. Johnson, but judgment went against him. When Boswell reported the case to Johnson, the "great moralist" expressed an opinion in favor of the minister, and the reasons for his judgment in the case are also set forth in his life by Boswell.

Rev. John Thompson was but a child when, with his parents, he came to the new world, and settled in Leeds, Lower Province. Here he spent his early days, and received such education as could be gained at the common schools. One of his teachers, however, was a man of great learning, and had been educated for the Church of England. He was also a doctor, but lacking "push," he became a teacher in a poor country school. His last country-teacher was an Irishman, and had his own notions about progress, as well as punctuation. When the

Inspector, on a day, visited the school, he complained that the scholars paid no attention to the "stops." The "dominie," by way of apology or justification, said: "*Sur*, as I had only a few months to *tatch*, I thought it would be a great loss of time to make them stop at every little word, and I wished to push them along as fast as *convaynient*." But among his early teachers was also the Rev. Alexander Young, the present able Minister of Napanee, who was first to turn the young lad's attention to the ministry which he was himself about to enter. Young Thompson then began to take lessons in Latin and Greek from his minister, the late Rev. J. McConechy, and after teaching for a year the school where he had himself been taught, he went to Quebec to attend the High School, then under the Rectorship of the late Dr. Smith, whose attainments in classical learning had given the school a fine reputation.

Having prosecuted his studies here for some time, Mr. Thompson, in the Fall of 1855, went to Toronto to enter upon his college course, and his education here was partly at the University, and partly at Knox College. During the first year he competed for a prize given for the best examination in Greek, Latin, and English Grammar, and stood highest in all, but according to the rules, he could receive but one. The Greek prize was awarded him, and the *honor* of the other two. During a seven years' course, he applied himself closely, and maintained a high standing in all the classes. In the second year of his course he was appointed by the College Board a Mathematical Tutor, a position which he held until his own course in college was completed, and he has now many pleasant memories of his days and labors there. Committing Latin to memory, had been a favorite exercise of his at the High School, and during his first days at college, when a few students would be gathered together in a room, he would, by way of amusement, recite to them the speeches of Cæsar, as given by Sallust, and once, on the stake of an oyster-supper, that he could recite the whole of the First Book of Virgil's Æneid without a mistake; he succeeded in the effort and gained the supper.

On the completion of his college studies, Mr. Thompson was licensed by the Presbytery of Toronto to preach the Gospel. Before accepting a pastoral charge, however, he was appointed by the Board of Directors of Morrin College, Quebec, to the Chairs of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy in that Institution, a position which he filled for three years. Some of the students who there came under his personal instruction, have attained good positions. Among these, Mr. McKenzie gained the Gilchrist Scholarship in the London University; and Mr. R. Cassels is now Registrar in the Supreme Court of Canada.

But Mr. Thompson, having qualified himself for the Church, considered his connection with the College only temporary, and voluntarily resigned in 1865. He was immediately called to St. Andrew's church, Sarnia, his ordination and induction over the congregation taking place, April 25, 1866. He has since then remained the pastor of that congregation, which has, under his care, grown to be one of the most prosperous in Ontario. Its membership has increased from 75 to 300, notwithstanding many removals and the organization of a congregation in the

suburbs, which took away 45 at one time. His Sabbath school is one of the largest and most efficient in the church, with about 300 on its roll, while the bible class numbers about 200 young men and women—probably the largest in the church. Mr. Thompson has been particularly attentive to bible-class teaching, and his instructions are highly prized by the young people of his charge. The utmost harmony has existed between the congregation and their accomplished pastor, and although he has often been solicited to preach in vacant congregations, with a view of being called, he has never seen it his duty to leave, and, with one exception, he has never, during the thirteen years of his pastorate, preached in a vacant pulpit.

Eight years ago, when the Presbyterian Church was about to organize a college in the new Province of Manitoba, Mr. Thompson was unanimously chosen by the General Assembly of his Church, then meeting in Quebec, to be its Principal and First Professor; but as the appointment was unexpected, and contrary to his wish, and as his removal met with the strenuous opposition of his congregation, he declined the appointment, and the present Principal, Prof. Bryce, was appointed in his place.

Mr. Thompson is most conscientious in his pastoral work, and laborious in his duties, having a high ideal of ministerial character and efficiency. But while fulfilling all his pastoral duties to the satisfaction of his people, his labors have not been confined to his own parish. He was for several years Convener of the Assembly's Committee on Sabbath schools, in which position he rendered good service, and his annual reports received the endorsement of the Assembly, and helped to mould opinion on this important subject. He has also given courses of lectures on Philology and English Literature to the students of the Ladies' College in Brantford, an institution which is exercising a great influence in the country. Last winter at the request of the Principal and Board of Directors, he gave a full course of lectures on Homiletics and Preaching to the Theological students of Queen's College, Kingston. These lectures were highly appreciated by the students, and Mr. Thompson has been requested to publish them. Mr. Thompson prepares most carefully for his pulpit duties, and preaches, sometimes, from a full manuscript; sometimes from notes more or less full, often without notes in any form, but always as the result of careful study and analysis of his subject. He is the author of an elaborate article on "Justification by Faith," contained in a volume of the "Canada Presbyterian Pulpit," and is a frequent contributor to the papers and magazines of the day.

Perhaps a better idea of Mr. Thompson as a preacher may be gained from his own idea of preaching, as contained in a sentence taken from one of his own lectures given to the students of Queen's College:

"The world belongs to Christ, and you must teach men the sacredness and significance of all work. I look to a time when men will not divide their duties into two classes, secular and religious, but when science, art, commerce, law, medicine, politics, literature, and the common toil of men's hands, will acknowledge and rejoice in the law of Christ, and advance His kingdom on the earth. I look for a time when the kingdom's of this world will have become the kingdom of our Lord and of his Christ. Therefore, open up the Scriptures, and

bring their full significance to bear on every-day life and duty. Bring Christ near as a *present Saviour.* 'Lo, I am with you always.' 'Wherever two or three are gathered,' &c. You are not explaining a history, but preaching a Saviour who lives in the gospels, and who pours the fulness of his redemption into them; a Saviour not seated on the throne of His glory in some far away, unknown place, surrounded by angels, but as the Shepherd still seeking the lost sheep in the wilderness, as compassionate and as loving as ever, and that the men of our day are as dear to Him as were any of those who were His cotemporaries. Hold up the same Jesus who took the little children in His arms, that talked with the woman at the well, that saw the sorrow of the poor widow; around whom the helpless and the despairing clung, the fountain of whose feelings often overflowed. Preach Jesus as Saviour, Physician, Shepherd, Guide, Friend, and Brother, and give the people such a conception of Him as shall draw them. *Read the heart,* and teach the actual condition of your hearers. Bring the truth to bear on man's daily burdens, as the sunlight on the cold ground, and seek to open their life Godward that they may be filled with His love and power. In all your preaching, produce the impression that God is at hand, and still rules the world, and has a direct personal relation to every event, and that His hand is still laid on the head of His people. Show them that the heart of Jesus is as near His Church now as ever, and that His spirit still works on the hearts of men, and that the subject of all our praise is not merely a history, but a revelation of the living God, who is the same yesterday, to-day and forever, and never preach as if God had left the affairs of man to Himself, and is no longer an agent on the earth."

Mr. Thompson was married, November 13, 1872, to Mary Mackenzie, only child of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, late Premier of Canada. The fruit of this union is two children, but one of whom is now living.

JOHN BUTTERFIELD,

L'ORIGNAL.

JOHN BUTTERFIELD, barrister, editor and proprietor of the *Weekly News,* and warden of the united counties of Prescott and Russell, is a native of Glengarry, this Province, being born in the township of Lancaster, May 4, 1844. His parents were Richard Butterfield, a school teacher, from England, who died on Good Friday, 1853, and Elizabeth, *née* Tracy, of Irish descent, she dying in 1867, leaving eight children. Two others had preceded her to the spirit-world, and one daughter has since joined her. Our subject was the eighth child. He was educated at the public schools of Lancaster and the high school at Vankleek Hill. He studied law in the office of Messrs. Cameron and Scott, Toronto, entering that office in 1862; was admitted to practise in Hilary term, 1868, having finished his law studies at L'Orignal, where he settled in 1864; and was called to the Bar in Easter term, 1875. He was appointed Master in chancery in June, 1869, and held that office until he resigned, in 1875, to enable him to practise in that court. The legal business of Mr. Butterfield extends to all the courts of the Province, and to the Supreme Court of the Dominion, and his reputation as a lawyer, like his business, has a steady increase. He is comparatively young in the profession; possesses studious habits, and is ambitious enough to apply himself closer to his studies, and will be likely to grow and distinguish himself as a lawyer.

In August, 1876, Mr. Butterfield bought the office of the *News,* which he is editing with

marked ability, as an independent paper. He seems to be rather proud of the pen, and the editing of the paper affords him a fine field for literary recreation during his leisure moments.

Mr. Butterfield has been connected with the militia for several years, and holds the rank of Major 18th battalion volunteer infantry. He is serving his first year as reeve of the village of L'Orignal, being elected by acclamation in December, 1879, and he had a similar honor conferred upon him by the united counties of Prescott and Russell. The latter being an honor rarely bestowed on anybody. With the exception of Hon. John Hamilton, senator, Major Butterfield is the only member of the county council who was ever chosen warden on first entering that body. He is its youngest member in years; he, no doubt, fully appreciates the compliment paid him for his fine business talents and executive abilities.

In July, 1868, Mr. Butterfield was united in marriage with Mrs. Frances Evelina Freel, widow of Judge Freel, and youngest daughter of the late John Chesser, of Plantagenet, at one time a member of the Canadian parliament for Prescott.

NELSON G. REYNOLDS,

WHITBY.

NELSON GILBERT REYNOLDS, high sheriff of Ontario county, since it was organized in 1853, is a son of Rev. John Reynolds, many years a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a native of the north of Ireland, and was born at Kingston, Upper Canada, January, 23, 1814. His mother was Mary *née* Gilbert, whose father was from England.

Young Reynolds was educated at Upper Canada College, and Cazurovia (New York) seminary; at fifteen years of age went to England, and became an officer in the 11th Lancers, afterwards Huzzars; in 1833 returned to Belleville, Canada, where his parents were residing; shortly afterwards went out to what is now Manitoba, as Lieutenant of a company of the 54th regiment, contingent troops, in the service of the Hudson Bay company, going as far west as Jasper House, part way up the Rocky Mountains, and enduring many privations, hardships, and perils. Returning to Belleville, he was elected to the Upper Canada Parliament, from the county of Hastings, before he was of age, taking his seat as soon as legally entitled to it. The Parliament, however, was soon dissolved.

For several years Mr. Reynolds was President of the celebrated Marmora foundry, or smelting company; was also at one time at the head of a steamboat company, and interested in banking, mercantile business, railroading, and other enterprises, this period of his life being subsequent to the rebellion of 1837-'38.

At the breaking out of the so-called "Patriot war," Mr. Reynolds was an officer on duty, and during all that trying period, was perfectly loyal to the parent Government, having no

desire to see a separation of Canada from the mother country. But he did not believe in any "family compact," as it was called; thought the Local Government was under the control of an oligarchy, and wished to see a change. In short, he heartily sympathized with those who advocated the principles of "Responsible Government," and was a bold and strong advocate of such government.

During those times he was in several skirmishes; received three wounds, still carrying a ball in his right thigh, and was falsely accused of being a traitor. During the excitement, when at its highest pitch, he crossed to the American side; soon afterwards returned and voluntarily surrendered; was tried for conspiracy and treason before Judge McLean, at Kingston, at a special court ordered by Lord Durham, who visited him while in prison, and forty-four witnesses were examined on the part of the Crown, and not one in his defence. He declined to have any lawyer to plead his case; made, himself, a clear statement of his views; explained the motive which had prompted his every act, and was acquitted without the jury ever leaving their seats. Then was witnessed such a scene as a court room rarely furnished. Men of all political parties rushed to Mr. Reynolds; in their joy and excitement almost tore his clothes off, and carried him out of the court-house, and through the streets, making the welkin ring with shouts and huzzas, the troops on duty saluting him as he passed.

Mr. Reynolds held almost every municipal office in the town of Belleville, and the county of Hastings; and has been sheriff of Ontario for twenty-six years; he is not the oldest sheriff in years, but the longest in that office, probably, of any man in the Province. In fact, from the time that he became a military officer at sixteen years of age, he has held some official position, either under the Government of Great Britain, the Province of Ontario, or some municipality, and nearly all his life, many of such offices conjointly.

He is a man of universal business talents, and executive abilities, and great force of character. Until quite recently he has been a man of great physical endurance; in his younger years, was known as "Iron Reynolds," and though never a professional athlete, has always been blest with great activity and muscular strength. He has been a good sportsman, a great horseman, and has often ridden in steeple chases.

Mr. Reynolds is a member of the Church of England, and was warden of churches at Belleville and Whitby for seventeen or eighteen years.

He was first married in 1834, to Hannah M. Eyre, a near descendant of Sir Giles Eyre, of Eyre Court, in the north of Ireland, and by her he had twelve children, she dying in September, 1850. Most of the children died young, only two of them now living. Florence Mary Hastings, wife of Frederick Casey, barrister, Smith's Falls, and Charles Bagot, who is at Belleville. His present wife was Frances Eliza Armstrong, daughter of James R. Armstrong, of Toronto, at one time member of Parliament, married March 16, 1852. By her he has also had twelve children, nine of them yet living. Frances De Saullus, the eldest daughter, is the wife of

Harvey L. Henderson, of Montreal; the others are single, most of them young. George Nelson Armstrong, the eldest son, is deputy-sheriff, under his father.

In 1859, Sheriff Reynolds built a remarkably fine residence, called "Trafalgar Castle," in which he has resided for years. It is not only a mammoth structure for a rural town, but most elaborately finished, with the Reynolds and Armstrong coats of arms, and other devices in the wings—a building of his own planning—showing much taste. Finding it too large for him to take care of, it is now occupied as a Ladies College, he retaining a large interest in it, and residing more centrally in Whitby, in a house quite spacious enough for his use. For three years he has been afflicted with paralysis, which confines him most of the time to the house.

Sheriff Reynolds matured at a remarkably early age, and has had an eventful life, which will, no doubt, some day be written in full.

ROBERT McKECHINE,

DUNDAS.

ROBERT McKECHNIE, a leading business man of Dundas, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, June 16, 1834, and is a son of Robert McKechnie, senior, who was from Ireland, and Margaret Waters, a native of Scotland. In 1842 the family emigrated to Canada West, and settled at Dundas, where our subject was educated in a school taught by Robert Spence, afterwards Postmaster-General of the Province of Canada. Here young McKechnie learned the pattern-makers' trade of John Gartshore, of the old Dundas foundry; worked for him several years as a journeyman mechanic after finishing his apprenticeship, and in 1861 started in business for himself, in the manufacture of machinery. He is in company with John Bertram, an ingenious mechanic, who came from Scotland to Dundas in 1852. The name of the firm is McKechnie and Bertram. They make all kinds of machine tools and wood-working machinery, and in times of ordinary briskness employ from 140 to 160 men. They are both skilful mechanics, are good judges of work, and turn out none but first quality.

Mr. McKechnie is very public-spirited, and has had more calls for his services in the municipality of the town of Dundas and county of Wentworth, than he could well comply with, though he was reeve three consecutive years, then mayor two terms, and is again reeve, serving his fifth year. He was President of the Mechanics' Institute several years. In 1872 he was the Conservative candidate for member of the Dominion Parliament for North Wentworth, and was defeated by Thomas Bain, the district being strongly Reform. Mr. McKechnie has long been a leading man in this locality on the subject of Protection; has been connected with the Manufacturers' Industrial Association from its inception, and holds the position of Vice-President of the Dominion Board of Trade. He is a zealous laborer in any cause which he

believes to be right and deserving of his time and energies. His partner was in the Council of Dundas seven or eight years; was reeve two terms, and is an active man in public matters, being one of the managers of Knox Presbyterian church, of which both members of the firm are communicants. Mr. Bertram was bred a machinist, and has been in business thirty-three years.

Mr. McKechnie was married January 17, 1858, to Miss Isabella Ross, daughter of William Ross, of Dundas, and of ten children, the result of this union, eight are living.

ROBERT BAIRD,

KINCARDINE.

ROBERT BAIRD, Warden of the county of Bruce, and the leading grain-dealer in Kincardine, is a son of William and Margaret Baird, and was born at Picton, Upper Canada, June 4, 1832. His parents were from the county of Fermanagh, Ireland. Complying with the wishes of his father, Robert limited his mental drill to the common school; farmed in Prince Edward county until 1850, when the family removed to the county of Hastings, where his father bought a farm.

In December, 1855, our subject left home; came to Kincardine, then a village of something like 300 inhabitants; clerked in a store a few months; then went into the butchering and grocery business, in partnership with Robert Reed; and they subsequently took contracts for building bridges, roads, and harbors.

In 1859 Mr. Baird went into the grain business, and for three years bought on commission. Since about 1864 he has bought for himself, and has been the heaviest purchaser in the county, paying out, on an average, from $250,000 to $275,000 per annum for grain alone. He has also dealt in lumber, wood, real estate, farm mortgages, etc., speculating in anything that turned up, and being usually quite successful in his ventures. He owns a good deal of property in the county, as well as town, and has one of the finest residences in Kincardine—his accumulations being the fruit of his own industry and careful attention to business.

Mr. Baird was in the village council one year, and has been reeve since 1869, and warden since 1872, having been elected to both offices most of the time, by acclamation. His services in the municipalities of the town and county, have been of very great value, he being full of public spirit. He was very active in the adoption of measures to bring a railroad to this point, and in securing harbor improvements, both so important to the town; and was one of the devisers of means for the erection of the town hall, school houses, and public buildings generally, being inclined to push municipal as well as his own private business. No man takes more pains to further the interests of the town than Mr. Baird.

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Robt Baird

He is a member of the Church of England; has held for years, and now holds, the office of warden of the church of the Messiah, Kincardine, and is one of those stable men who honor the christian name. He is kind to the poor, and a friend to everybody.

His political affiliations are with the Conservatives, and twice he has been their candidate, in the South Riding of Bruce, once for the Dominion Parliament and once for the Local, but the district is Reform, and he was defeated both times.

Mrs. Baird was Miss Louisa Newcombe, of Kincardine, formerly of Paris, Ontario, a young lady who was highly respected by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. They were married October 22, 1861. Their family consists of two children, a boy and a girl, both relatives of theirs, who are being well educated and highly cared for in every way that parents can bestow upon children.

THOMAS RACEY,

MILTON.

THOMAS RACEY, registrar of the county of Halton, was born in the city of Bath, Somersetshire, Eng., December 24, 1791, and hence is in his 89th year. His parents were James and Jane (Sumption) Racey. He received a plain English education; came to Canada in 1805, being engaged before leaving, as a clerk for Thomas Dickson, of Queenston, Eng., where he remained three years; and then went to Ancaster, at the "Head of the Lake," and was a merchant's clerk a while for Samuel Hatch, and subsequently his partner at an outpost at Mount Pleasant, near Brantford; and while there took part in the war of 1812–14, volunteering under Gen. Brock, who put him on detached service in the expedition against Gen. Hull; subsequently holding a Lieutenant's, and afterwards a Captain's commission, and being in the engagement at Beaver-Dams, Chippawa, and Lundy's Lane.

After the war he went to Niagara and was there engaged in the mercantile and lumber business, going thence to Springfield, in the Credit valley, where he built a grist mill and saw mill. Subsequently he spent a year or two in the city of Quebec. Returning to Upper Canada, he acted for some time as emigrant agent for the Government, with headquarters at Hamilton.

In 1833 Mr. Racey became county registrar, taking up his residence at Dundas; and on the separation of the counties of Wentworth and Halton in, 1853, he was appointed registrar of Halton, and removed to Milton, this county having then only four townships. This was formerly a part of the Gore district, which was set apart in 1816.

When the rebellion of 1837–38 occurred, Mr. Racey went to the front and offered his services, but was in no engagement.

In 1835 he married Miss Helen P. Nelles, of Grimsby, daughter of Hon. Aram Nelles, and they have five children. Helen M. is the wife of William Patriarche, of St. Louis, Mo.; Frances W. is the wife of Col. J. M. Young, a barrister, residing in Jasper county, Mo., and the others are unmarried. Mr. Racey is a member of the English church, and has the reputation of having lived an unblemished life.

JAMES SPEIGHT,

MARKHAM.

JAMES SPEIGHT, the largest wagon manufacturer in the Province, and a very enterprising man, has always lived in Markham, being born here August 30, 1830. His father, Thomas Speight, from Yorkshire, England, left the old country a little more than half a century ago, and after spending a year or two in the Southern States, in 1830 came to Canada, settling in Markham, and carrying on the wagon business many years, dying in 1875. James' mother, whose maiden name was Martha Drake, is still living.

Mr. Speight attended the district school until in his fifteenth year; learned the wagon-maker's trade, and has carried on the business since 1852, enlarging his force from time to time as his business demanded. For several years he has usually employed from forty to fifty skilled workmen, and turns out about 600 wagons a year. The best of material goes into them, and in point of durability and excellence they have no superior in the Province—probably not anywhere. The reputation of Mr. Speight is a part of his capital; he prides himself on the character of the work which he puts on the market, and owes his great success to the high grade of his class of farm wagons. They find a market in Ontario and Manitoba, a very brisk demand having recently sprung up in the latter Province. The difficulty is to fill the orders.

Mr. Speight has a saw mill and a planing mill, and not only manufactures his lumber, but sash and blinds as well. His several factories give steady employment to his men, and have drawn into the village an excellent class of mechanics, and his works have added very much to its life as well as growth. Take his mills and shops away, together with two or three other parties, and Markham would soon have a forsaken look.

In November, 1877, he had his entire buildings destroyed by fire, and thirty days afterwards had the brick walls of his shops up and the roof on—a fair sample of his energy and go-aheadtiveness. He is the live man of the place.

Mr Speight is very public-spirited, and his good business qualities are in constant demand by his fellow citizens. He was in the township council one year; has been reeve ever since the village was incorporated in 1873; was warden of the county in 1875, a high school trustee one term, and for several years secretary-treasurer of the Township Agricultural Society.

In politics, we understand he calls himself a "Grit;" certainly in that respect he is solid, unmovable, and he is one of that class who can give a reason for their political tenets and adherence to party.

He is a Master Mason, a member of Markham Union Lodge, No. 87, and is also an Odd Fellow.

Mr. Speight was first married in 1855, to Miss Mary Jane Crosby, of Markham, she having nine children, and dying in 1875, two of her children being also dead; and the second time in 1877, to a sister, Miss Ellen Crosby.

SAMUEL BURDEN,

BOWMANVILLE.

SAMUEL BURDEN, the present warden of the united counties of Northumberland and Durham, is a native of Devonshire, England, a son of William and Ann (Sanders) Burden, and was born January 1, 1835. The name was originally spelt Bourdon, and traced back to Normandy, being as old as William the Conqueror. The family emigrated to Canada in 1843, and settled at Bowmanville; William Burden being a nurseryman. He and his wife are still living, his age being seventy-seven, hers seventy-six.

Our subject was educated at the Normal school and Upper Canada college, Toronto, taking care of himself since ten years old, and earning the funds for his education by work in a cooper's shop.

He taught two schools in the township of Darlington an aggregate of eleven years, ending his career as an instructor in 1869. Since that date his business has been that of produce dealing, buying butter, cheese, poultry, fruit, etc., and shipping to the United States, England and Scotland. Durham county is a fine fruit-growing country, and one autumn he shipped 10,000 barrels of winter apples to the United States. He has sold Northern Spies in the London market as high as two guineas a barrel.

Mr. Burden held various offices before becoming warden, as already mentioned—was town councilman, deputy-reeve, reeve, and trustee of the public schools, being now in the last named office, and holding it many years. Being a teacher for a considerable period, and much interested in educational matters, he makes a very valuable member of that board. Every official duty which he assumes he discharges promptly and with efficiency.

Mr. Burden is connected with two secret orders, and has been Senior Warden in the Masonic Lodge at Bowmanville, and Grand Conductor of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Ontario He belongs to St. John's Episcopal church.

His marriage is dated May 24, 1855, his wife being Miss Isabella Younie, descendant of an

Aberdeen (Scotland) family, and a native of Toronto. They have had eleven children, and lost five of them in infancy. The other six are still living. Mr. Burden has a cozy home, and a greenhouse in which he amuses himself in the winter time. He seems to have a passion for flowers, and a love for the beautiful,—no disparagement to anybody's character. The most finely fitted up garden and grounds in Bowmanville are those of David Fisher, banker, though scores of others, like Mr. Burden, show decided taste in that direction.

MICHAEL FLANAGAN,

KINGSTON.

MICHAEL FLANAGAN, Kingston, clerk of Kingston for thirty-six years, is a native of Elphin, county of Roscommon, Ireland, dating his birth, September 28, 1823. His father was Loughlin Flanagan, a merchant; his mother, Margaret Murray. In his youth our subject spent five years in a diocesan school, receiving a good English and classical education; came to Canada in 1841, and settled in Kingston, residing here since that date. He was articled to Charles Stuart, barrister, and subsequently to Francis Manning Hill, of the same profession, serving meanwhile as assistant town clerk. In 1845 he was appointed town clerk, and the next year, when Kingston was incorporated, he became city clerk, which office he still holds. He is faithful and efficient in his duties, and commands the respect of the entire community. He was *ex-officio* clerk of police for some time, and for nineteen years clerk of the Recorder's Court—until it was abolished.

In politics Mr. Flanagan is a Conservative, very firm in his sentiments, but rather quiet; and is conscientious, holding his views of every kind, not from policy, but principle. He was reared in the Roman Catholic church, and venerates and adheres to the faith of his fathers.

Mr. Flanagan was married at Kingston, in 1846, to Miss Mary S. Boyd, a native of the county of Tyrone, Ireland, and they have nine children living and have buried two.

GEORGE MOBERLY

COLLINGWOOD.

AMONG the legal fraternity, the oldest resident in Collingwood, is George Moberly, a native of Yorkshire, England. His birth is dated September 16, 1830. His father was Captain John Moberly, of the Royal Navy, who was in several engagements under Lord Nelson; and his mother was Mary Fock, of Polish descent, hers being also a military family.

When George was about four years old, the family came to Upper Canada, living a short

time in Cobourg, Toronto and Penetanguishene, and a longer period at Barrie. At the last named town our subject received a grammar school drill and studied law with Hon. James Patton, and was called to the Bar at Hilary term in 1862; when he opened his office, and he soon had a good run of business, which has kept up a steady flow. Mr. Moberly practises in all the Courts of the Province and the Dominion, and is regarded as a sound, and eminently trustworthy barrister. His business is general and includes a good deal of conveyancing.

At an early day in Collingwood, Mr. Moberly had an interest in steamboats running to Sault Ste. Marie; was also a stockholder in a flax mill, and has now an interest in a foundry; also in tugs, barges and wrecking material, and shows in many ways his public spirit and enterprise.

Mr. Moberly had at one period three years' experience in the town council, and subsequently was mayor for five consecutive years, when he peremptorily declined to serve any longer. He has been a school trustee at sundry times, and is now chairman of the public school board. He seems to have been very generous in the amount of time he has given to the interests of the town.

He is President of the West Simcoe Conservative Association, and an influential man among his party, but we have no knowledge that he ever craves an office. In this respect he seems to stand ready to help others rather than himself.

His religious connection is with the Church of England, and at sundry times he has been warden of All Saint's church, Collingwood. He bears an irreproachable character.

The wife of Mr. Moberly was Miss Fanny Maria O'Brien, of Shanty Bay, married October 15, 1860. They have three children.

ROBERT SCOTT,

GALT.

ROBERT SCOTT, one of the leading manufacturers in Galt, is a native of this town, dating his birth August 25, 1839. His father, James Scott, came from Scotland, nearly fifty years ago; is a builder, living in Galt, and is one of the oldest residents of the town. Robert had a common school education; learned the tinsmith trade; worked at it two or three years in Albany, New York, and about the same length of time in Guelph, Ontario; returned to Galt, and formed a partnership with William Trotter, in the tin, stove and hollow-ware business, under the firm-name of Trotter and Scott, who were together for ten years, and did a very successful business.

In 1863 Mr. Scott sold out to his partner, and six months afterwards bought the "Victoria Works," and since that date has been engaged in manufacturing hubs, spokes, rims, &c.—a full

line of carriage works, by steam bending, having one of the largest factories of the kind in the Province. He usually has a staff of about thirty-five men. The market for his wares, which are second to none of the kind made in Canada, extends into all the Provinces, and Mr. Scott is well-known among wheelwrights from Nova Scotia to British Columbia.

He was in the town council of Galt four or five years, and has been deputy reeve since about 1875, still holding that office, and seems to be willing to bear his share of the labor in the town and county municipalities.

He is a steadfast and earnest Reformer, and treasurer of the Reform Association for the south riding of Waterloo.

His religious connection is with the Methodist church of Canada; is a member of the board of trustees of the same, and took a prominent part in building the new Methodist church in Galt, a house of worship of which the town may well be proud.

In April, 1876, Mr. Scott married Miss Margaret White, of Seaforth, county of Huron, and they have lost one daughter, and have three children living: James Herbert, Catherine Elizabeth and Jennie.

JOHN TISSIMAN,

CHATHAM.

AMONG the middle aged men reared in Chatham, a witness of its growth, and long an official of the town, is John Tissiman, who was born in Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, August 9, 1834, and came with his parents, Joseph and Edith (Teller) Tissiman, to Chatham in 1837. Both parents were from Yorkshire, England. Joseph Tissiman was in the mercantile and brewing business here until his death in 1846. He left his wife and three children in moderate circumstances, the widow died about ten years after her husband. John was educated in the common school at Chatham; was an assistant teacher a short time when sixteen years of age; and then clerk in the store of James Burns, general merchant; and in 1855, when he arrived at his majority, engaged in the mercantile trade in connection with Col. A. B. Baxter. Five or six years later Mr. Tissiman discontinued trading, not being successful in that line, and for a few years was employed by wholesale houses in winding up bankrupt estates, spending one season, during this period, at St. Mary's.

In 1864 Mr. Tissiman was appointed town clerk, and that office he still holds. Previous to this appointment he had been in the town council one term. He is a practical business man, and perfectly reliable, having always maintained an excellent character for integrity.

He is Captain of what is known as the reserve militia of the town of Chatham, having been promoted from time to time till appointed Captain in March, 1869.

He seems to ignore all political affiliation, entirely independent of party alliances. Religiously his connection is with the Church of England, and, so far as we can learn, he has lived a blameless life.

He has always taken most interest in agricultural and horticultural matters, and is secretary of the West Kent Agricultural Society, and secretary and treasurer of the Chatham Horticultural Society.

The wife of Mr. Tissiman was Mary H. Andrews, daughter of Thomas Andrews of Chatham, their marriage being dated December 17, 1866.

SENECA PITCHER,

NORWICH.

SENECA PITCHER, reeve of Norwich, was born in Warren county, N. Y., December 27, 1825, his parents being Alva and Charlotte (Cunningham) Pitcher, both of New York. Losing his father when he was eight years old, his mother moved to Upper Canada, and settled in the township of Burford, county of Oxford, formerly in the District of Brock, Seneca having an older brother who accompanied them. He acquainted himself with the elementary branches of knowledge in the common schools of that day, supplementing it with private study; farmed most of the time in his youth; clerked a short time in the village of Norwich, then manufactured lumber for about ten years, off and on, running saw mills on shares, and, in 1854, commenced the mercantile trade at Norwich. For three years he was in company with Charles Sackrider, the firm name being Pitcher and Sackrider, and then traded alone until 1876, when he retired from mercantile life.

Mr. Pitcher is now busying himself in taking care of his property, and attending to the duties of his office as reeve, in which he is serving his second term. He is also justice of the peace. He has also done some service to the community as trustee of the public schools of Norwich. He was one of the provisional directors of the Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway.

Several years ago Mr. Pitcher connected himself with the Sedentary Militia; held in succession the offices of Ensign, Lieutenant and Captain, and about that time there was a change in the military system, and he retired.

Mr. Pitcher has always affiliated with the Reform party, and is very decided and firm in his political views. He and his family attend the Canada Methodist church.

The marriage of Mr. Pitcher is dated January 13, 1856, his wife being Phœbe Lossing, daughter of Solomon Lossing, of Norwich, and granddaughter of Peter Lossing, one of the first

settlers in the township of North Norwich. The Lossings are a prominent family in this part of Oxford county. Mrs. Pitcher is the mother of three children, losing the first-born.

A pleasant little episode in the quiet life of Mr. Pitcher occurred in February, 1879, when the citizens of Norwich presented him with a large and elegant tilting silver pitcher and cup, as a token of their recognition of his valuable services as reeve. The present will long serve as a reminder of the friendship of kind and appreciative neighbors, and a precious keep-sake in the family.

RICHARD H. OATES,

TORONTO.

PROMINENT among the names of the pioneer settlers of Toronto, or "York Pioneers," as they are now termed, is that which heads this sketch. His birth and life up to the age of eight were rather eventful. Some little time after the marriage of his parents, his father being commander of a merchant vessel, they started for the West Indies, and on their return trip to London were obliged to put into Belfast, the 27th of July, 1809, on which day Richard was born. In 1810 Richard accompanied his father and mother to Malta. Coming out of the Mediterranean sea, his father's vessel, the *Unnice*, was captured and carried by a French privateer into Algiers, where they remained prisoners of war. Owing to the British consul being an old school-mate of Captain Oates', the tedium of their captivity was relieved by a visit at his residence until exchanged. When Richard was two years old, his father, being in the commissary department, was ordered to Oporto, and while there a Portuguese nobleman seeing the child took a fancy to him, and had him carried off to his country residence, where he had Richard concealed for some weeks. When found, he was well, and could prattle somewhat in Portuguese. In 1812-13 he traveled with his father and mother through Spain and France, and in 1814 returned to Falmouth, his mother's native place, and his father was ordered to Quebec; and while Captain Oates was in Canada, he visited Toronto, then Little York, to see his cousin, Miss Russell (sister of President Russell) who induced him to return to England, in 1816, and bring out to this country his family, in 1817.

Here Capt. Oates became a well known man in consequence of building and sailing the packet "Richmond," between this city and Niagara for many years.

In Dr. Scadding's "Toronto of Old," the name of Richard Oates appears as one of the students of the famous school of Dr. Strachan. After leaving this school he spent two years at Niagara, about one year at St. Catharines and about a year at Brockville, attending the school of Rossington Elms; after this came back to Toronto and served two years' apprenticeship at the drug business; in 1828 went to England, and spent two years finishing his study

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for a druggist, after which he returned to Toronto and commenced business for himself. Not meeting the success anticipated in the drug business, he abandoned it and went into a foundry, with one Christopher Elliott. Another change found him interested in the mill stone business. After carrying on this industry for some time Mr. Oates built a grist mill at Bradford, in which enterprise he lost about $18,000. Returning to Toronto he again started in the mill-stone business, and this branch of industry still receives his attention, having been moderately successful.

In 1869 Mr. Oates conceived the idea of organizing an association of the pioneers of this city, and to his indefatigable efforts more than any others, is due the existence of the now popular "York Pioneer Society." The society has been a very successful one and is doing a good work in preserving relics and historical mementoes and associations of the "olden times." The membership was confined to those who lived here previous to March 6, 1834, when the name was changed from York to Toronto, but subsequent action has changed their constitution so as to admit direct descendants of the pioneers, after they attain to the age of forty years, August 17, 1872, the society presented Mr. Oates with a handsome gold medal, "In token of his untiring and disinterested zeal in promoting the well-being of this Society." He is now chairman of the Standing Committee. At the Exhibition in 1879, the society made an excellent showing not the least attraction of which was a primitive log-cabin which, owing to the energy and force of character of Mr. Oates, was erected on the grounds.

Mr. Oates is president of the United Canadian Association, a position which he has filled for the last five years, having succeeded the late Col. R. L. Denison.

In political views Mr. Oates associates with the Conservative party, and in religion is a Unitarian.

At the municipal election in January, 1880, he was elected to the city council as alderman for St. James' Ward, a position which he is well qualified to fill.

MICHAEL SULLIVAN, M.D.,

KINGSTON.

MICHAEL SULLIVAN, professor of surgery and histology in the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston, is a native of Killarney, county of Kerry, Ireland, and a son of Daniel and Joanna (O'Connor) Sullivan, his birth being dated February 13, 1838. When he was four years old the family emigrated to Canada, settling in Kingston. Here he received an English and classical education, at the Regiopolis College, and his medical training in the medical department of Queen's University, being graduate from the latter insti-

tution in 1858. He has been in general practice for twenty-one years, having a good run of business, both in medicine and surgery.

At an early day in his practice, Dr. Sullivan was appointed professor of anatomy in the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, and for the last fifteen or sixteen years has occupied the chair of surgery and histology. He has also been surgeon to the Hotel Dieu for many years, and its success is owing largely to his efforts. He is a trustee of the Kingston Hospital, medical examiner on anatomy to the medical council of Ontario, and is a member of the medical College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province.

Dr. Sullivan was an alderman for eight or ten years, and mayor in 1874 and 1875, looking well to the interests of the city, and giving all the time he could spare from his professional duties, to the promotion of those interests. He had the honor of welcoming Lord Dufferin on his visit to Kingston, being chief magistrate that year.

In politics the Doctor is a Conservative; in religion a Roman Catholic. His wife was Mary Brown, of Kingston, their union taking place June 7, 1867. They have had seven children, and buried three of them.

JOHN W. LOUCKS,

MORRISBURG.

JOHN W. LOUCKS, clerk of the Division Court, is a son of William Loucks, a United Empire Loyalist, from the State of New York, settling in the county of Stormont, Ontario, soon after the American Revolution, and afterwards purchasing land in the township of Williamsburg, county of Dundas, where he died at a great age in 1863. There our subject was born May 15, 1796, and reared a farmer with very few opportunities for acquiring an education. At sixteen, when the second war with the United States opened, he enlisted in the Provincial cavalry; was at the battle of Crysler's Farm, and was rewarded by the Crown with a silver medal for meritorious conduct. He served under Captain Richard D. Fraser, afterwards Lieut.-Colonel. Mr. Loucks also took part against the rebellion in 1837-'38, and was in the battle of the Windmill, at Prescott, in November, 1838, being ensign in Captain John P. Crysler's company. He now holds a Captain's commission in the 1st regiment Dundas militia.

Mr. Loucks has always been a farmer, and since 1846 has held the office of clerk of the Division Court for the united counties of Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry, and is also a justice of the peace, performing all his duties faithfully at the age of 83 years. He is a wonderfully well-preserved man—clear-headed and strong, and elastic in body for a man of that number of years. He was warden of the Church of England for thirty-three years, and has always borne a most excellent character.

July 27, 1817, Alta, daughter of Dr. John Moseley, of Williamsburg, was joined in wedlock with Mr. Loucks, and they had six children, five of them still living. The eldest son, John William, represented the county of Russell at one time, in the Dominion Parliament, his home being in the township of Russell. Allen is married and lives on Williamsburg. Guy N., the other son, is with his father on the homestead. The two daughters are married. Guy holds a Lieutenant's commission in Captain T. F. Rubridge's company of artillery, formed at the time of the Trent affair.

Mr. Loucks has a good memory, and his recollections of early times in Canada are full and instructive. He is very communicative, a pleasant talker, and as cordial as a politician, when before the people soliciting votes.

REV. GEORGE BELL, LL.D.,

WALKERTON.

GEORGE BELL, pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Walkerton, was born in Perth, Ontario, September 8, 1819. His father, Rev. William Bell, a native of Airdrie, Scotland, was a pioneer preacher at Perth, and pastor of a Presbyterian church there from 1817 to 1857—just forty years, and there died in August, 1857; and his mother's name was Mary Black, a lineal descendant of one of the first Huguenots who fled from France at the massacre of St. Bartholomew, in 1572, and she was born on the farm on which the progenitor of the family settled in Scotland, more than 300 years ago.

Our subject was educated partly in private, and at the grammar school, Hamilton, and Queen's College, Kingston, he being the first student that entered the college—March 7, 1842. He finished his studies in 1843; and was licensed to preach September 8, of the same year; was ordained at Cumberland May 30, 1844; preached at Cumberland and Buckingham until the autumn of 1848; at Simcoe until February, 1857, and at Clifton until July, 1873, when, on account of ill health, he resigned his pastorate, and had three or four months' rest.

From November, 1873 to February, 1874, Dr. Bell lectured at Queen's University, Kingston, and has since lectured there on two or three occasions, for a shorter period, his specialty being science and theology. He received the degree of B.A. from that institution in 1847, and LL.D. in 1874.

In February, 1874, Dr. Bell came to Walkerton to establish a mission, there being at that time no Presbyterian church in the place; he has worked with unremitting zeal, and out of that mission has grown a church of fair strength, organized in May, 1874. An elegant brick house of worship, costing with furniture, &c., $8,000, was dedicated in March, 1877.

Dr. Bell was local superintendent of schools most of the time while residing at Simcoe and Clifton, and is inspector of schools in this town; has been a trustee of Queen's University for

many years, and has held the office of convener of the General Assembly's committee on church polity.

Dr. Bell prepares his sermons with great care, and they are logical, scholarly, pointed, and full of religious instruction, calculated to make his congregation grow in knowledge as well as grace.

Dr. Bell was first married in 1846, to Miss Mary Whiteford, of Montreal, she dying in 1851, leaving three children, two of them still living; and the second time in 1855, to Miss Ellen Chadwick, of Simcoe, by whom he has two children. His eldest son, William Whiteford, is a royal engineer in the employment of the Bombay government.

DIXIE WATSON,

WINGHAM.

DIXIE WATSON, clerk of the Division Court, dates his birth in the township of Westminster, adjoining London, Ont., November 14, 1842. His father, Dixie Watson, senior, was a barrister, one of the first members of the profession in Huron county, and a member of the first town council of Goderich, where he died in 1856. The mother of our subject was Charlotte Williams, daughter of Judge Rowland Williams, of the London District. She died in 1868.

In 1845, the family moved to Goderich, where young Dixie received a grammar school education, and studied law with Mr. John Bell Gordon, purposing, at one time, to enter that profession; but in 1867 he became official assignee of the county of Huron, and abandoned his legal studies. He held the office of assignee until 1875, when it was made a Government appointment, and the party in power wanted the place for one of its own members. Mr. Watson was councilman and reeve of the town of Goderich four years.

When the new Division court was opened at Wingham, in 1876, he was appointed clerk, and still holds that situation. He is attentive to his duties, obliging and courteous, and hence quite popular. He was connected for several years with the volunteer force of the Province; went through the Fenian raid of 1866, and came out Ensign of the Huron Rifles. The politics of Mr. Watson are Conservative; at one time he was vice-president of the Conservative Association of Goderich; and prior to accepting his present office, was quite an earnest worker in that direction.

He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the Huron and Lebanon Chapters. August 18, 1873, Miss Louisa Carroll, daughter of John Carroll, of Thorold, Ont., was married to Mr. Watson. They are members of the Episcopal church, and both very fond of music and good singers, he leading the choir in St. George's church, Goderich, for several years.

Mr. Watson has very dark brown eyes, dark complexion, a stout build; is six feet one inch high, and weighs 250 pounds. He is frank, cordial, and very come-at-able; is a man of excellent habits and good taste, and enjoys the more refined pleasures of life with unalloyed and keen zest.

PROF. E. E. F. R. HAANEL, PH. D.,

COBOURG.

EUGENE EMIL F. R. HAANEL, Professor of Chemistry and Physics in Victoria College, and one of the best educated men in the Physical Sciences in Ontario, is a native of Breslau, Silesia, a son of Franz and Ann (Herde) Haanel, and was born May 24, 1841. His father is a Government officer, occupying the position of Secretary of the Council. The Haanels were originally from Sweden, the great grandfather of Franz Haanel, leaving that country on account of his politics.

The subject of this sketch commenced his studies at four years of age, and was graduated at the Gymnasium in his native city in 1858. Soon afterwards he went to the United States; was in Baltimore, Md., when the civil war commenced between the Northern and Southern States in the spring of 1861; he joined the Union army, and spent three years as a hospital steward, and one year as First Lieutenant, Company K, Second Regiment Maryland Veteran Infantry, serving in that capacity when the war closed in April, 1865.

Soon afterwards he became a student at the Michigan State University, Ann Arbor; in 1866, became Assistant Professor of Natural Science at Adrian (Michigan) College; the next year held the same situation in Hillsdale College, same State; in 1868 was appointed Professor of the same department in Albion College, also in that State, and occupied that chair for four years.

While in the United States Professor Haanel became naturalized, and repeatedly exercised his civil rights at the polls.

In 1872 he returned to Germany, and on the 7th of June, 1873, took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the Royal University, Breslau. He came directly to Cobourg to fill the chair already mentioned. His coming caused the erection of Faraday Hall, in 1876, a brick building 50 by 100 feet, admirably arranged for his purposes, and which is used exclusively by him. It is no doubt the best building of the kind and was the first in the Dominion of Canada, and thoroughly equipped with apparatus selected by the Professor himself in the cities of London, Paris, Bonn, Leipzig, Dresden and Berlin.

During Prof. Haanel's residence at the University at Breslau for the purpose of graduating, he took for his thesis "the galvanometric method for the determination of the earth's magnetism

and its oscilations," for which he had constructed in accordance with his original designs, an instrument termed the "galvanic bifilar magnetometer," which at this day constitutes the principal instrument for observation at the magnetic observatory connected with the University of Breslau.

Though a German, Professor Haanel speaks the English language with eloquence as well as fluency; is clear and concise, as well as accurate, in his enunciations; and an attractive lecturer, a successful experimenter, and laborious, untiring and enthusiastic in his work.

Though thoroughly wedded to science, Professor Haanel "took a notion" on the 5th of November, 1866, to wed Miss Julia F. Darling, of Lake Ridge, Mich., a graduate of Albion College, and they have five subjects for education.

THOMAS WARD,

PORT HOPE.

ONE of the very early settlers in the township of Hope, was Thomas Ward, a prominent citizen of the place for more than fifty years. He was a son of Thomas Ward, senior, and was born in London, England, June 20, 1770. When Colonel, afterwards Governor-General Simcoe and Attorney-General White came out to Canada (about 1791), Mr. Ward accompanied them, and when Governor Simcoe, in search of a site for the capital, decided upon removing it from Newark (Niagara) to the old French fort Rouillé, now Toronto, Mr. Ward was among the number who saw the soldiers clear away the brush and trees, and lay the foundation of "Little York," he assisting to organize the first government of Upper Canada, and, with Attorney-General White, built one of the first dwelling houses there. The historian records that, in 1795 there were only twelve houses besides the barracks, where the city of Toronto now stands.

Mr. Ward had studied law with Attorney-General White, before coming to this country, and was made a statute lawyer, one of the first in Upper Canada, and was one of the first benchers of the Law Society of the Province.

About the close of the last century, he went to Brighton, Northumberland county, and not long afterwards settled in what is now Port Hope. Jonathan Walton and Elias Smith settled here in 1797, and Mynert Harris a little earlier.

In March, 1808, as the records show, Mr. Ward was appointed registrar of the county of Durham, and he held that office steadily until 1847, when he resigned and one of his sons succeeded him. He took the first census of New Castle District, now embracing the counties of Northumberland, Durham, Peterborough, and Victoria, and there were then forty heads of families, four yoke of oxen and one horse.

Mr. Ward was at one time Judge of the County Court, and was Judge of Surrogate when

he died, February 27, 1861, being in his 92nd year. He was also clerk of the peace, at the time of his death, having held that office thirty or forty years, it being for the united counties of Northumberland and Durham. He was true in every trust.

Mr. Ward served through the war of 1812-14, holding a Captain's commission, his company being stationed along the lake shore between Toronto and Presque Isle (Brighton). Part of the time he was paymaster for the troops.

Capt. Ward was one of the founders of St. John's now St. Mark's Episcopal church, Port Hope, and warden of the same for a long period. He was a liberal supporter of the church and of benevolent societies, and generous to the poor and unfortunate.

About 1806 Miss Mary Playter, of Toronto, who was born December 13, 1782, became the wife of Capt. Ward, and died February 20, 1847. She was the mother of eight children, five daughters and three sons, all now dead but one daughter and two sons, these three living in Port Hope. Sarah is the widow of John Tucker Williams, Lieutenant in the British Navy, and many years a member of the Canadian Parliament; George Charles succeeded his father in the office of registrar, and has held it for thirty-three years, being a very faithful officer. He has a wife and four children, and has lost three. Ely W., the other son, has also a family. He was an Ensign in the 3rd incorporated militia from 1837 to 1843; was in the rebellion of 1837-'38, and in the battle at Navy Island, and witnessed the burning of the steamer "Caroline." He is not in any business.

DAVID H. HARRISON, M.D.,

ST. MARY'S.

DAVID HOWARD HARRISON, a prominent physician and surgeon of St. Mary's, and a coroner of the county of Perth, was born in the township of London, Ontario, June 1, 1843. His father, Milner Harrison, a native of Yorkshire, England, came to Canada in his infancy with his parents, who settled on a farm in the township just mentioned, in 1816, and where he grew to manhood, and in 1841 married Miss Catharine Howard, a daughter of Thomas Howard of the same township. She was the first female child born there, and her mother was the first woman buried in that township.

In 1845, when our subject was two years old, the family removed to St. Mary's, and here the father was engaged in the dry goods trade for several years, being, in fact, a pioneer in that line of business in this place, continuing in the traffic, with marked success, until 1860. While engaged in mercantile pursuits, he held various offices, such as school trustee, councilman, justice of the peace, &c. Since retiring from trade he has lived at his ease, enjoying, with his wife, his competency, and the good wishes of his large circle of friends.

Dr. Harrison was educated in the arts, at the University of Toronto, and in medicine at McGill College, Montreal, being graduated M.D. in 1864. He commenced practice at St. Mary's, and is still engaged in the profession. Of late years he has also done more or less in the real estate business, being a successful operator in that line as well as in his profession. He is also an extensive manufacturer and dealer in flax. He has been a county coroner since about 1866; is a member of the Dominion Medical Association, and stands well in the fraternity.

The Doctor has been in the town council a few terms, and has done valuable service as a trustee of the Collegiate Institute, a prosperous and growing institution, which he takes pride in aiding to build up. The excellent public schools of St. Mary's owe their present high standing to the laudable efforts of a few such public-spirited men as Dr. Harrison.

He is a Conservative in politics, but we cannot learn that he is very active in that direction. He is a Chapter Mason; and is President of a Gospel Temperance Society, being a strong advocate of the latter cause, and a well wisher to society in all respects.

In April, 1866, Kate, third daughter of George Stevenson, deceased, in his day a prominent citizen of Sarnia, was joined in wedlock with Dr. Harrison, and they have four children.

COLIN MUNRO,

ST. THOMAS.

THE subject of this sketch, the sheriff of the county of Elgin for more than a quarter of a century, and one of the most stirring men of the county, is a native of Argyle, Scotland, and born in February, 1819. His parents, Neil and Nancy, (McPherson) Munro, belonged to the agricultural class, and when the son was eight years old, came to Canada and settled on 800 acres of bush land in the township of Southwold. They were landed from a sailing vessel at Port Stanley (1827), and at that time, a round half century ago, this part of the old London district, was very sparsely settled. Here and there a farm had been partly opened in the township of Southwold, when Neil Munro began to swing his axe in the dense forest.

Our subject, who had received a little schooling in the old country, continued his studies here as best he could in those early days, and being ambitious to learn, and applying himself out of school as well as in school, at seventeen he was prepared to teach, and commenced that honorable vocation. Soon afterwards his father gave him a farm, which he cleared in the course of ten or twelve years, continuing to teach more or less every year during this period, farming usually in the summer season. It is doubtful if any young man in this section of the country was more industrious or made a better use of his time, than did Mr. Munro. This alternation of mental and physical labor, and these early habits of close application and unwearied

perseverance, and diligence in business, constituted a good foundation, on which Mr. Munro continues to build.

He carried on his farm until 1853, acting, meanwhile, as first assessor of the township of Southwold, and afterwards as a member of the district council for a number of years. He was in that council when the county of Elgin was set off from Middlesex, and was a leading man in forwarding and consummating that measure.

When the Great Western Railway came through this part of the Province, he took the contract for fencing in one hundred and ten miles of it, and did it with dispatch.

In 1853, Mr. Munro was appointed sheriff, a life office, in performing the duties of which, as in everything else to which he has put his hands, he shows himself a business dispatcher. Whether fencing in a railroad or a rascal, his steps are quick, and he "means business."

In 1859, Miss Alma Moore, of Malahide township, daughter of Lindley Moore, Esq., formerly of Nova Scotia, was joined in marriage with Sheriff Munro, and died in October, 1865, leaving one daughter, Alma Agnes, to whom her father is giving a first class education.

HORATIO YATES, M.D.,

KINGSTON.

THE subject of this brief biography has been in the practice of medicine and surgery at Kingston for thirty-seven years, and has occupied the Chair of Medicine in Queen's University, now the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston, since 1854. He is the son of a physician, William Yates, a native of Derbyshire, Eng., and was born in Otsego county, N. Y., February 11, 1821. His mother's name, before her marriage, was Hannah Palmer.

In 1833 he came to Kingston to live with an uncle; here he read medicine with Dr. James Sampson; attended lectures at the Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia; was there graduated in 1842; then spent a year in St. George's Hospital, London, Eng., and since 1843, has been in the constant practice of his profession, standing second to no one here in any department of the healing art. He has had a great deal of surgical business, some of it at points remote from his home. His skill and success are well known over a wide area of country, and he commands the highest respect of the medical fraternity as well as of the community.

Besides his general practice, and his duties in the Medical College already mentioned, the Doctor is surgeon, in full pay, of the School of Gunnery connected with the Canadian Artillery, and has been Surgeon to the Kingston General Hospital for a quarter of a century, and chairman of its Board of Governors for many years. Though bordering on his sixtieth year, he re-

tains his vigor of mind and body, and is very active, and as serviceable as ever to the community, having always taken superb care of himself. He belongs to the Church of England, and has lived an unblemished and eminently praiseworthy life. He is a very modest man, devoid of vanity, pretension or show, and very quietly and unostentatiously attends to his manifold duties.

In September, 1846, Dr. Yates married Jane Bower, daughter of Rev. Joseph Bower, of Chester, England, and they have had three children, all girls, losing one of them in infancy. Agnes, the younger of the two living children, is the wife of William H. Ford, of Montreal. Stella lives with her parents.

ADAM HUDSPETH,

LINDSAY.

ADAM HUDSPETH, a leading barrister in the county of Victoria, is a son of Robert Hudspeth, formerly of Cobourg, for many years master of the Grammar School there, a native of the county of Northumberland, Eng., who emigrated to Canada in 1834. Soon after Robert Hudspeth had settled at Cobourg, Adam was born, December 8, 1836, his mother, before her marriage, being Marianne Cairns, daughter of Rev. Adam Cairns, of Loughforgan parish, Scotland. He was educated by his father in English and the classics; in 1851, was articled to a merchant, Thomas Harvey, of Cobourg, and spent four years as clerk in his store.

In 1855, Mr. Hudspeth came to Lindsay, and, with the exception of a short time spent the next year in his native town, he has been a resident of Lindsay for twenty-four years. At the date of his coming here there were no railroads; the town was very small, and the country but sparsely settled. He has seen Lindsay grow to a town of 6000 inhabitants, with broad streets, beautiful brick blocks, most of them three stories high; three railroads, affording prompt and easy communication with the outer world, in many directions, and with school and church privileges of a high grade, calculated to attract thoughtful people to settle in the town.

He commenced his legal studies with his older brother, Thomas A. Hudspeth, in 1857; was admitted as an attorney in 1862; was called to the Bar at Michaelmas term in 1867, and has practised here from that date, being thoroughly established, and having a lucrative business second to that of no one of his profession in the county of Victoria. He is living a very busy life, and is having an extensive and successful practice, the result of talents well applied, and business carefully and conscientiously done. There is not a more reliable man of any profession in the county.

Mr. Hudspeth has held one or two town offices, doing exceedingly good work on the school board, and has been deputy judge of the county since July, 1872.

He is strongly and firmly Conservative in his political tenets, and in 1875 was the candi-

date of his party for the local parliament in the riding of South Victoria, and was defeated by Hon. Samuel Casey Wood, by a very small majority. At the last general election, held in 1879, he was urged by his political friends to try it again, but declined. His influence in the party is very strong. It is rare to find a man of his age of the same weight of character.

He is warden of St. Paul's Episcopal church, a delegate to the Synod, and a man of the highest integrity.

The wife of Mr. Hudspeth was Miss Harriet Miles, daughter of Robert S. Miles, Esq., of Brockville, retired chief factor of the Hudson Bay Company. They were married in July, 1868, and have had six children, five of them still living.

ELLIS WALTON HYMAN,

LONDON.

ELLIS WALTON HYMAN, one of the most successful merchants and best business men who ever traded in London, was born in Williamsport, Pa., December 2, 1815, he being a son of Jacob Hyman, an architect. He received a business education in his native town, learned the trade of a tanner and currier, and in 1834 came to Canada and settled in London. He went into business for himself at the old Morrill tannery on Ridout street, three or four years later removing to Talbot street. Shortly afterwards he added a large tannery at Tilsonburg, and at the same time enlisted in various manufacturing and other enterprises, shoe factories, leather store, pork-packing houses, &c. His business talents were splendid, and he made a success of every branch in which he engaged. Everything he touched, seemed to turn to gold. Yet he was fair in his dealings, doing everything on strict and honorable business principles.

Mr. Hyman was prominent in more than one monetary institution, being president many years of the Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Society. In public enterprises for the benefit of the city of London, he was never backward; was one of the commissioners of the Water Works, and one of the foremost men in establishing the Protestant Orphans Asylum, and securing its liberal endowment. His heart seemed to be in all such noble undertakings.

He was rather retiring in disposition, and seemed to have a distaste for public offices, serving one term in the town council, and then leaving it.

Mr. Hyman had two wives, the first being Miss Frances L. Kingsley, of New York. She died in 1848, leaving one son, Walton F. Hyman. He was married the second time, October 15, 1850, to Miss Annie Maria Niles, daughter of William Niles, for whom Nilestown, Middlesex county, Ont., was named, and who was at one time a member of the Canadian Parliament. Mr. Hyman died April 12, 1878, leaving two sons by his second wife, Charles Smythe and

Jesse Willett Hyman, who assumed their father's entire business on his demise, managing the tannery, and having a large wholesale shoe and leather trade.

The "London Daily Advertiser" thus spoke of Mr. Hyman at the time of his death:

"Mr. Hyman made many friends during his long stay in London, and his name will long be remembered as that of a well-esteemed and popular citizen. In his death the city loses an upright, conscientious man, and the sad news will be received everywhere with universal regret. Few if any have done more to build up the city of which we are all so proud; and it is seldom we find in one man the financial ability to carry on an immense business, combined with the requisite degree of enterprise and commercial skill. These qualities were found in Mr. Hyman in an eminent degree."

ROBERT THOMPSON,

GUELPH.

THE oldest settler in Guelph, still living here, is Robert Thompson. He first saw the site of the place in 1827, the year it was started; and has been a constant resident here since 1828; has witnessed the rise of log shanties, the laying of the foundation-stone of the first two stone buildings, the first celebration of the King's birthday, the roasting of the first and only ox, and the first May Fair, when three cows and one yoke of oxen constituted the whole "show." Most of these scenes were witnessed in 1828, when our subject was twelve years old, and he is a "walking Cyclopædia" of the annals of Guelph from that date.

Mr. Thompson was born in Belfast, Ireland, March 6, 1816; his parents were James and Mary (McKibbins) Thompson, both of Scotch descent. In 1823, when he was in his seventh year, the family came to Upper Canada, and located on land near where Paris now stands, the only person there then being "Squire Holmes." In 1825 the family removed to Galt, where Mrs. Thompson taught a school, with her son Robert for one of her pupils. His first teacher was Miss Gadd, now the widow Squires, still living in Paris.

In 1827 the father of our subject came to Guelph, and aided in starting the town, removing his family here in May of the next year, and opening a farm, which he had of the Canada Company; he and his wife both dying in the summer of 1834.

Our subject was engaged in farming until 1835; then learned the carpenter trade, and was engaged in building for himself and others for something like twenty years; afterwards had a book and stationery store for two years, and latterly has been a conveyancer and land, loan and general agent, doing a thrifty business.

Mr. Thompson was in the town council three years; was town collector in 1854; has been magistrate for nearly twenty years, and is a commissioner for taking affidavits, &c. &c.

He is a member of the Congregational church; has been a deacon of the same for a quarter of a century, and was for equally as long a period superintendent of the Sunday school.

On his retiring from the last named office, in the autumn of 1870, he was presented with a beautifully embellished album, containing photographs of the teachers and pupils, the inscription on the album reading as follows:—

"Presented to Robert Thompson, by the teachers and scholars of the Sabbath school in connection with the Guelph Congregational church, in recognition and in memorial of his nearly 26 years faithful service as superintendent, with their best wishes and fervent prayers for his future prosperity, happiness and usefulness."

The Rev. W. F. Clarke, pastor of the church, made the presentation, and paid a high and well-merited compliment to Mr. Thompson's zeal on behalf of the church, and the great good he had accomplished during the long period of his service at the head of the school. Mr. Thompson made the following reply:—

"Most thankfully, sir, do I accept this handsome gift at your hands. Not so much on account of its intrinsic value, nor because I am ready to admit the merit to which it points, but because it brings with it unfeigned and unmistakable tokens of the good will and kind regards of those who present it. Although unmerited, as unsought and unexpected on my part, I cannot but reciprocate the spirit that prompts it, nor will it fail to lay me under lasting obligation to those who must ever hold a high place in my esteem, and for the advancement of whose well-being for time and eternity I shall ever feel the deepest solicitude."

Mr. Thompson was first married in April, 1847, to Miss Eleonor Matilda McCrea, of Guelph. She died in 1862, leaving two children: Mary, now the wife of W. H. Masters, of Melbourne, Australia, and Charles, who is married and an engineer on the New York and Erie railroad. His present wife was Mrs. Elizabeth Henry, *née* McIntyre, of Woodstock, Ontario, then a widow with one daughter, Jennie.

In 1877 Mr. Thompson published, in pamphlet form, "A brief Sketch of the Early History of Guelph," which contains much valuable information, and some amusing reminiscences of incidents which took place here forty-five and fifty years ago.

ROBERT PORTEOUS,

PAISLEY.

ONE of the most prominent and successful business men in Paisley, is Robert Porteous, banker and grain dealer, and manufacturer, a native of this Province. He is a son of Robert Porteous, senior, a native of the Island of Hoye, one of the Orkneys, and was born in Kingston, January 13, 1825. His mother, before her marriage, was Jane Anderson, who is also Scotch. His father died at Fullerton, in 1879; his mother in 1873. Our subject was educated in private, by his father, who was a teacher in middle life, and afterwards a farmer; worked at farming at Dalhousie, county of Lanark, till manhood; then learned the trade of a blacksmith; worked at it fourteen years, in the county just mentioned, and then came westward into the county of Perth, and sold goods and kept a hotel in the township of Fullerton.

In 1861 Mr. Porteous settled in Paisley, and was a general merchant until the spring of 1879, and was quite successful in this business, as well as in other branches in which he is still engaged. In February, 1877, he opened a private bank, which he owns, and in which he

employs three men, its business being on the rapid increase. During the last six or seven years he has also been in the grain trade—wheat, barley and peas—handling from 150,000 to 200,000 bushels per annum. He has owned a woollen factory for several years, and since 1878 has run it himself, manufacturing excellent cloths.

Besides the bank and other property in this village, Mr. Porteous owns a large amount of real estate in the county of Perth, his success in his operations generally having been quite marked. He is a splendid dispatcher of business; has been in the council of the village from its incorporation in January, 1874, and has a vigilant eye to the interests of the place. He was a school trustee a short time.

He is a member of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, and generous in the support of preaching, and of benevolent causes generally.

In January, 1854, Christina, daughter of William Hay, a Presbyterian elder at Fullerton, became the wife of Mr. Porteous, and is the mother of six children, two of them deceased.

ROBERT A. LYON, M.P.P.,

MICHAEL'S BAY.

ROBERT ADAM LYON, who represents the Algoma District in the Ontario Legislature, is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, having been born October 21, 1829. His father, John Lyon, was a gardener in the old country, and a farmer in this, coming to Upper Canada in 1832, settling on bush land at Esquesing, county of Halton, and cultivating the soil until his death in 1877. The mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Catharine McFarlane, died in 1856.

Mr. Lyon attended a common school until seventeen years of age, and then went into the general mercantile business at Milton, the county town, in company with his elder brother, William Durie Lyon, who represented Halton in the third Parliament of the Ontario Legislature, they trading there under the firm-name of W. D. and R. A. Lyon, for seventeen years. During nine of those years our subject represented one of the wards in the village council.

About ten years ago Mr. Lyon removed to Manitoulin Island, where he has been engaged in lumbering and merchandising, having a general store, and doing a large business in both branches.

In 1878, on the resignation of Simon J. Dawson, who represented the Algoma district in the Local Parliament, Mr. Lyon was chosen by acclamation to take his place, and was re-elected by a large majority at the general election held in June, 1879. He represents one of the largest ridings in the Province, the district being about 500 miles wide and 1,000 long. He has never undertaken to canvass the riding, but he is an active politician, a strong Reformer,

an earnest advocate of any cause which he believes to be right, and while a resident of Milton, canvassed the riding of Halton four or five times. He has good mental faculties, and never abuses them.

Mr. Lyon has been a member of the Presbyterian church nearly thirty years, and is a man of sterling, christian qualities. In all the relations he maintains a good standing.

In 1856 he married Miss Sarah Elizabeth Moore, of Esquesing, and they have had seven children, five of them yet living.

JOHN J. HOYT, M.D.,

INGERSOLL.

JOHN J. HOYT, the oldest medical practitioner in Ingersoll, and a man of marked skill, dates his birth at Sidney, Delaware county, New York, April 3, 1824. His parents, Daniel and Mary (Simpson) Hoyt, were both from Connecticut. The branch of the Hoyt family from which our subject sprung was from Wales. John Jay supplemented a district school education with several terms at the Delaware Academy, Delhi, N. Y.; taught school two winters, studying medicine at the same time; finished his professional studies with Dr. A. Fitch, of Delhi; attended lectures at Pittsfield, Mass., and Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and received his diploma from the latter institution in 1846.

Dr. Hoyt commenced practice in the Newark valley, Tioga county, N.Y.; at the end of one year, removed to Oswego, same county; in 1850 went to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and in the autumn of the same year settled in Ingersoll. Here, for nearly thirty years, he has been in general practice, having usually an extensive ride, covering, especially at an early day, when the settlements were thinner and doctors scarcer, a wide area of country. Latterly he has considerable consultation practice, his ripe years, long experience, and mature judgment, giving great weight to his opinion on difficult cases.

Dr. Hoyt has been county coroner for several years, and has been in the town council, and on the school board, never, however, coveting office, but willing to bear his share of such burdens. The honor he lets others discover and enjoy.

The Doctor is an Odd Fellow, and has passed all the chairs in that order. He assisted in re-establishing King Hiram and King Solomon Lodges of Free Masons, in Ingersoll, and has held every office in the blue lodge of the former. When the first of these lodges was re-established, there were only three or four masons in this vicinity—only himself in the village.

In January, 1853, Clarissa C., daughter of Thomas Brown, a very early settler at Ingersoll, became the wife of Dr. Hoyt, and they have one son, Charles P. Hoyt, druggist, Ingersoll.

Dr. Hoyt is of the firm of Hoyt and Williams, his partner being Joseph Arthur Williams, a native of Queenston, Ontario, born February 21, 1837. He was graduated at the medical

department of Victoria College, Toronto, in 1863; became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London, England, in November, 1876; a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, in January, 1877, and a Licentiate in Midwifery, Royal College of Surgeons, England, next month. He occupied the position of demonstrator of anatomy in the medical department of Victoria College for three years, and was regarded as an efficient teacher. Since residing in Ingersoll, he has continued his interest in educational matters, and has been an active member of the board of education nearly all the time. He has also taken a part in municipal matters several times holding a seat in the council. He is one of the most skilful men of the younger class, in the medical profession in Western Ontario, and is president of the Medical Association for Oxford county.

ADAM OLIVER,

INGERSOLL.

ADAM OLIVER, one of the leading manufacturers and business men of Ingersoll, is a native of Queensbury county, New Brunswick, dating his birth December 11, 1823. His father, John Oliver, whose business was that of a carrier, was born in Roxborough, Scotland, and his mother, whose maiden name was Jeannett Armstrong, was of the same country. Our subject was educated in a country school; at fourteen years of age he came to Canada West, and learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner at London; there he worked at his trade until 1850, and then settled in Ingersoll. Here, in addition to his trade, and contracting and building, he has run a planing mill for nearly thirty years, employing about thirty men. A large per cent. of the buildings, brick as well as frame, put up in this town and vicinity, since Mr. Oliver settled here, are the work of his hands. His mill, which was rebuilt of brick in 1879, is quite large, and a great variety of work besides planing is done in it. Messrs. Oliver and Co. also carried on the first lumber business on the North Shore of Lake Superior in 1872. The firm of which Mr. Oliver was the head built large saw and planing mills at Fort William, Thunder Bay, where he took part in municipal matters, was also president of the celebrated Neeburg Hotel Company, and in the summer of 1875 was chosen to turn the first sod of the Canada Pacific Railroad.

While Mr. Oliver is industrious, energetic, and efficient, he is also public spirited, being identified with various local improvements, and holding, at sundry times, nearly every office in the municipality of the town, as well as warden of the county. He went into the town council in 1855, serving several terms; was the first mayor, being elected in 1865, holding the office two consecutive terms; was on the school board three years, and has been deputy-reeve and (in 1862) warden, doing much to shape the town and county "rules and regulations."

Adam Oliver

In 1867 Mr. Oliver was elected to represent the South Riding of Oxford in the Legislative Assembly of the newly named Province of Ontario, and, by re-election, served in that body for eight years. He is the father of the Bill which became a law in 1868, affording protection to the manufacturers of butter and cheese, an Act still in force, and which gave the industries mentioned their grand start in the Province, and continues to furnish the means for their propulsion. As at home about his own business, Mr. Oliver was a busy man in Parliament, and looked well to the interests of his constituents. In politics we understand that he calls himself a "Grit." His religious connection is with the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Oliver has long taken a deep interest in agricultural matters, and for two years was at the head of the Ingersoll and North and West Agricultural Society. He was also at one time a Director of the Port Dover and Lake Huron and the Canada Southern Railways.

Mr. Oliver was first married February 5, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Grieve, of Westminster, county of Middlesex. She died in 1866, leaving six children. His second marriage was June 13, 1868, to Miss Ellen E. Rintoul, of Perth, Scotland; by her he has three children.

JOHN E. HARDING,

ST. MARY'S.

JOHN ELLEY HARDING, senior member of the firm of Harding, Harding and White, barristers, dates his birth May 29, 1840, in the township of Beverley, county of Wentworth, Ontario. His father, John Harding, a farmer and mill-owner, was a native of the county of Tipperary, Ireland, and his mother, whose maiden name was Jane Talbot, was from Queen's County, in the same country. Our subject commenced his education in a country school, and subsequently spent four years at Caradoc Academy, near London, and two years under the private tuition of Rev. Henry B. Jessop, incumbent of the English church at Port Burwell; studied law four years with Richard Bayly, of London; finished his legal studies with Henry Eccles, Q.C., of Toronto; was admitted as an attorney at Hilary term, 1865; called to the Bar just one year later, and since 1865 has been in practice at St. Mary's. He is the leading member of the leading firm in the town, his partners being his younger brother, Edward W. Harding, and Henry A. L. White, both having studied their profession with him, and having a highly respectable standing at the Perth county Bar. Our subject is thoroughly wedded to his profession, studious, and a growing man. He is a clear, logical and strong advocate, and powerfully impresses a jury. His practice is very extensive. He is a solicitor for the Federal Bank, and his brother for the Bank of Montreal.

Mr. Harding was mayor of the town in 1869 and 1870, and a member of the council from

the latter date until 1876, when he declined to serve longer, being chosen from year to year by acclamation. His brother took his place in the council. He has been a member of the board of trustees of the Collegiate Institute of St. Mary's for the last eight or nine years, and chairman since 1876.

In politics Mr. Harding affiliates with the Reform party; is President of the Reform Association for the south riding of Perth, and is a prominent man in the party in this immediate section of the Province. His christian membership he holds in the English church; is a lay delegate to the Synod, and a man of high standing in the community. Evidently he finds nothing in the practice of the law to interfere with the keeping of the precepts of the Gospel.

October 31, 1866, Miss Mary Stevenson, daughter of George Stevenson, deceased, formerly mayor of the town of Sarnia, became the wife of Mr. Harding, and they have five children.

JAMES ROBINSON,

MARKHAM.

JAMES ROBINSON was born on the 13th of February, 1834; is a native of this town, and one of the leading manufacturers and business men of Markham. His father, John Robinson, a native of Toronto, and a tanner by trade, is still living in Markham. His great-grandfather was from the county of Tyrone, Ireland, settling in Pennsylvania, and his grandfather, William Robinson, a United Empire Loyalist, settled at Queenston, Ontario, a short time after the American Revolution, and was at Toronto during part of the war of 1812-'14, dying in Markham in 1824. The wife of William Robinson was a Wilson, from New Jersey, dying at Markham about 1840. The mother of our subject, before her marriage, was Hannah Armstrong, from the county of Cumberland, England, she died in 1844.

Mr. Robinson received an ordinary English education in the local schools; learned his father's trade, and has been a leather manufacturer since 1855, doing, on an average, a business of about $20,000 a year. He has also a well improved farm adjoining the village, some of it in the corporation. He grows different kinds of small grain, usually of a very fine quality. His wheat crop in 1875 averaged forty-seven bushels to the acre.

Mr. Robinson was deputy reeve in 1866; reeve from 1868 to 1879, except one year; was warden of the county of York in 1877, and a school trustee one term. He has been secretary-treasurer of the east riding of York and Markham Agricultural Society, for the last twenty years, in many ways making himself useful as a citizen.

In June, 1879, Mr. Robinson was a candidate for the Local Legislature, for East York, and was defeated by the Reform contestant, Mr. George W. Badgerow Mr. Robinson is a Liberal-

Conservative. He is a strong advocate of the so-called "National Policy," believing it to be for the best interests of the Province, as well as Dominion.

On the 13th of April, 1863, Miss Louisa Hackridge, a native of Toronto, became the wife of Mr. Robinson, and is the mother of six children, only four of them now living.

It may be well to here add that the Robinsons settled at Markham about 1806, and are one of the oldest families in this township. Other members of this branch of the Robinson family may be found at Lewiston, New York. The Wilsons, elsewhere referred to, settled at Queenston, Ontario.

COL. JOHN WALKER,

LONDON.

COL. JOHN WALKER, a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, was born in 1832. He was educated in Stirling, and began business first in Leith, but subsequently removed to Glasgow where he continued until 1864 when he came to Canada. Being a man of excellent business qualifications he was selected by Scotch capitalists to come out here to take charge of the Bothwell property which they had acquired from the Hon. George Brown, for the purpose of farming the lands and developing the oil interests. During the oil excitement subsequent to Col. Walker's arrival at Bothwell, the population being greatly augmented by a decidedly rough element from the States, he was, in addition to his other duties, specially appointed magistrate. He seemed specially fitted for the position, and by prompt and energetic action speedily compelled the disturbing classes to have a wholesome respect for the laws.

In 1867 he removed to London, his present home, and erected chemical works for the manufacture of sulphuric acid; subsequently went largely into the oil refining business, and in both of these enterprises he is still successfully engaged. Since coming to London he has become well known as a public spirited citizen who takes a decided interest in all matters affecting the welfare of the city, and is very properly recognized as one of its representative and influential men. For several years, up to 1880, he was president of the mechanics' institute. It was under his auspices that the fine structure which this association now occupies was erected, and he still takes much interest in its work. At the present time he is president of St. Andrew's society. At one time he was connected with the Canada Pacific railway, being vice-president under Sir Hugh Allan.

In 1866, at the time of the Fenian troubles, Col. Walker raised the Bothwell company of volunteers, and in 1870 when the Fenians threatened another invasion he having become Major in the 7th battalion, was sent to Windsor in command of the militia forces there. In 1877 he was made Colonel of the 7th, and has been its commander since. He is a member

of the council of the Dominion rifle association, and is one of the vice-presidents of the Ontario rifle association. Although having an aversion to political office, Col. Walker has by force of circumstances taken an active interest in politics in London and surrounding constituencies since 1874, on the Liberal side. At the elections for the Commons in that year he contested the city against the Hon. John Carling, and was elected by a majority of over seventy votes, but subsequently was unseated. He again contested the seat in 1878 and was defeated by Mr. Carling.

The wife of Col. Walker is Laura, daughter of Jacob Hespeler, of Hespeler, Ont., by whom he has one child—a daughter.

JOHN F. DEWAR, M.D.,

PORT HOPE.

JOHN FORREST DEWAR, physician and surgeon, was a son of John Dewar, advocate, Edinburgh, Scotland, and was there born, May 3, 1834. The maiden name of his mother was Elizabeth Burnet. The Dewars are an old Mid-Lothian family. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a surgeon in Edinburgh.

Dr. Dewar received his literary and medical education in his native city; walked several hospitals on the continent, with a special view of witnessing surgical operations; practised a short time at Turin, Italy, and in 1859 emigrated to Canada and settled in Port Hope, here practising until his demise, August 8, 1877.

Dr. Dewar stood very high in the medical profession in the Province, and was for one term President of the Medical Council of Ontario. Surgery was his favorite branch of the healing art, though he was in general practice, and had an extensive business. He was physician to Trinity College School from its foundation till he died, and took great interest in educational matters, serving as trustee of the public schools of Port Hope for some time. He did a great deal of business as consulting physician and surgeon, his judgment being superior as well as his skill, and was frequently called to a considerable distance from home.

Dr. Dewar was the first man at Port Hope to administer chloroform to patients, and for some time the only physician in this vicinity that made a practice of its use. In this direction as in every other, he was a success. He was a great reader, a thorough medical student all his days, and had one of the best medical libraries in these parts. His tastes and studies were decidedly scientific. A few years before his death, the Doctor met with a serious railroad accident, from which he never fully recovered.

He was a member of St. John's Episcopal church, and died as he had lived, strong in the christian faith. He was a liberal supporter of the Gospel, and of benevolent objects.

The widow of Dr. Dewar was Miss Anne Hughes, daughter of Charles Hughes, Port Hope married July 11, 1868. She has had three children, two of them being with their father in the spirit world. Florence Ruby, seven years old, is the only member of the family left to comfort her. She was his second wife, he marrying before leaving the old country. His first wife lived only one short year after their settlement in Port Hope.

JOHN W. MARSTON,

L'ORIGNAL.

JOHN WURTELE MARSTON, treasurer of the united counties of Prescott and Russell for the last quarter of a century, was born in L'Orignal, on the 1st day of May, 1806, and has always been a resident of the place. His father, Jacob Marston, a native of New Hampshire, followed his grandfather into Canada, a little before the close of the last century, and visited the spot where L'Orignal now stands, in 1796, coming here with Nathaniel H. Treadwell, the proprietor of the township, and being, it is claimed, the first Anglo-Saxon to fell a tree in this township; and two or three years later made a permanent settlement here. The mother of our subject, before her marriage, was Mary Cass, whose father was a United Empire Loyalist.

Mr. Marston received an ordinary English education; clerked for some years for Silas P. Huntington, and, in 1828, commenced the mercantile business for himself, continuing it until 1851, with fair success. During part of this period he held office in the old Ottawa District. He became clerk of the District Court, and registrar of the Surrogate Court in 1846; deputy-clerk of the Crown in 1853, these offices he still holds, and since 1855 has been treasurer of the united counties of Prescott and Russell. He has proved a very faithful county officer, is a model accountant, and a man of the highest integrity, and has the unlimited confidence and greatest respect of the people.

Mr. Marston has had much concern for the educational and other interests of his native village, and served for some time as trustee of the high school.

He is an adherent of the Presbyterian church; has been a trustee of the Canada Presbyterian church since it was organized in 1832, and is the only one of the five charter trustees now living. He is most emphatically the oldest landmark of L'Orignal. Born and reared here the fourth season of his life, already seemingly far spent, he has seen the Ottawa valley in this vicinity, converted from a wilderness into a well-improved country, with all the marks of thrift as well as civilization. He is a remarkably well-preserved man, and a stranger would hardly place his age as high as seventy. His life has been remarkably exemplary, worthy of being copied by young men.

In 1836 Mr. Marston married Miss Mary Ann Davis, of Milton, Vermont, and she died in 1844, leaving four children, one son and three daughters. The son, John J. Marston, M.D., has been assistant-surgeon in the American army since 1864; Sarah, the eldest daughter, married Eden P. Johnson, of L'Orignal and died in 1867; Mary Adelia, is the wife of John Miller, merchant, L'Orignal, and Caroline L., is the wife of Sturgis M. Johnson, of Almonte, Ontario.

JOHN GILLIES, M.P.,

PAISLEY.

JOHN GILLIES, member of Parliament for the North Riding of Bruce, was the third son of Hugh Gillies, a native of the city of Glasgow, Scotland; his forefathers belonging to the District of Lorne, in Argyleshire, reputed to have been descendents of Somerled, Thane of Argyle, and Lord of the Isles.

The Gillieses were found to have been much persecuted, through jealousy, by that powerful Chief Donald "De Isla," or "Donald of the Isles," from whom the McDonald's derived their name, in the latter part of the thirteenth century. Mention is here frequently made of the name "Gillies" being connected in marriage with the same "McDonald of the Isles." Mr. Gillies, whose mother's maiden name was Mary Blue, was descended from the McDonald family, of Sleat, in Skye, one of whom, in the sixteenth century, was called Donald of the "Blue Eyes" (which distinction attached to the family name ever after), who was principal heir to the Lordship of the Isles, being the eldest son of the Earl of Ross, "Dhonal Gorme Shleabhte," hence the name Blue.

Our subject is a native of the Parish of Kilcalmonell, Scotland—received a parochial school education there, and lived with his father until 1852, at which date, when quite young, he came to Canada with two of his brothers, his father and the rest of the family following three years later. Mr. Gillies settled upon, and cleared a farm in the township of Elderslie, five miles from Paisley, county of Bruce, he being one of the first settlers in that part of the county, and following farming as his occupation. He holds three hundred acres largely under cultivation.

Mr. Gillies was elected reeve of Elderslie, at an early period of its settlement, holding that office for many years, being meantime warden of the county for five years. Few men in the county of Bruce have had so much to do with the shaping of its laws and regulations as Mr. Gillies. He was magistrate for the county of Bruce for many years, and holds the rank of senior Major in the Militia of Canada.

Mr. Gillies was first elected to the House of Commons for the North Riding of the county of Bruce in 1872; was re-elected in 1874 by acclamation, and again re-elected after a warm

contest, with his former opponent, Colonel Sproat, in 1878 by a largely increased majority. He is a Liberal and opposed to the so-called "National Policy," of the present Government believing as he does, in a revenue tariff, with the principles of free trade applied as far as the circumstances of the national finances will admit. If we understand his views, it is not until a return to such a fiscal policy and principles of free trade as these will be made, can, or will, the people of Canada as a whole, be justly dealt with, or be prosperous. Class legislation in any country, he regards as an evil, and he thinks it will prove to be a bane to Canada should it continue to be maintained for any length of time. Mr. Gillies is also opposed to the policy adopted by the Government of the day in its dealings with the settlement of the public lands in the North-West, also to the policy pursued by the party in power respecting the construction of the Canada Pacific railway.

He favors a judiciously matured scheme by which to secure more fully and effectually the vote of the electorate of Canada, than has yet been attained, for he thinks that the habit of coaxing and dragging men to the polls, to discharge a sacred duty, which they owe to themselves and their country, is debasing and humiliating, and unworthy of a free and intelligent people.

SAMUEL G. McCAUGHEY, M.A.,

SEAFORTH.

SAMUEL GLYN McCAUGHEY, solicitor, son of Thomas and Jane (Glyn) McCaughey, was born in the county of Antrim, Ireland, in November, 1830. His father was a linen draper and agriculturist, owning several farms, and belonging to a family of land proprietors. Our subject was educated at the Royal College, Belfast, and is Master of Arts; came to Canada in 1854, and read law with his brother, James McCaughey, LL.B., of Ingersoll; was enrolled as an attorney in 1862; practised at first in company with his brother, and in 1865 settled at Seaforth, being of the law firm of McCaughey and Holmsted, the former being prominent among the best in the county. In his branch of the law Mr. McCaughey is very painstaking, and his high character for integrity, and his dispatch of business places him in great favor with the public. He is official assignee for the county of Huron.

Mr. McCaughey has been solicitor for the Consolidated Bank of Canada for the last twelve or thirteen years, and now holds the same relation to the Bank of Commerce. He has been reeve of the town, and chairman of the common school board of trustees, and is now chairman of the high school board. His education and his taste fit him for eminent usefulness in connection with the schools of Seaforth and his services in this line are well appreciated by the heads of families.

Mr. McCaughey has been President, for years, of the International Salt Company of Goderich and Seaforth.

He is an elder of the Presbyterian church, and a man of consistent and sterling christian character.

In October, 1868, he married Sarah, daughter of Rev. Robert Ferris, Presbyterian Minister of the town of Fethard, county of Tipperary, Ireland, where he was Chaplain of the forces stationed there; and they have had four children, losing one of them.

ALFRED WATTS,

BRANTFORD.

ALFRED Watts, senior member of the well-known mercantile firm of Messrs. A. Watts and Co., is a native of London, England, where he was born in 1830. His parents were Charles and Eliza (Riddiford) Watts, and in 1832 the family emigrated to Canada, settling first at Niagara where they remained two or three years, and subsequently removing to Brantford. Here the father of our subject engaged in retail merchandising in a modest way at first, but gradually increasing his business and enlarging his facilities until he controlled a wholesale grocery trade recognized as one of the best in the place. He also engaged largely in the manufacture of soap and candles, and being a practical, clear-headed man, he was very successful, and at the time of his death, in 1868, had attained the position of one of the leading citizens of Brantford. Alfred received his elementary education from private tutors, and subsequently spent a year at the Upper Canada College, Toronto, after which he entered his father's store where he obtained, in the school of experience, a good practical business education, such as well-qualified him for his chosen pursuits. In 1848 his father turned over to his management the soap and candle manufactory, and he conducted that business until 1851, when his father again took control of it, our subject going to England. After his return to Canada, in 1851, he started a distillery in Brantford, and continued in that business until 1863 when he sold out. About the same time he bought out what was known as the Bunnell Flour Mills, situated on the canal, and from that time to the present, Mr. Watts has been actively interested in the milling business. In 1867 he bought out the mercantile interests of his father, who had decided to retire, and from that time until 1871 was sole proprietor. In the latter year Mr. Robert Henry was taken into partnership, since which time the firm has been A. Watts and Co. They are largely interested in the manufacture of soap and candles, being proprietors of the Brantford Soap Works, one of the largest establishments of the kind in the Dominion, and yearly increasing in importance as a leading industry. They manufacture a very superior article, and supply a demand that is constantly increasing, having worked up and developed a

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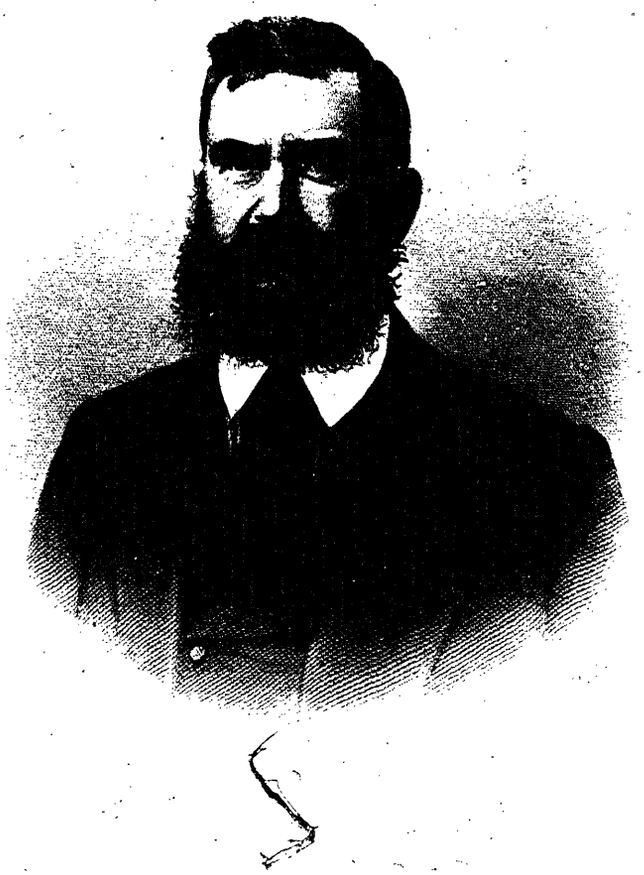

A. Watts

trade that extends from the Maritime Provinces to Manitoba and British Columbia. Their transactions amount to nearly half a million dollars yearly, at present, with good prospects for a healthy growth in future. In addition to his operations in Brantford, Mr. Watts owns quite a large hardware store in Paris, Ont., which is being managed by his eldest son, Charles Watts. Although never seeking to be other than an active, practical business man, Mr. Watts has had to bear his share of local official duties. He has at different times, been reeve, deputy reeve, and councilor, holding office in all about twelve years. Since 1875, however, he has been ineligible for municipal offices owing to the terms of his purchase of the canal or water power situated in and previously owned by the city. Under its management there was being lost yearly from $4,000 to $5,000, but since Mr. Watts has had control of it, it is a paying property and has been greatly improved by him.

That Mr. Watts has been an eminently successful business man is fully attested by the enviable reputation which he enjoys wherever he is known as well as by his excellent financial standing. His political views are in favor of the Conservative party and he is a firm believer in the beneficial results of their protection tariff policy.

In 1857 Mr. Watts was married in Brantford, to Miss Clara Brooke, daughter of T. Richard Brooke, of Toronto, by whom he had four children, two of whom are now living. After her death he married in 1868, Mary A. Brooke, sister of deceased, by whom he has had four children, three only now living.

THOMAS BROWN,

INGERSOLL.

AMONG the early settlers and energetic, persevering business men of Ingersoll, is Thomas Brown, who has here been a leather manufacturer for nearly forty-seven years. He hails from the old Bay State which, New York perhaps excepted, has sent out more enterprising mechanics, manufacturers, tradesmen and professional men, than any other commonwealth in the great American Union. He was born in the town of Seekonk, Bristol county, December 11, 1810, being the son of Oliver Brown, who was born in the same town, and who, enlisting when a mere lad, served for five years in the war for independence.

Thomas received a district school education, farmed till seventeen, then went to Tioga county, N.Y., and learned the trade of a tanner and currier; in February, 1833, left the United States for Canada, worked a few months at his trade in London, and in November of the same year settled in Ingersoll. Here he purchased a tannery of William Sherman, and has managed it steadily from that date. Since the spring of 1872 his only son living, George K. Brown, has

been his partner, the firm name being Thomas Brown and Son. They do a large business in the leather and finding trade.

Since April, 1876, Mr. Brown has also been in the foundry business, and at different times he has had a hand in other branches of industry. He has an active mind and a strong body—a powerful engine in sound frame-work, and seemingly, although in his seventieth year, possesses almost the elasticity of thirty-five.

Mr. Brown was reeve of Ingersoll, and in the county council in 1853 and 1854, and from 1872 to 1879, and warden in 1876; has been a member of the local Agricultural Society from the date of its organization, and a director most of the time, and president three or four years. He is a live, stirring man, inclined to push business, public as well as his own, and is a believer in human progress. The stone and gravel roads leading into Ingersoll were among his early pet measures for the building up of the town. For every church built in Ingersoll, he had a full and open hand. He has helped many a young man to start in business, and has in some cases, through kindness, lifted at the wheel for others, to the serious detriment of his own shoulders, always being disposed to help those who were trying to help themselves.

In October, 1833, Miss Pauline M. Kingsbury, of Owego, N. Y., became the wife of Mr. Brown, and of nine children springing from this union, only two are living—Clarissa C., the wife of Dr. Hoyt, sketched elsewhere in this volume, and the son already mentioned.

HENRY TURNER, M.D.,

MILLBROOK.

HENRY TURNER, the oldest physician in practice at Millbrook, county of Durham, is a native of the county of Cork, Ireland, a son of Young Turner, merchant, and Alice, *née* Evans, and was born March 1, 1829. Both parents came from old Cork families.

The subject of this brief sketch studied at Richmond Hospital School of Medicine; was licensed first by the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, in October, 1852, then by Rotunda Hospital the same year, and was graduated at the University of St. Andrews, in 1853.

Dr. Turner came directly to Canada, settled in Millbrook, then a village of perhaps 500 inhabitants, and has been in constant practice here from that date. He has, we believe, the fullest confidence of the people in his skill, and an extensive ride. He took the degree of M.D. at the University of Toronto, in 1859. Since 1871, he has had a drug store in connection with his professional business.

The Doctor has kept out of politics; held no civil offices, but made medicine his study; hence his good standing in the profession. For more than a quarter of a century he has practised

here, and seen the settlement of the country thicken up, and the village expand into a solid little brick town of two thousand inhabitants.*

He once attended a military school a short time, at Toronto; takes much interest in the active militia, and is surgeon of the third regiment of cavalry.

In February, 1854, Miss Charlotte Hodgins, daughter of the late William Hodgins, Esq., of Dublin, Ireland, became the wife of Dr. Turner, and they have five children living, and have buried three.

* One of the most prominent men for many years in the township of Cavan, which includes Millbrook, was John Swain, who was born in Wexford, Ireland, in 1790, came to Canada in 1824, and soon afterwards settled in Cavan, where he died in 1878. He was in the town council nearly thirty years, was reeve nearly as long a period, and was an enterprising and perfectly reliable man. In the Methodist church he was a steward and class leader, and zealously devoted to the cause of his Master. He married, first, Susan Burke, of Ireland, by whom he had nine children, seven of them living. He had a second wife, but no more children. His memory "smells sweet, and blossoms in the dust."

ALFRED BOULTBEE, M.P.,

TORONTO.

ALFRED BOULTBEE, member of Parliament for the constituency of East York, is son of Felix and Mary (Samuel) Boultbee, of "Bittern Cottage," Hampshire, England, where he was born on the 5th of March, 1829. His father was for many years in the service of the East India Company. His maternal grandfather was the late Chief Justice Samuel, of Bengal, India.

In 1836 Felix Boultbee emigrated with his family to Canada, and settled in the township of Ancaster, county of Wentworth, where he engaged in farming. About the year 1840, the subject of our sketch had the misfortune to lose both his parents, leaving him the eldest of five children. The family were left in straitened circumstances, and Mr. Boultbee well merits the distinction of being a self-made man in all respects. He began life without the benefit of much schooling, but succeeded by hard study in the intervals of farm labor, to educate and fit himself to become a student at law. In 1845 he entered the office of the late William Notman, of Dundas, where he remained five years; was admitted as an attorney in 1850, and was called to the Bar, U. C., Trinity term, 1855; after being admitted as an attorney and spending about six months in Toronto, settled at Newmarket and began practice, remaining there until 1872, when he formed an advantageous partnership with the late J. M. Fairbairn, M.P.P., and removed to Peterboro'.

In 1874, Mr. Fairbairn's failing health caused him to leave home for a trip in the South, where he died. This was a severe blow to the interests of Mr. Boultbee, and in consequence thereof

he removed to Toronto and opened an office, remaining here ever since. During the whole term of Mr. Boultbee's career in Newmarket he was an active, public-spirited citizen, and filled many offices with much credit to himself, and advantage to the people. He was a prominent member of the Agricultural Society for several years; was also reeve, grammar school trustee, Captain of a company of volunteers, and president of the Mechanics' Institute. In connection with other gentlemen he also started the *North York Sentinel*, and edited the same for a number of years. Being by far the most active, energetic man in the place, it seemed to naturally devolve upon him to be the leader in local public affairs, and being of active temperament, he never shirked his duty.

In 1867 Mr. Boultbee contested North York for the Provincial House, against the Hon. John McMurrich, and was defeated by 206 majority. At the general election four years later, he contested North York again, against the same opponent, and after a very spirited campaign succeeded in reversing the previous result and gaining the seat by five majority, holding the same for four years, during which time he was a very active member of the Municipal Law Amendment Committee. In consideration of his practical business ability, he was also placed upon the Railway, Private Bills, and Standing Orders Committees, which are the three most important in the House, and Mr. Boultbee was the only private member placed upon all three. Ten days prior to the election for the Commons in 1875, no candidate being available in North York, Mr. Boultbee was prevailed upon to enter the lists, but was defeated by 366 votes. At the general election in 1878, after a most thorough and able canvass of a certain portion of the constituency, which he thought would change the result, he was returned to the Commons for East York, defeating Mr. James Metcalfe by a majority of sixty-seven votes. This is the first time that the constituency has been represented by a Conservative, and the success and credit therefore is wholly due to the very able manner in which he conducted the campaign. During the political campaign previous to the election in 1878, he was the Political Secretary of the U. E. Club, and probably the most active and useful agent of the Conservative party in Canada, and the unexpected and brilliant success of the party, was very largely due to his indefatigable efforts. He was intimately associated with Sir John Macdonald and other political leaders, and made himself thoroughly acquainted with every constituency in Ontario, personally advocating and speaking for the Conservative cause in nearly every county.

In the Local House Mr. Boultbee was in the minority, and took a decided stand in opposition to the Government expenditure, and especially against the alleged wasteful timber policy, arguing strongly in favor of economy and general retrenchment. In the Commons his natural ability has had new scope, and he has taken an active part in the proceedings, speaking at much length on the National Policy, and other prominent measures. He also conducted the part assigned him in the Letellier affair with much credit and ability.

Mr. Boultbee's political views were, in early life, in sympathy with the Reform party, being

what was called a follower of Baldwin. But of late years, being unable to agree conscientiously with the practice of that party, he has gradually become a zealous supporter of the Conservative party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was instrumental in organizing Tuscan Lodge in Newmarket, became its first W. M., and subsequently held an office in the Grand Lodge.

On June 17, 1857, at Hamilton, Mr. Boultbee was married to Caroline Augusta, daughter of the Hon. George Hamilton, one of the early pioneers in that place, and from whom the town was named.

Mr. Boultbee's life has not been a very eventful one, yet he has been remarkably active and energetic, almost since he was a boy. Beginning as he did with nothing, and having to educate himself, the success which he has attained may serve to encourage many a youth who has been similarly situated in early life.

JAMES LIVINGSTON,

BADEN.

JAMES LIVINGSTON, member of the Ontario Legislature, and a prominent manufacturer, was born in East Kilbride, Lanarkshire, Scotland, November 29, 1838. His father, Peter Livingston, was a weaver by trade, dying in the old country; and his mother was Barbara Bright; she died in Listowel, Ontario.

James received a parish school education; worked at weaving until seventeen years of age; came to the county of Perth, Ontario, in 1856; worked one year at farming in the township of Mornington; then came to Conestogo, county of Waterloo, and commenced work for Messrs. M. B. and J. S. Perine, flax growers, being in their employ for eight years, was foreman all but the first year, and working in different places.

In 1865, in company with his older brother, John Livingston, our subject commenced flax growing at the village of Wellesley, and they are now operating in six different places. They usually cultivate about 3,000 acres and do a business of from $240,000 to $250,000 per annum.

During the last seven years they have also been manufacturing linseed oil at Baden, the firm-name being J. and J. Livingston. Lately they have started a foundry here, also a general store, being the leading men at Baden, engrossing, in fact, nearly all its business. Their energy and go-ahead-ativeness would be wonderful in any other age but this.

James Livingston has a farm of 200 acres, and he manages it as a recreation, hardly considering it a part of his business.

He was reeve of the township of Wilmot in 1878 and 1879, being elected both times by

acclamation, and in June, 1879, was elected to the local Parliament for the south riding of Waterloo. He is a Reformer, and has been vice president of the Wilmot Reform Association.

He is a Blue Lodge Mason, and an attendant at the Lutheran church.

In June, 1861, Mr. Livingston married Miss Louisa Liersch, of Baden, and they have eight children living and have buried two.

ALEXANDER FARLINGER,

MORRISBURG.

ALEXANDER FARLINGER, a prominent business man of Morrisburg, comes from a United Empire Loyalist family, his grandfather, Nicholas Farlinger, leaving the Mohawk valley, New York, about the time of the American revolution, and settling at Cornwall, Ontario. His father, James Farlinger, a farmer, was living in Dundee, county of Huntington, Province of Quebec, when Alexander was born, June 1, 1824. He had three years' public schooling, which he supplemented with private study, and acquired a good English education, farming until nineteen years of age. At that period he went to Montreal, and solicited the privilege of working in a warehouse for three months at $8 per month. He repeated the same offer at the same salary for the same parties the next year, and when paid off received $50 per month instead of $8. The third season he was paid $70 per month. He was then promoted and paid $1,000 for six months, the parties for whom he worked being McPherson, Crane and Co., and Hooker and Walton, joint owners of a mail line of steamers running between Kingston and Montreal.

In 1854 Mr. Farlinger started the forwarding and mercantile business at Prescott, investing there at the same time in real estate, and operating there for three or four years. On the first of June of that year he married Isabella F. Kyle, daughter of the late Capt. W. Kyle, of Morrisburg, and has since that date made this place his residence. He was engaged for several years in wharfage and farming, but still continuing the latter business, being also an extensive produce dealer. His leading business, however, is that of a landlord. Long ago he established a system of farm tenantry, granting leases running for a term of years. He has more than a hundred tenants, and so satisfactory to all parties has been the arrangement, that many of the tenants have occupied the farms from twenty to twenty-five years, and others, through Mrs. Farlinger, for more than thirty-five years. Besides his farms in Dundas, he has 8,000 acres in the counties of Russell and Prescott. The homestead farm of 280 acres, adjoining Morrisburg, he has had surveyed and laid out in town lots, with streets seventy feet wide, so great is his faith in the future expansion of the village. It is one of the handsomest and most thriving towns of the younger class on the Grand Trunk Railway. Mr. Farlinger has considerable

property in different towns and villages, but prides himself on his farm lands. Farlington's block is a fine brick structure erected in 1870, and adds to the beauty of the east end of the main business street. One half of his block is occupied by a branch of the Molson bank, which came here through his influence.

When the "Trent affair" occurred in 1861, Mr. Farlinger raised a company of volunteers, and had command of it, but was not called into service. For awhile, many years ago, he had command of a steamboat, running on the St. Lawrence, and hence he has a double claim to the title of Captain, by which name he is known in this vicinity.

Capt. Farlinger is a Conservative in politics, and firm in his principles, but is not an office-seeker, and has thus far in life managed to keep in private, and "preserve the even tenor of his way." He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and active and generous in the support of religious exercises. He is also very kind to the needy, they having no warmer, more liberal friend in Morrisburg than the Captain and his estimable lady. They have nine children, and have lost five.

HON. DAVID REESOR,

YORKVILLE.

THE subject of this biographical notice is of German desent, his great-grandfather, Christian Reesor, a Mennonite minister, going from Menheim to Pennsylvania, as the leader of a small colony, and settling in Lancaster county, where some of the family yet reside, the original homestead, a splendid farm of three hundred acres, being still in their hands.

In 1801, the grandfather of our subject, Christian Reesor, junior, his father, Abraham Reesor, and three uncles, settled in Markham, county of York, where David Reesor was born on the 18th of January, 1823. His mother was Anna Dettwiler, who was also from Lancaster county, Pa. Both parents died at Markham, his father in 1832, and his mother about 1857.

In addition to common school instruction, Senator Reesor had three years' private drill; worked on his father's farm in his youth; was a merchant five years; founded, about 1856, the Markham *Economist*, a strong Reform paper, which he conducted with ability for several years, selling out about fifteen or sixteen years ago. He has been a magistrate for thirty-five years; a notary public for more than twenty, and was secretary-treasurer for a long time of the Markham Agricultural Society. He went into the county council in 1850, when York, Ontario and Peel were united, and served several years in that capacity, being warden in 1860. He was a school trustee for many years, and on his motion was secured the establishment of the first grammar school in Markham. He has long been connected with the volunteer militia, and holds the rank of Lieut.-Colonel of reserve militia.

Senator Reesor represented "King's" Division in the Legislative Council of Canada, from

1860 until Confederation, seven years later, and was called to the Senate by Royal Proclamation in May, 1867. In the Legislative Council, at the time of Confederation, he took quite an active part in the perfecting of that measure, and moved a resolution, making the office of Senator elective by the people, but, on a division, that proposed amendment of the constitution was lost. He is a Liberal.

Senator Reesor is an adherent of the Methodist church; was for years president of the Markham Bible Society, and has long been a prominent man in almost every good cause.

In February, 1848, Senator Reesor married Emily, eldest daughter of Daniel McDougall, Esq., of St. Mary's, Ontario, and sister of Hon. William McDougall, C.B., M.P., and they have five children, four daughters and one son, two of the former being married. Marion Augusta, the eldest daughter, is the wife of Dr. Coburn, of Oshawa, and Jessie Adelaide is the wife of John Holmes, of Toronto.

Since 1876, the residence of the Senator has been in "Rosedale," Yorkville, where he is enjoying the quiet of a retired life. Always having lived in the county of York, and having held various official positions, he is well known, and has a great many friends, by whom he is warmly esteemed.

ROBERT HENRY,

BRANTFORD.

ROBERT HENRY, ex-mayor of the city of Brantford, and a leading business man here of the younger class, was born in Perthshire, Scotland, November 30, 1844. His father is John Henry, a carpenter and contractor; his mother, Jane Dow, both Scotch. He was educated in the parish schools of Perthshire until nine years of age, came with the family to Canada West in 1853; finished his studies in the Brantford public schools; when in his twelfth year entered the new stationery and news store of Andrew Hudson; was with him three years, and then became an apprentice to the grocery business with R. C. Allen.

In 1862 Mr. Henry entered the store of Charles Watts, leading wholesale grocer in Brantford, and on the demise of Mr. Watts in 1868, when his son Alfred bought out the establishment, Mr. Henry became manager, and held that position until 1871, when he became a partner of Mr. Watts. The firm of A. Watts and Co. are also proprietors of the Brantford Soap Works; and, in the wholesale mercantile business and manufactory combined, are doing a business of about $480,000 a year. They stand in the front rank of commercial men in this city, as well in the character of the house as in the amount in dollars and cents of its transactions.

Mr. Henry has been a director of the Brantford Ladies' College from its start; has been President of St. Andrew's Society and of the Conservative Association for South Brant; was a

Nobel Prizes

Robert Henry

member of the high school board of trustees at one period; was a member of the city council from the North Ward in 1876, and mayor in 1878 and 1879. He is an indefatigable worker for the interests of the city, while he was chief magistrate, the Lorne Bridge, one of the best iron structures of the kind for roadways in the Province, and other important improvements having been made. In public spirit he finds a strong body of coadjutors in this enterprising young city.

Mr. Henry is a blue lodge Mason, a member of Zion Presbyterian church, and a generous man in support of any local institution likely to benefit the public.

JAMES YOUNG,

GALT.

JAMES YOUNG, member of the Dominion Parliament from 1867 to 1878, and now of the Ontario Legislature, is a son of John and Jeanie (Bell) Young, and was born in Galt, May 24, 1835. Both parents were from Roxburghshire, Scotland, his father coming to Galt the year before the son was born.

Our subject was educated in his native town, and chose the printing business as a trade. Before he was 18 years of age, he purchased the *Dumfries Reformer*, Galt, which he edited from 1853 to 1863, and is the author of two prize essays: "The Agricultural Resources of Canada," and "The Reciprocity Treaty."

Mr. Young was first returned to Parliament at the general election in 1867, to represent South Waterloo; was re-elected by acclamation in 1872, and again in 1874; was defeated in September, 1878; and in June, 1879, was elected to represent the north riding of Brant in the local Legislature.

While in the Dominion Parliament, Mr. Young proposed and secured the abolition of Queen's printership monopoly, and the letting of all departmental printing by tender, thus greatly reducing the annual expenses; in 1871, he secured the passage of an Act confirming the naturalization of all aliens who had taken the oaths of allegiance and residence prior to the Confederation; in 1873 he submitted a bill in favor of the ballot, and in the same year and in 1875 carried addresses to Her Majesty the Queen, praying that the Imperial Government would take steps to confer on Germans and other aliens naturalized in Canada, the same rights in all parts of the world as British born subjects; and in 1874 he proposed a committee and report which resulted in the publication of the *Hansard*, since containing the House of Commons, debates for 1875-1879 inclusive. These facts we gather mainly from the *Parliamentary Companion.*

Mr. Young is a Liberal, and was an able supporter of the Mackenzie Administration.

He is a director of the Confederation Life Assurance Company, and the Canada Landed Credit Company; is president of the Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Company; has been president of the Association of Mechanics' Institutes, Ontario, for the past eight years; was for several years on the board of school trustees and collegiate institute, and was six years in the town council and one year deputy reeve.

Mr. Young is a member of the Presbyterian church, and has been president of the Provincial Sunday School Association of Ontario, and is vice-president of the same. He was for five years chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of the Dominion Parliament, and occupied other important positions.

The wife of Mr. Young was Margaret McNaught, second daughter of John McNaught, Esq., of Brantford, their marriage taking place in February, 1858.

ALEXANDER SPROAT,

WALKERTON.

ALEXANDER SPROAT, banker, and formerly member of Parliament from the north riding of Bruce, was born at Esquesing, near Milton, county of Halton, June 24, 1835. His father, Adam Sproat, farmer, was from the county of Kirkcudbright, Scotland; his mother before her marriage, was Eleanor Brown, daughter of Alexander Brown, a United Empire Loyalist.

Alexander was educated at Knox College, Toronto, and Queen's College, Kingston, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the latter institution in 1852. After leaving college, he was on the engineer's staff at the construction of the Grand Trunk railway; subsequently studied surveying, and followed the business of provincial surveyor until 1861, when he assumed the management of the Commercial Bank of Canada, at Southampton, county of Bruce, and held that situation until the failure of that institution in 1867. In the spring of 1868, Mr. Sproat was appointed manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, at Walkerton, and is still connected with that institution. He is a first-class business man.

Mr. Sproat was treasurer of the county of Bruce for seventeen years; has held the offices of mayor and reeve of Walkerton, and was a member of the House of Commons, from 1867 to 1872, his politics being Conservative. He was defeated for re-election in 1872, by less than a score of votes, the riding being Reform.

In 1861 Mr. Sproat was appointed Captain of the Southampton Rifles; served three months as acting Major during the Fenian raid of 1866, being stationed part of the time at Goderich and part at Sarnia, and was promoted to the Colonelcy in the autumn of the same year, and is still holding that rank.

He is a member of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, an elder of the same, and a liberal supporter of religious and benevolent institutions. In 1879 he was a delegate to the General Assembly of his denomination.

In January, 1861, Colonel Sproat married Eliza Watkins McNabb, daughter of Alexander McNabb, crown land agent, county of Bruce, residence Southampton; they have three children living, and have lost two.

WILLIAM MILLER,

GALT.

WILLIAM MILLER, judge of the county of Waterloo, born in the township of Niagara, October 30, 1810, is a son of William D. and Ann (Van Sickle) Miller, his father being of Scotch descent; his mother a native of New Jersey. He was educated in the town of Niagara; studied law with Hon. Robert Dickson and Judge E. C. Campbell; was called to the Bar in 1835; practised eighteen years at Dundas, and in 1853 was appointed judge of the county of Waterloo, a position which he still holds. He is one of the judges longest in the county and the Province, and much respected. He is very conscientious, carefully weighs every case, and rarely fails of accuracy in his decisions.

Judge Miller is a member and elder of Knox Presbyterian church, Galt, and held the same office in the Presbyterian church at Dundas.

In 1837 he married Miss Cheesboro, daughter of N. G. Cheesboro, of Canandaigua, N.Y., and has six children living, and has lost four. William Nicholas, the eldest son, has a family, and is a barrister, of the firm of Beatty, Miller, Biggar, Chadwick and Co., Toronto; Henry, the next son, has a wife and is a druggist, Galt; Robert, the youngest son, is on the mounted police, at Battleford, North-West Territory; Elizabeth is the wife of Z. A Lash, deputy minister of justice, Ottawa, and the other two daughters are unmarried.

WILLIAM J. WHITE,

ST. THOMAS.

WILLIAM JOSHUA WHITE, barrister and police magistrate, is a native of London, Eng., and was born February 23, 1828. His father, Thomas White, was a silent partner for years in a commercial house, London, England, and his cousin, James White, was a member of the English House of Commons for Brighton.

William was educated in the Stockwell high school; in 1844 emigrated to Upper Canada;

and was a clerk for two years in a St. Thomas bank, and has been a resident of this town since arriving in the Province; was a general merchant from 1849 to 1856; was clerk and treasurer of the municipality of the township of Yarmouth and Adelaide; commenced studying law with Edward Horton in 1860; was called to the Bar at Michaelmas term in 1865, and has had a law office from that date, practising in the County Court, and the Superior and Chancery Courts, and doing a good business, having in large measure the confidence of the people.

Mr. White was a member of the town council two years, and in 1873 was appointed police magistrate, which office he yet holds, and the duties of which he discharges with promptness and general satisfaction. In politics he early espoused the cause of the "Grits" or Reformers, and was an enthusiastic worker in the ranks of that party, until his appointment to his present office. He is a Chapter Mason, and has been master of the blue lodge, and secretary of the Chapter. He holds his christian membership in Trinity Episcopal church, and bears a good character.

April 22, 1847, Sarah Van Buskirk, daughter of Henry Van Buskirk, formerly of Nova Scotia, became the wife of Mr. White, and they have ten children living, and have buried two.

JOHN P. CRYSLER,

MORRISBURG.

JOHN PLINY CRYSLER, whose name is associated with the legislature and military history of Canada, was born on the 26th of February, 1801, on the farm on which the battle of "Crysler's Farm" was fought, in 1813. His father was Col. John Crysler, a U. E. Loyalist, who came to Canada in 1784, being fifteen years of age, a drummer boy, or, as he used to call himself, a "sheep-skin fiddler;" was a farmer, merchant, and magistrate; had at an early day a patent deed for 6,000 acres of land in his chest, and was "monarch" of nearly "all he surveyed" was, in short, a man of much note and great influence, and for sixteen years represented his county in parliament.

Our subject was a mere lad during the war of 1812-14, but well recollects the battle, the whole of which he witnessed, he aiding his father while it was in progress, in secreting treasure. He was Captain of a company which took part in the battle of the Windmill, in December, 1837; was a merchant during the early part of his life, and was also over forty years engaged in the square timber business of Canada.

He was appointed deputy-registrar of the county of Dundas, in 1823, and held that office until 1839; represented Dundas in Parliament from 1848 to 1852, and again from 1854 to 1857, a staunch Conservative in politics, and since 1867 has been registrar of that county, with his

son, C. S. Crysler, a very competent young man, as his deputy, since 1869. He is a large property-holder in the united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, and is a prudent and successful business manager. The village of Crysler, Stormont county, where he has mills, took its name from him.

His wife, Mary Westley Crysler, died in 1864. He is a member of the Church of England, and is a man of sterling worth. He has always resided one mile from the battle ground, where he has a fine residence and handsome property.

CHARLES FRANCIS,

TRENTON.

CHARLES FRANCIS, the leading barrister at Trenton, and a member of the county council, is a native of this place, and was born January 22, 1838. His father, Robert Francis, a native of Ireland, came to Canada, with his wife and older children, about 1835. Having a contract on the St. Lawrence canal, he moved his family for a short time to St. Anne's, Province of Quebec. A little later the family removed to Huntington, county of Hastings, Ontario, returning to Trenton in 1850. Robert Francis was a member of the town council of Trenton until his death in December, 1871; was also coroner and reeve for some time, and very prominent in local matters, being the prime mover in securing the incorporation of the town of Trenton.

The mother of our subject, before her marriage, was Delia Donalon, also a native of Ireland. She died in March, 1872, only three months after her husband. Our subject was educated in the Grammar School of Trenton; studied law with John Bell, of Belleville, solicitor for the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and at the Law School of Toronto; became an attorney in 1860, and was called to the Bar the next year, and has practised at Trenton steadily and successfully since 1861. He is well read, prepares his cases with great care, and his candor and clear logic, sincerity and earnestness, make a good impression on a jury; hence, in a large measure, his success at the Bar.

On the demise of his father, he became a member of the town council, there holding a seat for several years, and was a reeve in 1873, 1878 and 1879. For two years, prior to becoming a reeve a second time, he was out of health; spent one winter in Florida, and a short time in Washington; became acquainted with President Grant and other U. S. government officials; visited most of the seaboard states, and completely recovered his health.

In politics he is a conservative; is president of the local association of his party, being its leading man in this part of the county of Hastings, and is a member of the United Empire

Club of Ontario, a conservative political organization. He is Past Master of Lodge No. 38 of the Masonic Order, and his father before him was a prominent member of that fraternity. Mr. Francis was one of the delegates to present the farewell address of the municipalities of Ontario to Lord Dufferin at Quebec, September 5, 1878.

His religious connection is with the Church of England; for some years he was warden of St. George's church, and is now a member of the Synod of Ontario. His moral standing, like his legal, is high.

His wife was Mercia Clarinda, youngest daughter of Col. Sheldon Hawley, who was an officer during the rebellion of 1837–'38, and a prominent citizen of Trenton; married July 10, 1867. Mrs Francis accompanied her husband to Florida, and has traveled extensively in the United States.

Born when Trenton was a very small village, Mr. Francis has seen it gradually expand until it has between 3,000 and 4,000 inhabitants, with fine churches on either side of the Trent river, large school houses and commercial blocks, extensive manufactures, railroad connections with the east and west, and soon to have them to the north and south. Within eight miles from the mouth of the Trent, this stream, one of the largest in the Province, has a fall of 100 feet, with rapids all along the way, forming hydraulic privileges unsurpassed in these parts; and should Mr. Francis live a few more years, he will doubtless be called upon to aid in securing a city charter for his native town.

SAMUEL ROBERTSON,

HARRISTON.

SAMUEL ROBERTSON, banker, is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, dating his birth, March 31, 1831. His father, James Robertson, was a weaver in that city, and his grandfather had to flee from Scotland to Ireland at one time on account of political troubles. The mother of Samuel was Marion Harvie, also Scotch. In May, 1841, the family came to Upper Canada, and our subject went on the farm of Henry Widdefield, three miles from Newmarket, where he spent between one and two years, doing chores, and attending school three months; spent two and a half years in the village of Newmarket as an apprentice in a woollen factory; then entered the store of M. P. Empey (then warden of North York), in the same village, and was with him until 1848, when he removed to Toronto. After clerking in that city a few months, Mr. Robertson went to Schomberg, in the same county, clerked there three years, then became a partner of Asa Moore, of the same place, and one year later came to Hollen, township of Maryborough, in the county of Wellington, where he was in the mercantile trade for fifteen years.

The health of Mr. Robertson failing at the end of that period, he deemed it best to have a

change, and more out-door exercise, he therefore moved on a farm which he owned at Hollen, and remained on it six years, planting an orchard, improving and making a very pleasant home.

In 1873 Mr. Robertson removed to Harriston; dealt in grain two years; was in a cheese-box factory the same period, and in May, 1877, opened the Harriston Bank, a private institution of which he is the sole proprietor, and which is quite prosperous.

Mr. Robertson is a stirring business man, making a success of any enterprise in which he engages, and his pursuits, as is here seen, have been somewhat varied. He may be called most emphatically a business dispatcher; has a good share of public spirit and takes pleasure in seeing the town progressing.

He was a councilor five or six years of the township of Maryborough, and has been a magistrate for twenty-five years. When appointed to this office he was the youngest magistrate in the county, and now he is one of the oldest.

When the "Trent affair" occurred in 1861, and there was a prospect of a war with the United States, Mr. Robertson being a Captain of Militia, raised a company of volunteers, of which he was appointed Lieutenant, and was engaged in drilling this company at times for two years; but they had no occasion to deal in "villainous saltpetre."

Mr. Robertson is a Reformer, an influential man in the party, and an earnest worker during a political canvass.

He is a Royal Arch Mason, and has held several offices in the order. He belongs to the Methodist Church of Canada, and has been an official member for the last twenty years.

Mr. Robertson was first married in March, 1853, to Miss Margaret Henderson, of the county of York, she dying in 1872, leaving eight children, one of them, the eldest daughter since following her to the spirit world; and the second time in 1873 to Miss Margaret Garbutt of the county of Wellington, having one child by her.

JOHN D. SMITH,

PORT HOPE.

IN 1797 Elias Smith and Jonathan Walton received a grant of land, of three lots, first concession township of Hope, about 700 acres, lying along the shore of lake Ontario, on condition that they would build a grist mill and saw mill, and encourage settlement. The latter they would naturally be disposed to do, as mills would be of no use unless there were people to patronize them. They induced many families to settle in the township of Hope, some arriving with them; and their mills, located at the mouth of Smith's creek, soon became paying investments.

This Elias Smith, one of the founders of the town, was the father of John David Smith, the subject of this brief memoir, who was born in New York, in October, 1786. From 1797 to March, 1849, when he died, Mr. Smith was a resident of Port Hope, and was prominent as a business man, and in public life, for thirty or forty years. During most of this period he was a merchant and miller. He was a thorough-going, enterprising man. The writer was acquainted with him during his later years, and knows with what esteem he was regarded by his neighbors for his excellent character, and for what he had done for the town.

Mr. Smith was at one time president of the town board; was a magistrate a long period, and in 1828 was elected to the House of Assembly. He served one term, and parliamentary labors being distasteful to him, he refused to be a candidate for re-election.

EDWARD JACKSON,

HAMILTON.

THIS gentleman, the descendant of an old New England family, was born in Redding, Connecticut, on the 20th of April, 1799. His parents being without wealth, his education at school and as an apprentice was such as would enable him to earn his livelihood. His brilliant social qualities and engaging person rendered him a most agreeable companion, and won for him, while yet without fortune, the heart and hand of a young lady of more than ordinary talent, beauty, and social position, Miss Lydia Ann Sanford, of his native town. They were married in 1826 and at once turned westward to find a home in Niagara, Canada West. Here the loan of a hundred dollars furnished a stock for the commencement of his business, and by the end of the first year of his married life, in the establishment of his commercial character, and in the acquisition of a small capital of his own, he laid the foundations of his future prosperity. As the western peninsula of Ontario was now rapidly filling up with new settlements, he sought a more central point from which to push his trade, first in Ancaster, and finally, in 1830, in the incipient city of Hamilton. Here he gathered around him as apprentices in his trade a number of young men, who, under his careful commercial training, and the moral influences of his Christian home, grew up to be active partners in the extension of his business to various central points in Canada, and even as far west as Chicago. The aggregate wealth accumulated by some five or six of these early apprentices is probably now reckoned by millions, and bears highest testimony to the value of the training they received from their young master.

In 1832 he became a member of the Wesleyan Methodist church, and was appointed to the office of class-leader, which he honorably and efficiently discharged for forty years. In the next twenty-five years, by a life of unostentatious christian integrity and commercial industry, enterprise, and foresight, he won for himself not only a handsome fortune, but also the unusual

respect of his fellow-citizens as testified by his election to the highest municipal honors in their gift.

In 1858, the death of his only surviving child, the wife of W. E. Sanford, cast a deep shadow over his temporal hopes, and directed all the energies of his nature into the single channel of religion and philanthropy. He contributed liberally to the commencement of Methodist Missions on the British Pacific Coast. He was the largest contributor to the foundation of the Wesleyan College, Hamilton, and during the rest of his life, president of its directorate. At the same time Mrs. Jackson, as treasurer and directress, gave large aid in building up "The Hamilton Ladies' Orphan Asylum and Benevolent Society." In 1866, by his own contributions, unexampled at that time in their liberality, and by untiring personal effort, the foundations of the Centenary Methodist church were laid, and two years later it was brought to completion. During these years also the varied societies laboring on behalf of the freedmen of the Southern States received from him liberal and hearty contributions.

In 1871 he became deeply interested in the establishment of a chair of theology in the University of Victoria College, Cobourg. His plans for the completion of this enterprise were only partially carried into effect by his own generous bequest of $10,000, when he was suddenly called to his reward. He died while bowed with a few friends in family prayer, on Sabbath evening, July 14, 1872. Mrs. Jackson survived him scarcely three years. In this interval she raised the endowment of the chair of theology founded by her husband to $30,000, left bequests of more than thirty thousand more to the various works of religion and charity in the church and the city with which she had so long been associated, and literally spent the last moments of her life in busy labors of love.

JOHN B. WARREN,

OSHAWA.

JOHN BORLASE WARREN, the pioneer mill-builder in Oshawa, and a native of Kinsale, county of Cork, Ireland, was born in 1798, his father being a captain of dragoons in the British army. Members of the family held prominent positions in the country, John B. being a cousin of Sir Augustus Warren, and Sir Borlase Warren. In 1821, he and his brother William, now collector of customs at Whitby, came to Canada, went to "Little York" (Toronto), and soon afterward purchased a hundred acres of land in the township of Whitby, and tried their hands awhile at farming, but did not like it as a pioneer work, with its isolation from society, and its very great hardships, and they sold out and abandoned the business.

Our subject went to York, became a clerk in a store, learned the mercantile business; traded a while on King street, and was soon afterwards appointed postmaster at Oshawa, the

first officer of the kind in the township. In 1837 he built the Oshawa flouring mills, on Oshawa creek, now the property of Gibbs and Brother. He was an enterprising man; at one time had branch stores at Greenwood and Prince Albert, and at the same time was engaged largely in the produce trade. When the Ontario Bank was opened in this place, he transferred his former business to two sons, and assumed the management of its agency.

In 1865 Mr. Warren resigned the management of that institution and retired from business. He was a justice of the peace, and an officer in the militia, doing a little business at times on the bench. He died on the 23rd of February, 1879.

The *Ontario Reformer*, Oshawa, of February 28, 1879, spoke of Mr. Warren as follows :—

"He had the manners of a gentleman of the old school, and yet withal was of that genial temperament that made him approachable to all. His well-known form and erect bearing, long so familiar on our streets, will be missed, and the old residents of the county who best know him will lament the death of an old friend, and will sympathize with the large circle of relatives in their loss."

ARCHIBALD LIVINGSTONE,

KINGSTON.

THE subject of this sketch dates his birth at Montreal, August 10, 1827, he being a son of Duncan and Christina (McPherson) Livingstone. His father was from Argyleshire, Scotland, and for some years, after settling in Canada, was connected with the Hudson Bay Company. The mother was from Inverness. Archibald received a common school education; at fourteen years of age became a clerk in a store at Montreal; and in 1846 removed to Kingston, holding a similar position in the store of John Mowat, father of the present Attorney General of Ontario; clerked also a short time for Joseph Bruce; then bought out Mr. Mowat, and was a merchant for a quarter of a century, at the old stand of Mr. Mowat, corner of Princess and Bagot streets.

Mr. Livingstone was alderman for a dozen years, and mayor 1871, an eventful year. The enterprise of building the Kingston and Pembroke railway was started that year, and he signed the city by-laws, granting $300,000 to that company as a bonus. The Provincial Exhibition was held in Kingston that year, and it devolved upon him to present addresses to the Governor General of the Dominion and the Lieut.-Governors of two Provinces. The great Chicago fire occurred in October, 1871, and he aided in raising $4,145, and remitted it to the sufferers by the unprecedented calamity.

Mr. Livingstone is a Reformer in politics, and a Presbyterian in religion. He was at one time president of the St. Andrew's Society, and a little later (1872) of the Board of Trade. He is an efficient business man, and considerably identified with the recent progress of the city.

Selina, daughter of Sidney Scobell, builder, of Kingston, and a native of England, became the wife of Mr. Livingstone, May 16, 1854, and they have one son, Sidney Livingstone, teller in the Bank of Commerce, Montreal.

JOHN LYNCH,

BRAMPTON.

ONE of the very few men now living in this part of the county of Peel, that were here in 1820, is John Lynch, who is two years older than this century, being born in Goreham, Vermont, November 9, 1798. His father, David Lynch, who was from Cork, Ireland, moved from the State of New York into Canada in 1813, settling near Cornwall. John received but little mental drill in school; at twenty-one years of age came into what is now the county of Peel, took up land in the 2nd concession east, in the township of Chinguacousy, about one mile from where Brampton now stands, and with his own axe opened a farm. At that time bears and wolves were much more numerous than people, particularly whites; partridges and other wild fowl were exceedingly plentiful, and the mosquitoes no man, no thousand men, could number.

Mr. Lynch farmed until about 1832, when he moved to Toronto, where he was in the brewing business with other parties a few years, returning to the county of Peel, and farming a few more seasons, and starting a brewery in Brampton about 1839. He abandoned the brewery business about twenty-five years ago, and after being a real estate agent and conveyancer a few years, retired from manual labor.

Mr. Lynch was appointed a justice of the peace nearly fifty years ago, and still holds that office; was reeve of the township of Chinguacousy, and the first reeve of Brampton; and was for a long time connected with the militia, rising to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of the 6th Peel battalion.

He has for many years been a contributor to the local and general press, and years ago took a liberal share of the prizes for the best essays on agricultural subjects, offered by the Provincial Agricultural Association. Books and the pen are still to him sources of profitable amusement. In 1874 he compiled and published a Directory of the county of Peel, containing the names of all persons on the assessment rolls of 1873, and historical notes of the early settlement of that part of the Home District now included in the county of Peel.

In 1867 he delivered a lecture before the Brampton Mechanics' Institute, on "Canada, its Progress and Prospects;" the lecture was published in pamphlet form, with some additions, in 1876. A copy is before us, and abounds in valuable statistics, showing how Canada has advanced, keeping pace with other countries in this progressive age. His lecture shows by

"facts and figures," what an American statesman predicted, that Canada is likely to become, has in fact already become, "a great, prosperous, and powerful people." We make an extract from the lecture :—

"Canada has indeed held a very high position at each of the exhibitions of all nations, the articles she exhibited being superior in number and quality to those of many other countries of far greater pretensions. Canada considerably excelled our neighbors of the United States at every one of those exhibitions. This may be partly accounted for, as to the London exhibition, by the unhappy anti-British feeling which prevails among many of the people of those States, and which at times afflicts them very severely. It confessedly prevented their sending nearly so many articles to the exhibitions at London as they otherwise would have done. But there could be nothing of that kind to interfere with their exhibiting at Paris in 1855; and it is supposed that they would do their best on that occasion. At that exhibition we find that seventy-five prizes were awarded to the United States, and *ninety-six* to Canada. I have in my possession a very gratifying evidence of our success at those exhibitions, being a medal awarded to the County of Peel Agricultural Society for wheat, barley and peas, exhibited at the London Exhibition, 1862."

Mr. Lynch has had two wives, marrying the first—Miss Susan Monger—in 1832, and losing her in childbed in one short year; and the second, Miss Anna McCormick, in 1845, she dying about 1852, leaving one daughter, who married Arthur Wigley, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and died in January, 1877. A granddaughter is all he has left.

Mr. Lynch is a Roman Catholic, a man of excellent character, abstemious, and in every way correct in his habits, a good neighbour, and greatly respected by all who know him. He is often seen on the streets of Brampton, and no man living here receives more cordial greetings.

WILLIAM P. BROWN,

KINCARDINE.

WILLIAM PENN BROWN, lawyer, and mayor of Kincardine for three years, is a son of James and Lydia Carpenter (Kipp) Brown, and was born in the county of Elgin, Ontario, March 22, 1837. His father's sketch appears in preceding pages.

The maternal grandfather of William was a United Empire Loyalist, and had a brother who was a Colonel in the British army, the family coming to this country from New York.

Our subject was educated in the grammar schools of St. Thomas and London; studied law with James Daniell, then of London, now judge of the united counties of Prescott and Russell, and was admitted to practise, May 25, 1860. He commenced the law business at

Welland; removed to Kincardine in May, 1862, and has since been in practice from that date, doing a thrifty business.

He is solicitor, notary public, commissioner for taking affidavits, conveyancer, solicitor for the Merchants' Bank of Kincardine, etc.

Mr. Brown has done good service in different positions in the municipality of the town; was a Trustee of the grammar school several terms, councilman two or three years, and mayor in 1876, 1877, and 1878, being the immediate successor of his father.

In politics he is a Conservative; is a Freemason, and was Master of Northern Light Lodge, two years.

January 28, 1870, he married Miss Estella J. Crable, a native of the county of Elgin, and they have two children living, and have lost three. The family attend the English church.

JAMES A. MACPHERSON,

KINCARDINE.

JAMES ALBERT MACPHERSON, mayor of the town of Kincardine, and the leading solicitor of the place, was born in the town of Perth, county of Lanark, October 10, 1843. His father is Malcolm Macpherson, a native of Perthshire, Scotland, born June 1, 1806, coming to Canada in the summer of 1815, with his parents. The family were on the ocean when the victory at Waterloo occurred, June 18th. The grandfather of our subject settled where Perth now stands, and felled the first tree on its site. Malcolm Macpherson was reared there; learned the carpenter and joiner's trade; built half the town in its earlier years, and for eight years was surveyor of the united counties of Lanark and Renfrew. The mother of James, before her marriage, was Elizabeth Macpherson, but no relation to her husband. Her father was a U. E. Loyalist, and settled at Ernestown, on the Bay of Quinté. She was the mother of eleven children, only six of them, five sons and one daughter, now living.

In February, 1854, Malcolm Macpherson moved his family to Penetangore, in the township of Kincardine, coming with teams, as there was no railroad to this point. In the covered sleigh in which the family rode, was a small stove, used for warming, and the novelty of the rig excited much attention along the way. At Arthur, in the county of Grey, where they stopped over Sunday, the stable was destroyed by fire, and they lost their deeds, papers, most of their money, bedding, &c., everything but the clothes they wore. They had had no fire in their sleigh for four or five days. To Mr. Macpherson it was like a shipwreck; but he had his energy and courage left. At Penetangore he built a saw mill and grist mill, and ran them with his second son, John Macpherson, until a few years ago. He was a councilor eighteen years, and reeve two or three terms. He is in his 74th year, and has fair health. His wife died in April, 1877.

In July, 1854, five months after reaching Kincardine, the subject of this sketch returned to Perth, and was there engaged in studying until June, 1857, when he came back to this town and finished his literary education with Thomas Scott, M. A., since deceased, paying particular attention to the classics.

In November, 1858, he entered the law office of Alexander Shaw, of Walkerton, now member of the Dominion Parliament for the south riding of Bruce, Mr. Macpherson being the first law-student in the county. In June, 1862, he went to Whitby, and finished his legal studies with Samuel H. Cochrane, county attorney; was called to practise in Michaelmas term, 1864; practised in partnership with Mr. Cochrane at Prince Albert (Port Perry), until the close of 1865, and in January following settled in Kincardine, still continuing the practice of his profession, and doing an extensive business.

Mr. Macpherson was solicitor for the town of Kincardine from 1866 to the close of 1878, and is still solicitor for the townships of Kincardine and Huron.

He is serving his second term on the local school board, and is chairman of the same; is the third mayor of the town, and looks well to its interests, being public-spirited and energetic.

His politics are Liberal or Reform. He is the second chief of the Caledonian Society of Kincardine, the first having been Angus Kerr, now residing near Stratford.

Mr. Macpherson is a Free Mason; was worshipful master of Northern Light Lodge, No. 93, for the years 1874 and 1875, and the present year, 1880, and is an honorary member of Bruce Lodge, No. 341. He is also an Odd Fellow, a member of Lodge No. 172.

He is an adherent of the Established Church of Scotland, of which his father has been an elder for more than forty years, being associated in that connection for a long time with Hon. Alexander Morris, of Perth.

Mayor Macpherson holds the commission of Lieutenant in the militia of Canada, but we cannot learn that he has ever been called into active service.

He is thoroughly wedded to the law, and has never married.

RODERICK McDONALD, M.D.,

CORNWALL.

THE subject of this brief biography is of Scotch pedigree, both parents, John and Ann (McGillis) McDonald, being natives of Scotland. His father was a cattle-raiser and dealer in the old country, coming to Canada a few years before the close of the last century, and settling on a farm on the Raisin river, in the township of Cornwall, dying in 1825.

Roderick was educated at the Cornwall grammar school, and at a French college in Mon-

treal, and was graduated in medicine at McGill college, that city, in 1834. Doctor McDonald practised at Cornwall nearly forty years, retiring only five or six years ago.

He was elected treasurer of the united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry in 1846, and still holds that office. Since 1862 he has also been deputy clerk of the crown and pleas, doing his official work very faithfully.

Dr. McDonald has held for many years a commission in the Canadian militia, his present rank being that of Lieutenant-Colonel. He was surgeon of the local forces during the rebellion in 1837-'38, and had command of the 1st battalion of Stormont militia during the "Trent affair," in 1861.

Dr. McDonald was twice returned to the Canadian Parliament, before the union of all the Provinces, serving in all eight years.

Dr. McDonald belongs to a long-lived family, his brothers, especially, reaching a great age. Æneas, a teacher at the Montreal Catholic Seminary till about sixty, then a priest, died in his 80th year; Donald, a farmer at Lancaster, Glengarry, died at the age of about ninety; Lachlin, who lives at Cornwall, and was in the war of 1812-'14, is now about eighty-eight; and John, vicar-general, is about ninety-eight. The last was a parish priest more than twenty years at Perth, Ontario, and then a long time at St. Raphael, Glengarry, now being superannuated.

ROBERT R. LOSCOMBE,

BOWMANVILLE.

ROBERT RUSSELL LOSCOMBE, a leading barrister in the county of Durham, is a son of Charles and Jane (Gamble) Loscombe, who emigrated from Andover, Hampshire, England, and were living at Niagara, Upper Canada, when he was born, August 9, 1835. Charles Loscombe was a school teacher part of his life, dying in 1874.

Robert was educated at Toronto, attending the Normal School, Upper Canada College, and Knox College; studied law with the Hon. G. W. Gwynne, now of the Supreme Bench of the Dominion, and W. Vynne Bacon, and Hon John Hillyard Cameron, Toronto; was admitted as an attorney and solicitor in 1857, and called to the Bar in 1862. He has always practised at Bowmanville, and attended very closely to his business, constantly growing in favor at the Bar with the public. He prepares his cases with great care, and is a fair pleader and a first-class court lawyer. His practice is quite remunerative.

Mr. Loscombe was a town councilor fourteen or fifteen years, and a trustee of public schools nearly as long. He takes very little part in politics, giving the whole of his attention to his profession.

He is an Orangeman, and was one time deputy-master of the county lodge.

Mr. Loscombe has a second wife, the first being Miss Eliza Hinds, daughter of Alphonso Hinds, of Bowmanville, married in 1856. She died in 1871, leaving six children. His present wife was Miss Catherine Wilmot, daughter of Allan Wilmot, of the township of Clarke, county of Durham, chosen in 1873. She has one child.

RIGHT REV. J. THOMAS DUHAMEL,

OTTAWA.

JOSEPH THOMAS DUHAMEL, second Bishop of Ottawa, is a native of the Province of Quebec, dating his birth at Contrecœur, November 6, 1841. His parents were François Duhamel, and Marie Joseph Audet-Lapointe, both also natives of Quebec, and both dying in Ontario.

Our subject was educated at the college of Ottawa, under the direction of the Oblate Fathers, took the ecclesiastical dress September 1, 1857; received the tonsure June 27, 1858, and the four minor orders as follows: Porter, June 23, 1859; Reader, June 17, 1860; Exorcist, June 23, 1861, and Acolyte, June 21, 1862.

He was ordained sub-deacon, June 21, 1863; deacon, November 29, of the same year, and the 19th of the next month, he was ordained Priest. He received all these orders at the hand of the late Right Reverend J. E. Guigues, first Bishop of Ottawa.

Father Duhamel was parish priest at St. Eugene, county of Prescott, Ontario, from November, 1864, to October, 1874, and while there built a fine brick church, costing about $25,000.

On the 1st of September, 1874, he was appointed Bishop of Ottawa, and was consecrated on the 28th of the next month, being only thirty-two years of age. We here add, in a condensed form, a brief sketch of his life up to the time of his consecration, as it was then published in the Daily *Free Press* of Ottawa:

"At length after a considerable lapse of time, the successor to the late lamented Bishop Guigues, finds himself established in the Palace of this city, the chief spiritual authority in the vast diocese of Ottawa. Bishop Duhamel is the distinguished person whom His Holiness Pope Pius IX. considered worthy of being elevated to this high and responsible position. He is hardly thirty-three years of age, a circumstance which gave rise to doubts, in some minds, as to the wisdom of the selection, but those who knew His Lordship best must heartily approve of the appointment. An opinion is now prevailing, that for the world as it is, energy and physical, as well as intellectual vigor are indispensable features in the composition of him who would rule successfully and satisfactorily. In this way, Bishop Duhamel's youth is looked upon, rather as a qualification than a disqualification. Mgr. Laval was only thirty-five years of age when he was called to occupy the Episcopal seat at Quebec. Mgr. de Pontbriand was only thirty-two, and Mgr. Plessis only thirty-seven, when consecrated, and Mgr. Taché was scarcely twenty-seven when appointed to succeed Mgr. Provencher, who was himself only about thirty-three when made Bishop.

"The father of Bishop Duhamel, an agriculturist, removed to Ottawa, and young Duhamel entered the college of this city, receiving a thorough classical education, and was noted for talents of no ordinary kind. On the completion of his studies, he immediately decided to consecrate his life entirely to God, and accordingly

+ L. Thomas Dubamel

Bp. of Ottawa

entered the Ottawa Seminary, where, in prosecuting his theological studies, he evinced wonderful powers of mind. He was ordained priest in 1863, and was appointed to the vicarage of Buckingham, county of Ottawa, in which capacity he continued to manifest the possession of Evangelical virtues as well as rare administrative qualities. On the 10th of November, 1864, he went to St. Eugene, in the township of East Hawkesbury, to reside as parish priest. At that time the parish of St. Eugene was one of the poorest in the diocese, and hence the young priest found hard work constantly necessary, especially as he had the difficult task before him of completing a church, which was left unfinished by his predecessor. He found many obstacles to surmount, but by dint of persistent and energetic endeavors and the exercise of his great abilities, he succeeded and completed what is, without doubt now, one of the finest churches in the diocese. Education, previously neglected in this parish, found in him an ardent friend and promoter, and at the present there are many institutions in St. Eugene, which will long remain an honorable monument to his name. The parishioners, by all of whom he was deeply beloved, will long remember him who was their priest and guide during ten years. Bishop Duhamel accompanied His Lordship Bishop Guigues, to Rome, at the time of the Ecumenical Council, but receiving word of the serious illness of his mother, whom he loved tenderly, he was forced to leave and return a couple of weeks after his arrival in Rome. Unhappily he did not reach St. Eugene in time, as his mother had expired a few days previous to his arrival.

"Bishop Guigues continued to honor the Reverend Father Duhamel, and in many ways gave him unmistakable marks of his confidence in his virtues and intelligence. In the month of October, 1873, he accompanied Bishop Guigues, as theologian, to the reunion of Bishops at Quebec, where his remarkable talents and acquirements were generally acknowledged.

"Bishop Duhamel is of a middle stature, slightly dark complexioned, with black penetrating eyes, and animated features, his lofty forehead denoting the thinker and philosopher. He is affable and generous, when necessary, circumspect, full of tact and energy. Determination and perseverance are his characteristics, and once he undertakes anything, it must go through. He speaks with ease and fluency, and while his sermons denote deep thought, they are not wanting in graceful form and style. His store of knowledge is of the purest and most substantial kind. He speaks the French and English languages with great facility, an important qualification it will be admitted. It is admitted on all sides, that he is among the most distinguished clergymen of the diocese, and it is felt that his appointment will be a satisfactory and beneficial one."

Since his consecration, Bishop Duhamel has taken a great interest in the cause of education, giving every encouragement to the Catholic educational establishments of the city of Ottawa, and the diocese at large. He has stimulated on several occasions, in his pastoral letters, the zeal of both the clergy and the parents for the secular and religious education of youth. In 1875 he wrote; "The future of the country and of religion, depends entirely, it may be said, on the good or bad education which youth shall receive. Parents are strictly bound to give their children a truly Catholic education. This obligation is founded on the law of God. We do not hesitate to add, very beloved brethren, that parents are obliged to fully comply with this duty, to establish, encourage and *support* Catholic schools, and to have their children attend them." (Tenth pastoral letter). In September, 1878, he thus wrote to the clergy of the diocese: "Another scholastical year has just commenced. Numerous pupils are rapidly filling the houses of higher education and elementary schools. Everywhere those who are devoted to the instruction of youth rival one another in zeal and ardor to insure the success of the great work that occupies them. These efforts should, undoubtedly, be seconded by the pastors of souls, since it is their duty to continue the mission instituted by our Divine Master, when he said: *Go, teach all nations.* You will then judge it right, beloved co-operators, if I invite you to give this year again, and always, your whole attention and most constant care to the

cause of education. Remind parents of the strict obligation for each one to instruct his children, or have them instructed, according to his condition and the means Providence has given him. * * * Frequently visit the schools of your parish." Bishop Duhamel has obtained the title, honors and privileges of Doctor of Divinity, for the Rev. J. H. Tabaret, superior of the college of Ottawa for upwards of a quarter of a century, as a just reward of his great work in the cause of education, and as an encouragement to the professors of that college. To give further encouragement to education, Bishop Duhamel has presented to the college of Ottawa, to the Literary Institute of the Grey Nuns, and to the educational establishment of the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame, silver medals to be awarded to merit. Considering the great impulse given to the cause of education in our days all over the world, and the need in which the Catholic youth, especially, stands of a deep, solid, and extensive knowledge in all branches, and, foreseeing that this will even be more the case in the future, Bishop Duhamel spares no trouble nor expenditure in providing for them all possible means of attaining this great and most desirable object. And, as philosophy is the fountain-head, and the safe-guide of all arts and sciences, by his fostering care, the system of teaching in this important branch, has been considerably improved, as it may be seen by the present high standing of the philosophy class in the University of Ottawa, directed by the Oblate Fathers. One of the first acts of Bishop Duhamel was to order that no young man should be admitted to begin his ecclesiastical studies before he had followed a regular collegiate classical course, including two years of philosophy, and, then, that, before he could be ordained priest, he should during four years—three years only were previously required—study dogmatical and moral theology, holy scriptures, canon law, and ecclesiastical history.

Shortly after his consecration, Bishop Duhamel, with the assistance of his clergy, had a magnificent monument erected in the interior of the Cathedral, to the memory of the lamented Right Reverend J. E. Guigues, his predecessor.

In the autumn of 1878, Bishop Duhamel went to Europe, visited Rome, and was kindly received by the new Pope, and among the favors bestowed by His Holiness, was that of raising the cathedral of Ottawa to the dignity of Minor Basilica.

Bishop Duhamel takes a great interest in the material as well as the spiritual progress and advancement of the parishes and missions in his diocese. He takes the opportunity of his pastoral visit to stimulate the generosity of his flock to build churches, to replace the wood chapels built years ago. Since the year 1874, he has dedicated six new substantial stone churches, of which the smallest is one hundred feet long. During the same period, one brick church, two large and commodious wood churches, six chapels have been built. Six missions have become parishes, with residing pastors—which brings the number of regular parishes to sixty-two.

During the Bishop Duhamel's yet short administration the cathedral of Ottawa has been

entirely renewed inside and presents a neat, rich and beautiful appearance, and may be numbered among the most magnificent cathedrals of Canada.

Bishop Duhamel has always shown a special attention to the success of the charitable institutions of the diocese, which number he has increased by four, and which comprise now, four hospitals, three asylums for the orphans and aged people, two for fallen women and one foundling hospital. To enable these institutions to perform their good work, the Bishop has regulated, that each institution would be patronized by a few parishes and missions, *i.e.*, that the nuns to whose care these institutions are entrusted, would be allowed to take up in these missions yearly collections from house to house.

GODFREY P. BAKER,

OTTAWA.

GODFREY PHIPPS BAKER, postmaster of Ottawa, descended from the Bakers of Sissinghurst, Cranbrooke, England, and is the second son of George William Baker, by Ann, the eldest daughter of John Cole, once Mayor of Norwich. Was born at Shooter's Hill, Woolwich, England, in August, 1822. His father was a captain in the Royal Artillery, and having sold his commission, came in 1832 to Upper Canada, settling at Bytown, then a village in its infancy, and very unpromising at that. Two years later, Captain Baker was appointed postmaster, to fill a vacancy caused by the demise of Matthew Connell; and for some years the elder brother of our subject, Hugh Cossart Baker, had charge of the office, the present postmaster rendering such assistance as he could, being a lad just entering upon his teens.

Forty and fifty years ago, the present county of Carleton was in the Dalhousie District, and in 1842 Mr. Baker, though being then under age, was chosen district clerk, a position which he faithfully filled for four years, and at the same time that of slide-master of the old Buchanan slide, which eventually passed into the hands of the Bank of Upper Canada. In 1846, his brother removed to Toronto, and our subject took full charge of the Bytown post-office; and in 1857, on the resignation of his father, the son became his successor, and has held the office for twenty-three years. It is one of the best managed post-offices in the Dominion of Canada; and the growth of its business can best be understood by the statement of the fact that twenty-eight years ago Mr. Baker managed the office alone, and that now he has a staff of forty-one clerks. Ottawa, being the capital, a vast amount of "free matter" passes through this office, making a great deal of work without any showing in dollars and cents; yet the post-office returns show only two offices in the Dominion—those of Montreal and Toronto—that are ahead of Ottawa. Mr. Baker has been for a long time connected with the militia of Canada, and has held various

positions, being at one time an officer of the 2nd Carleton militia, and later a member of the Civil Service Rifles.

Mr. Baker married first in 1852 Elizabeth Julia, third daughter of Colonel Frederick W. Clements, of the Royal Canadian Rifles, by Alicia Brickenden, granddaughter of the sixth Earl of Caven, and by her, who died in 1858, had four children, only two of them now living. He married, secondly, in 1861, Marion Johanna, eldest daughter of Dr. John Macauley Hamilton, who after retiring fromthe Royal Navy, brought his family from Orkney to Canada, and settled at Hamilton, and by her has eight children.

He is a member of the Church of England, a man of irreproachable character, warm-hearted, social and kindly in his disposition, and a friend of the unfortunate. Some writer says he has "grown gray in the public service," which is correct; but he has not grown old, in feelings at least. He belongs to that class who take good care of themselves; keep on the sunny side of life's broad highway, and are always young. He stands a good chance to "fly in the face of Scripture," as Joseph Chuzzlewit would say, who maintained that anybody who lived beyond the Bible allotment of time—three score years and ten—could not have a conscience, and "a proper sense of what was required of him," not having any business to live beyond that number of years.

DAVID BELL,

PEMBROKE.

THE town of Pembroke, the seat of justice of the county of Renfrew, owes its rise, growth and present status to its lumber interests; and among the enterprising men who have aided to make the town what it is—a place with about 3,000 inhabitants, fine churches, large school-houses, commercial blocks, and spacious and elegant hotels—is the subject of this short sketch, who settled in Pembroke when it had two buildings, "all told."

Mr. Bell is a son of William Bell, tanner, and Margaret, *née* Wilson, residents of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, where he first saw this world's light, on the 3rd of June, 1821. He laid the foundation of his education in the parish schools of his native country; in 1832 came with his parents and other children to the county of Kent, New Brunswick, where he gave three more years to study, and then went into the woods and commenced lumbering, a business which he has followed almost constantly for more than forty years.

In 1843, Mr. Bell came from New Brunswick to this Province, and located at Pembroke, then simply the site of a village. The country at this point of the Ottawa valley, was very wild, and settlers were scarce, the denuding axe of the muscular chopper having made but few, and these were small, openings in the pine and hardwood forests. At one period, Mr. Bell was

in partnership with Andrew and Peter White, and they did a very heavy business. For some years the firm has been Bell and Hickey, and as there has been a depression in the lumber trade for the last six or seven years, they have done only a moderate business—from 200,000 to 250,000 feet of square timber, and from 15,000 to 18,000 saw-logs. Their best market for square timber they find at Quebec. The winters of 1877-'78-'79, Mr. Bell spent in Florida, and seems inclined to "take the world easy."

He was chairman of the school board of Pembroke for a number of years—the only office we believe, that he would accept; he seems inclined to let the offices go to those who like such honors and responsibilities.

He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and was for a long period an elder, resigning when he went south.

Mr. Bell married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter White, a pioneer settler in Pembroke, in 1850, and they have five children living, and have lost two.

Mr. Bell has an older brother, John Bell, who was born in the same place, came to Canada at the same time, and until recently has been in the lumber business here with fair success. He has a wife and four children; is a man of a solid christian character, and, like his brother, a very substantial citizen. He has a farm two or three miles from town, on which he lives, and which he is cultivating.

JOHN BARCLAY,

OAKVILLE.

AMONG the older merchants, still in business, in Oakville, is JOHN BARCLAY, a son of Matthew and Mary (Fleming) Barclay, born in Paisley, Scotland, August 19, 1820. He is an older brother of Francis Barclay, of Georgetown, whose sketch also appears in this volume; received a grammar school education in the old country; came to Canada with the family in 1832; attended school at Markham six months, and there assisted his father in tilling the soil until 1847, when he came to Oakville. Here he was a clerk in the post office, and four years in the dry-goods store of William F. Romain; in May, 1853, commenced business for himself, opening a general variety store, having continued steady in trade here for twenty-seven years. For the larger part of this time his business has averaged from $30,000 to $35,000 a year, he being one of the best known merchants in the county of Halton. He is also dealing in grain, and the character of no trafficker of any class in this vicinity stands fairer.

Mr. Barclay is a prudent and cautious man, watching his business with an eagle eye, yet never overlooking his duties as a citizen, and willingly sharing in the burdens of municipal office. When the town was incorporated (1857) he went into the council, serving several

terms; was reeve between four and five years, mayor four terms in succession, and has been on the school board for a long period and its chairman the last four years. He believes in progress in everything that is worth having; and the existence of a high school in Oakville—the only one in the county—is owing to the untiring exertions of a few such public-spirited men as Mr. Barclay.

He is a member of the Presbyterian church, has been a sessions clerk at least thirty-five years, an elder nearly as long, superintendent of the sunday school a quarter of a century, and a delegate at sundry times to both the Synod and the General Assembly. It is this class of men who aid largely in giving tone to society.

He holds a Captain's commission in the Sedentary Militia, and held that of a Lieutenant in the Oakville Volunteer corps; but we cannot learn that he has ever seen a battle-field.

In 1853, Mr. Barclay chose for his life companion Miss Jane Arnott, a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and she has had six children, losing one of them.

JAMES GOLDIE,

GUELPH.

JAMES GOLDIE, one of the leading flour manufacturers and dealers in Ontario, and president of the Ontario Millers' Association, is a son of John and Margaret (Smith) Goldie, and was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, November 6, 1824. His father is a famous botanist, known on both continents, and now living in Ayr, county of Waterloo, in this Province, being in his 88th year. He visited Canada and several of the States, more than sixty years ago, studying the flora in this western world; was at one time employed by the Czar of Russia to make botanical explorations, and to supply trees, plants and shrubs for the public gardens of St. Petersburg; wrote for thirty or forty years for botanical magazines, and had extensive correspondence with scientific men in Europe and America.

The maternal grandfather of our subject was also a botanist of Ayrshire, a student in his earlier years of Sir Joseph Banks.

James had a plain English education, with a smattering of the classics; was a nurseryman gardener and florist, in his younger years; in 1842 came to America, and was for several years in various kinds of business in New York and New Jersey. For awhile he was a florist in New York; subsequently had the management of the estate and large manufactories of R. L. Colt, deceased, of Patterson. N. J., and a little later was engaged in the lumber and flour-traffic in Utica, N. Y.

In 1860, Mr. Goldie settled in Guelph, built a mill and commenced the manufacture of flour; sold that mill a few years afterwards, and rebuilt on another site, on a larger scale, and

is now manufacturing about 75,000 or 80,000 barrels per annum. He also handles as much more, not of his own manufacture, finding a ready market mainly in the Maritime Provinces, and Great Britain. No better brands of flour are sent from Ontario, than are manufactured at his mills in Guelph. The *Herald* of this city thus speaks of this mill:—

"Goldie's Mill is one of the important factors of Guelph's manufacturing and commercial prosperity, consuming immense quantities of wheat and disbursing large sums annually to our farmers for their grain; in the mill itself, in the cooper-shops, and in the various departments of the business employing a large force of work men, it fills a sphere of usefulness and wields a power that accomplishes good to all classes.

"Over and over again it has been characterized as the model flouring-mill of Canada, a verdict that facts abundantly sanction.

"Of machinery now in place, the best that the millwright's art could produce, has been purchased. Six run of stone are busily at work. Three double chests of bolts are performing their duties. Middlings purifiers, coolers, grain-cleaning machinery, packing apparatus—all the component parts of a first-class mill—are to be seen."

Mr. Goldie is president of the Ontario Millers' Association, and he is well known among flour manufacturers in Great Britain and the United States, as well as throughout the Dominion of Canada.

He was in the council in the days when Guelph was a town; is one of the license commissioners for the south riding of Wellington, and a director of insurance companies in Guelph and Galt.

He is a Liberal Conservative, and in 1876, and again in 1878, was the candidate of his party to represent the south riding of Wellington in the House of Commons, but the district is strongly Reform and he was defeated both times.

Mr. Goldie is a member and deacon of the Congregational church; a liberal contributor to church building funds of his own denomination and others, and to religious and charitable institutions generally.

In March, 1848, he married in New York, Miss Frances Owen, a native of Montgomeryshire, Wales, and of eight children, the fruit of this union, five, all sons, are living. Thomas, the eldest, has a family; the others are single. The three oldest are with their father in the milling business.

HON. ROBERT READ,

BELLEVILLE.

ROBERT READ, of the Dominion Senate, is the eldest son of Robert Read, senior, in his day an extensive farmer, in the county of Suffolk, England, and was born at Fressingfield, in that county, December 11, 1814. He was educated at Laxfield, in his native county; came to Canada in 1836, settled at Belleville, and engaged in general business, tanning, distilling, and agricultural pursuits, being an extensive farmer for twenty-five or thirty years; he

has been a director of the Grand Trunk railway, and is one of the most energetic business men of that part of the Province of Ontario. His business now is agriculture.

Mr. Read sat for "Quinté" division in the Legislative Council of Canada from October, 1862, until the union in 1867. He represented East Hastings in the House of Commons, from the union until called to the Senate, February 24, 1871, his politics being Conservative. In 1876 he moved the first resolution affirming the national policy, and in 1877 he introduced the Bill, prohibiting the carrying concealed fire arms on the person, a measure carried through by Mr. Blake.

July 2, 1840, Mr. Read was married, at Montreal, to Miss Margaret Campion, and they have had six children, three of them now living. Adelaide Eliza is the wife of Albert Campion, of Belleville, and Caroline and Robert J. are at home.

CHARLES AND ORMOND JONES,

BROCKVILLE.

AMONG the early and prominent families to settle in the county of Grenville, Upper Canada, now Ontario, were the Joneses, figuring largely in the history of Brockville. About the time of the opening of the struggle of the American colonies for their independence, Ephraim Jones, United Empire Loyalist, left the United States and his property there, came to Canada, and was an officer in the King's service, settling in Augusta, Grenville, eight miles east of where Brockville now stands. There he died in 1811. He was the father of eight children, one of whom, Charles Jones, born in 1781, was a leading man of this part of the Province. In March, 1805, he purchased 200 acres of land, comprising no inconsiderable part of the present site of Brockville, and became the founder of the town. He and some other men, meeting Gen. Brock about that time, at their solicitation he gave his consent to have the new town named for him —Brockville. He afterwards fell in the battle of Queenston Heights.

When Brockville was started there was a court house at Johnstown, below Prescott, and by the efforts of Mr. Jones, it was removed to this place, and courts were therefore held here, thus giving this town its first important start. He was an enterprising business man, a merchant here for a long period, owning at the same time extensive milling interests in the township of Young, county of Leeds.

He was a member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada for some time, dying in August, 1840, while holding that office. He was well-known, particularly in this part of the Province, and by the older people now living in this section, his name is held in tender remembrance. He first married Mary Stuart, daughter of Rev. Dr. Stuart, of Kingston, by whom he had three

children, all sons, only one now living. She died in 1812. He had four children by a second wife.

Ormond Jones, the son of the first wife, that is still living, was born November 7, 1811. He received his education in the Brockville grammar schools; read law, and practised here for many years; was in the city council a long time, and judge of probate seven or eight years.

During the rebellion of 1837-'38, he was connected with the commissariat department, with rank of Captain.

From 1858 to 1864 Mr. Jones was registrar of the county of Lanark, and since 1864 has held the same office in the county of Leeds. In 1834 he married Eliza, daughter of Col. Jessup, of Grenville, and she had twelve children; her death occurring in 1862. Ten of the children survive her. Two of the daughters are married. Susan M. is the wife of Thomas W. Evans, of Montreal, and Eliza E., is the widow of George Redmond, barrister, of Brockville. The eldest son, George Jones, is connected with the Post-office department, with residence at Montreal, and the second son, William H. Jones, barrister, is mayor of this city, and a rising young man.

WILLIAM N. RUTLEDGE,

COLDWATER.

WILLIAM NOBLE RUTLEDGE, commissioner of the Court of Queen's Bench for the county of Simcoe, and custom house officer, was born in Streetsville, county of Peel, in February, 1827, and is the oldest native of that place now living. His parents, Henry and Jane (Noble) Rutledge, were originally from Ireland, and came from Westchester county, N. Y. to Canada. They belonged to the farmer community.

William received a common school education; farmed till past his majority; clerked a while for Benjamin Switzer, of Streetsville, and then went to Port Perry, and was in the mercantile business there for himself until 1854, when he was in company with Messrs. Cotton and Manning, building the Esplanade at Toronto.

In 1858 Mr. Rutledge returned to Streetsville, and was engaged in merchandising and milling between one and two years, after which he purchased the estate of Capt. Thos. G. Anderson, of Coldwater, where he has since resided, still, however, retaining his property in Streetsville.

Since taking up his residence in the county of Simcoe, Mr. Rutledge has been engaged in farming, and has dealt, also, more or less, in lumber. He has been in the municipality of the township of Medonte, and county of Simcoe, nearly all the time since settling there—was a councilman and reeve for fourteen years, and warden of the county in 1877; was appointed a coroner of the county at an early day, and still holds that office as well as that of commissioner

in the Court of Queen's Bench, and is acting as custom house officer for Port Penetanguishine and other ports north and east. He was at one period a director of the Northern Railway, and was a returning officer for the county of Simcoe at the general election in 1872.

His politics are Conservative, and before becoming a Government officer, he was quite active, having a good deal of influence in his part of the county.

He is a Master Mason, a member of the Church of England, and a warden of St. Matthias' church at Coldwater.

HON. C. F. FRASER, Q.C.,

BROCKVILLE.

HON. CHRISTOPHER FINLAY FRASER, Q.C., member for Brockville, and Commissioner of Public Works in the Executive Council of Ontario, is a native of Brockville, this Province, where he was born in October, 1839. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, his parents being John S. Fraser, a Scotch Highlander, and Sarah *née* Burke, of Irish extraction. His father early emigrated to Canada and settled at Brockville, where he engaged in business, and where his home has since been.

Our subject studied law with Hon. A. N. Richards, Q.C., of Brockville, and was called to the Bar, Upper Canada, Trinity term, in 1864; at once entered upon the practice of his profession in his native place, where he has continued to practise to the present time. In 1876, in recognition of his legal ability, Mr. Fraser was created a Queen's counsel.

Mr. Fraser early took an active interest in the political affairs of Canada, and at the first general election after Confederation, contested Brockville for the Provincial Parliament, but was unsuccessful. At the next general election, in 1871, was a candidate for South Grenville, but was again defeated. In March, 1872—to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the sitting member for the latter constituency, Mr. Fraser was elected. Subsequently, however, he was unseated on petition, but upon a new election taking place, in October of the same year, he was again successful, and on his appointment as member of the Executive Council, was returned by acclamation. At the general election in 1875 he was again re-elected for South Grenville, and in the last general election (1879), was elected for Brockville.

November 25, 1873, Mr. Fraser was appointed a member of the Executive Council, and held the offices of Provincial-Secretary and Registrar, from that time until the 4th of April, 1874, when he became Commissioner of Public Works.

He has always been an earnest Reformer in politics, and in the third parliament, he originated, advocated and had passed the Act giving to farmers' sons the right of suffrage. In supporting the Government Bills, and especially those placed under his immediate supervision, he

has shown decided ability for parliamentary work, and has been one of the pillars of Hon. Mr. Mowat's administration, being a good debater, possessing tact and ready wit, and a thorough knowledge and understanding of the subjects under discussion.

Mr. Fraser was one of the originators and aided in the formation of the Ontario Catholic League, and has been one of its most prominent and active members.

HON. HENRY RUTTAN,

COBOURG.

THE late Henry Ruttan was the son of a United Empire Loyalist, William Ruttan, who settled in Adolphustown, Upper Canada, about 1784, where Henry was born in 1792. He descended from a Huguenot family of Rochelle, France, the founder of the family being the Rev. Jean Baptiste Rotan, a prominent ecclesiastical writer and controversialist near the close of the sixteenth century.

His grandfather emigrated to America in 1734, and settled with other Huguenot families at New Rochelle, Manchester county, New York. His father and uncle Peter Ruttan, were in the 3rd Battalion Jersey Volunteers, on the Royalist side; each had a grant of twelve hundred acres of land in Adolphustown, Midland District, and there settled with other United Empire Loyalist families, and greatly suffered the first few years on account of the hardships and destitution attendant on frontier life, eighty-five and ninety years ago. During one or two of the severest winters starvation seemed at times to be staring them in the face.

At fourteen years of age (1806), our subject finished his education, and repairing to Kingston, became a clerk in a store. When war with the United States broke out in 1812, he joined the "Incorporated Militia," held a Lieutenant's commission, and received a serious wound at Lundy's Lane, which laid him up for several months. When the war closed he went into business at Haldimand, Northumberland county, and not long afterwards was promoted to the rank of Major. A few years later he became Colonel.

In 1820 Col. Ruttan was elected to the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, for Northumberland; in October, 1827, was appointed sheriff of the Newcastle District, embracing Northumberland, Durham, and one or two other counties; in 1836 he was again elected to the Assembly, and in 1838 was the Speaker. His term of legislative service expired in 1840, and the last vote he cast was for the Union of Upper and Lower Canada, which was consummated on the 10th of February, 1841, though the Act had received the assent of Her Majesty the July before, a suspending clause causing the delay.

In 1857, when Col. Ruttan resigned the office of sheriff, he was, with one exception, the

senior Sheriff and Colonel of Militia in the Province. For some time he had command of the 9th Military District, into which Upper and Lower Canada were divided. At one time he was President of the Provincial Agricultural Association, and took great interest in such matters being a public-spirited, enterprising man.

In 1860 he was thrown by accident from his buggy, and was seriously injured, recovering slowly and only partially.

In a short time he resumed his experimentings and writings on the theory of ventilation, on which he had been engaged several years, and continued them until 1866, when he was seized with apoplexy, and continued to gradually decline, until he expired, July 31, 1871. The Cobourg *Star* of the same week (August 2nd), from which we glean many of these facts, says that:

> "Mr. Ruttan was a good man, an humble christian, and left a name of which his children and relatives may be justly proud. At the time of his death he was in his eightieth year."

His funeral was attended by a large body of Masons, he being a member of that Order.

The wife of Col. Ruttan was Mary Jones, an estimable lady who died February 21, 1873. She was the mother of nine children, four of whom preceded her to the spirit world, and one son, Henry Jones, has since followed her (February 4, 1879). He was editor and proprietor of the Cobourg *Star* from 1846 to 1855, and was interested for years with his father in what is now widely known as Ruttan's system of ventilation, which is largely in use and growing in popularity, as will be seen by Appleton's New Cyclopædia. Mary, the only daughter living, is the widow of Judge Robert M. Boucher, of Peterborough. Charles is rector of a church near Toronto; Richard is a barrister and attorney-at-law, residing in Cobourg, and William E. is a short-hand writer and reporter in New York city.

JAMES GOODERHAM,

TORONTO.

THE subject of this sketch was the second son of William Gooderham, senior, whose sketch appears on another page, and was born in Norfolk, England, December 29, 1825. At the age of seven years he accompanied the other members of the family to Canada, and was educated in Toronto. He was always an earnest, thoughtful, and conscientious youth, and his mind was early imbued with serious thoughts of religion. It was when he was about sixteen years old and during a short residence at the village of Thornhill, that he became converted, and the event left its impress upon his character through all the subsequent years of his life. In 1847 his impressions concerning the ministry induced him to enter Victoria College with a view to prepare himself for the sacred calling of a Methodist minister. In 1848 he was appointed

junior preacher on the Whitby Circuit, and so earnest was he in preaching, so diligent in the discharge of pastoral duty, so devoted in his self-sacrificing zeal, that during that year between two and three hundred were added to the membership of the church on that circuit by conversion. The following year he was appointed to the Markham circuit, but the wasting labors of his previous charge had so utterly exhausted his physical powers that it soon became evident that it would be impossible for him to continue in the regular work of the ministry. But, though forced by circumstances beyond his control to abandon his cherished calling, he never lost the spirit of a minister of Christ. He loved to preach the Gospel, and, amid the cares and activities of every-day life, he found frequent opportunity to labor in various ways for the salvation of sinners, and took a deep interest in missionary work. He was often associated with leading ministers of his church at dedicatory services in various parts of the country, and it was not an uncommon thing to see the announcement of Dr. Ryerson, or Dr. Wood, or Dr. Rose, or some other distinguished divine to preach in the morning, and James Gooderham, Esq., in the afternoon.

July 23, 1850, Mr. Gooderham was married at Oshawa, to Miss Gibbs, sister of Hon. T. N. Gibbs of that place, and soon afterwards engaged in business in Norval, with one of his brothers; in 1859 removed to Meadowvale, and in 1863 to Streetsville, engaged in merchandising and milling. At the latter place he also managed the linen mills of Messrs. Gooderham and Worts, until they were burned down. During his residence in Streetsville, which continued until 1877, he was a prominent and useful citizen, taking a deep interest in the prosperity of the town and holding the office of reeve for eight years. In 1877 Mr. Gooderham removed to Toronto where his home henceforth remained, though he still retained his large property and business interests at Streetsville. He was a director of the London and Ontario Loan Society, from its conception, and vice-president of the Dominion Telegraph Company, both of which corporations at his death presented, to Mrs. Gooderham, handsomely engrossed resolutions testifying to the respect in which he was held, and lamenting his sudden loss.

Mr. Gooderham was one of the first to advocate the project of the Credit Valley railroad, and actively supported the enterprise until its success was assured. He was a man of remarkable business talents, pushing and energetic, but, withal, as quiet and unassuming as one could be. He induced the residents of Streetsville and other municipalities to grant bonuses to the road. May 10, 1879, he accompanied a party of prominent citizens from Toronto, to inspect the road as far as completed. At Streetsville he made a short address, justifying himself for the course he had pursued in connection with the road, and pointing with pride and pleasure, to the rapid completion not only of that branch, but of the whole line; and, as might have been expected, he was warmly congratulated upon the result of his expectations, even by those who had strongly opposed him at the outset.

A few hours after this address of congratulation a collision occurred on the road which re-

sulted in Mr. Gooderham receiving fatal injuries. He survived long enough to be brought home, where, retaining consciousness to the last, he died the death of a sincere and exemplary christian. He was buried in the family vault in St. James' cemetery, his funeral being from the Metropolitan church, and one of the largest ever seen in the city. There is no more fitting eulogy on the life of any man than is expressed in the words of Rev. Dr. Potts on this occasion:—"If you extract all that was good in the character of James Gooderham, there is nothing left." "Wise in counsel, prudent in action, intuitively discerning and unflinching in performing the right, there was in his character the true ideal of a man and a christian."

JAMES DANIELL,

L'ORIGNAL.

JAMES DANIELL, judge of the united counties of Prescott and Russell, and member of the board of county judges, was born at Carrickmacross, in the county of Monaghan, Ireland, on the 23rd of November, 1822. His parents, Stanis and Eleanor (Dawson) Daniell, emigrated to Upper Canada, during the spring of 1823, and settled upon Dundas street, township of Toronto, on the farm where Sydenham village now stands. He resided with his parents most of his time until about sixteen years of age. He studied law with George Duggan, the late recorder of the county of York; was admitted an attorney in 1845, and called to the Bar in 1846. In April, 1845, he traveled to London, Ont., with the Hon. S. B. Harrison, Hon. Henry John Boulton, William Campbell (the well known clerk of assize), and John Duggan (all of whom, except the Judge are now dead), in the old *Britannia* steamer, from Toronto to Hamilton, and from Hamilton to London in a stage. He reached London the Sunday that the town was almost totally destroyed by fire.

The Judge opened an office in partnership with George and John Duggan, which partnership expired at the end of three years. When alone, he did a very large business, and was one of the leading lawyers in Western Canada, being several times employed by the Government on very important matters. It may be said as a fact, that through his influence and means was established the first Reform paper in London, the *London Free Press*. Mr. William Sutherland, to whom the Judge gave assistance, conducted this paper until the present manager was brought in, and who, with the Judge's assistance, waged war for the Liberal party of Canada, until what was then the Liberal party of Canada ceased to exist. From that time he gave up politics altogether. While a resident of London, he was for many years a member of the town and city council, and for eight or ten years chairman of the board of school trustees. He was the prime mover in building and establishing the present "Union Free School" in London,

and laid the foundation stone of that building. This was one of the first free schools in Ontario.

In 1861, Judge Daniell went to Hamilton, and did a very extensive and lucrative law business. In 1863 he accepted a seat upon the Bench as Judge of Prescott and Russell. He is said to be an excellent lawyer, having keen and quick perceptions, at once making up his mind as to any question of law or fact, remains firm in his rulings. He is never heard to speak during the trial of a cause, except when called upon to decide some question, or when addressing a jury. His words are few and to the point.

The Judge is intimate with, and very courteous to the Bar, and possesses its highest respect.

His counties were grouped with the county of Carleton, and he now holds the courts in these counties with Judges Ross and Lyon of Ottawa.

We have already intimated that he is a member of the board of county judges, there being five of them. The other four are Messrs. Gowan, of Barrie; Jones, of Brantford, Hughes, of St. Thomas, and McDonald, of Guelph, all mentioned elsewhere in this book.

Judge Daniell is well known throughout the Dominion of Canada. Few men are better known.

In 1859, he married Elizabeth Muir, daughter of the late John Muir, Esq., of Rothesay, Scotland, Factor of the Marquis of Bute. Four children, the issue of this marriage, two sons and two daughters. The latter only are living.

JOHN M. CHAMBERS,

SMITH'S FALLS.

AMONG the early settlers and prominent citizens of Smith's Falls, may be numbered John McGill Chambers, known far and wide as Captain Chambers. He comes of United Empire Loyalist blood on both sides, his grandsires removing from the United States to Canada about the time of the American revolution. His parents were James and Mary (Thurber) Chambers, both born in the State of New York. The Chambers family was originally from Derry, north of Ireland. Our subject's birth is dated at Edwardsburg, county of Grenville, Ontario, August 20, 1805. He received a common English education; in 1832, became Captain of a boat in Canadian waters, and held that position on canals and rivers until 1854, having made his home at Smith's Falls since 1828, when the village had little more than "a local habitation and a name."

Captain Chambers is one of the best known men in this immediate section of the Province of Ontario, though of late years he has lived somewhat quiet and retired, looking after his

property and attending to the duties of a few offices. He has been a magistrate and notary for more than twenty years, and was reeve of the township of Montague, in which part of the village of Smith's Falls stands, for eleven years. As a citizen, he has made himself quite useful; has been connected with the militia for a long time, and holds the rank of Captain. He is connected with the Church of England; politically is a Conservative, decided and unwavering; and sometimes he takes quite an active part.

Captain Chambers was first married in 1828 to Miss Elizabeth McKenzie, of Augusta, county of Grenville. She died in 1849, leaving five children, only three of them, all daughters, now surviving. One son, Edward Chambers, lived to be fifty-three years of age, dying in December, 1879. Annabella is the wife of Trueman R. Ward, and Elizabeth, of Dr. McKenzie, both residing at Smith's Falls, and Winifred is at home. He was married the second time on the 20th of January, 1852, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Casey, Esq., of Adolphustown, Bay of Quinté, and by her he has one son, James H. Chambers, who is with his parents. Mrs. Chambers has long had a taste for landscape painting, and still continues to gratify it to a moderate extent. The walls of her parlor and other rooms are decorated with paintings, largely her own workmanship, and showing decided talent in that beautiful art.

ROBERT SIMPSON,

BARRIE.

ROBERT SIMPSON, the first mayor of the town of Barrie, and many years a prominent man in the municipalities of the town and county, is a native of Yorkshire, England, being born in Salton, March 16, 1817. His father, John Simpson, who was a yeoman, was from Fifeshire; his mother, Mary (Richardson) Simpson, was English.

Robert received a parish school education; farmed in the old country until 1835; then emigrated to Upper Canada; attended school one winter after learning the brewing business at Newmarket; carried on that business for himself at Kempenfeldt, three miles from Barrie, about two years, when he was burnt out, and removed across the Bay to Allandale, where he brewed about seven years and was again burnt out. In 1848 Mr. Simpson settled in Barrie. A few years ago he suffered a third loss—$10,000 without insurance—by fire, on a rented brewery at Newmarket; yet, notwithstanding his repeated reverses, he has been, on the whole, quite successful. Since locating in Barrie, with the exception of two or three visits made to his native land, he has remained very diligent at his post, looking after his business interests.

In 1856 Mr. Simpson entered the town council, and was a member of that body until Barrie became an incorporated town, when he became the mayor, and held that office, at sundry

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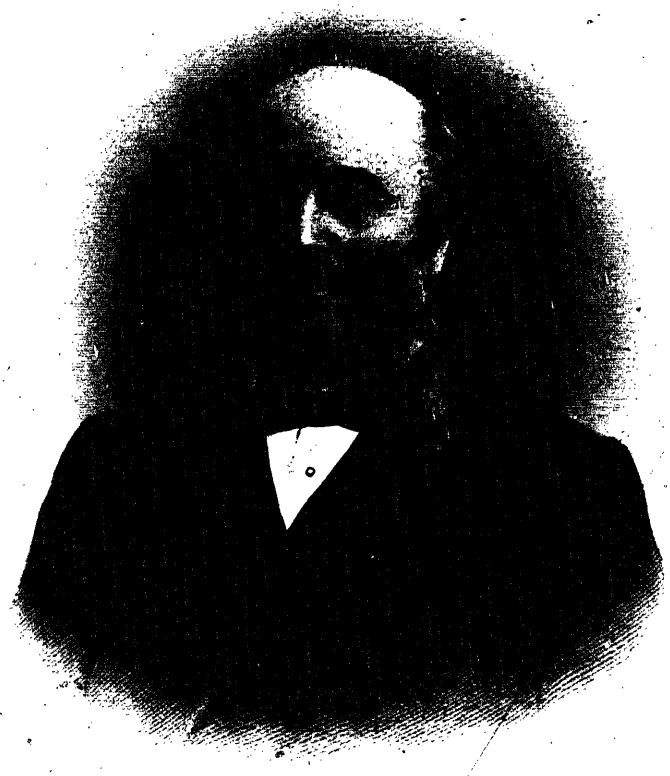

Robert Simpson

times. He has also been deputy-reeve and reeve, and has held the office of magistrate for the last fifteen years or more. Mr. Simpson has given a good deal of time to local matters of a public character, and the community in a measure appreciates his services. He is a Master Mason.

Mr. Simpson has a second wife. The first was Miss Sarah Ann Soules, a native of Canada, married June 20, 1843. She died in 1874, leaving two daughters and one son. Elizabeth, the elder daughter, is the wife of ex-alderman Nathaniel Dickey, of Toronto; Mary Jane is the wife of John Neill, jr., of the same city, and Thomas W. is partner with his father in the brewing business. Mr. Simpson was married the second time, on the 14th of August, 1877, to Miss Margaret Purves, of Edinburgh, Scotland, by whom he has one son.

HON. GEORGE CRAWFORD,

BROCKVILLE.

THE LATE GEORGE CRAWFORD, who was in the Parliament of Upper Canada, a member of the Legislative Council of Canada, and of the Senate of the Dominion, was born about 1795 in the county of Leitrim, Ireland, his father being Patrick Crawford, a farmer. His mother was Miss Jane Munse, of the county of Sligo, same country. He received only an ordinary English education; was in business for himself as a cloth merchant until 1820, when he left the "Emerald Isle," came to Canada and halted at Trafalgar, county of Halton, Ontario. After farming there a few seasons, he removed to the township of York, continuing the same calling a short time; then sold out and became a contractor on the Rideau canal. He subsequently had contracts on the Cornwall and Beauharnois canals, being quite successful in these ventures and accumulating a competency. He settled in Brockville about 1845, and lived thereafter a comparatively easy life, aiding, however, as already intimated, in legislation for the interests of his adopted country. He first represented Brockville riding in the parliament of Upper Canada; after the union of the two Provinces in 1841, he was in the Legislative Council; and when the several Provinces were formed into the Dominion in 1867, he was appointed Senator, a life office. In the several legislative bodies of which he was a member, he did but very little talking, being known as a worker. He had solid sense, a practical turn of mind, and made a valuable member. His politics were Conservative. He had command of a company in the rebellion (1837-'38), and was subsequently promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel of the incorporated militia.

Mr. Crawford held his religious connection with the Church of England, and for many years he was warden of St. Peter's church, Brockville.

Senator Crawford was twice married, first to Margaret Brown, of Killishandra, county of Cavan, Ireland, about 1816, she dying after being the mother of six children. His second

wife was Caroline Sherwood, daughter of Adiel Sherwood, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. She had fourteen children, eight of them dying young, and only five now living. Of five children by his first wife that lived to grow up (two sons and three daughters), all are dead. The two sons were very prominent men, one of them, John Crawford, being not long ago Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, and at an earlier date a member of the Dominion Parliament, and the other, James Crawford, was also at one time a member of the same legislative body, and likewise a Colonel of volunteers. He had command at Cornwall during one of the Fenian raids. The three daughters all died after being married.

Of the living sons by the second wife, the most prominent is Edward Patrick Crawford, who was educated at the University of Toronto, graduating in 1866, and has been rector of Trinity church, Brockville, for the last four or five years.

When Senator Crawford came to this country, he was accompanied by a younger brother, John Crawford, who had clerked for him in the cloth shop, and who was born in 1800. After spending one year in Canada, he went to New York city; traded there in dry goods twenty-one years; in 1843 returned to Canada, and was contractor on the St. Lawrence canals three or four years, in company with his nephew, James Crawford, mentioned above, and afterwards settled in Brockville. He was a member of the town council about a dozen years; was afterwards mayor, three times, and has been postmaster since 1858, serving the people in that capacity with great acceptance. He was for some time warden of St. Peter's church, and is a man of unblemished life.

In May 1825, he was united in marriage with Euphemia Eliza McClean, of Ireland, and they have had eleven children, only three of them now living. One of these, Frances Augusta, is the wife of A. F. McLean, of Toronto. The other two, Euphemia Eliza and Charles Albert are single.

JOHN HOSSIE,

STRATFORD.

JOHN HOSSIE, sheriff of the county of Perth, is a native of the Province of Ontario, being born in the township of Moore, county of Lambton, July 5, 1836. His father, Andrew Hossie, a farmer, was from Scotland, and his mother, whose maiden name was Janet Wilson, was from the same country.

Young Hossie received a common school education; farmed till fourteen years old, and then became a clerk in a store at Bayfield. In 1856 he entered the sheriff's office at Stratford to take a similar position; became bailiff a few years later, then deputy-sheriff, and was appointed sheriff in 1872. In every office which he has held he has proved faithful and efficient in the

discharge of his duties. He is one of that class of men who are always found at their post, ready to attend to business.

Sheriff Hossie attends the Presbyterian church, but is not, we believe, a communicant.

His wife was Miss Kate Linten, of Stratford, daughter of John J. E. Linten, formerly clerk of the peace for the county of Perth. They were married in October, 1876.

The predecessor of Mr. Hossie in the office of sheriff, was Robert Moderwell, the first sheriff of Perth, taking the office when this county was set off from the district. He is yet living in Stratford. He was for years very prominent in the local Agricultural Society, and still takes a lively interest in such organizations and interests.

WILLIAM FURBY,

PORT HOPE.

ONE of the oldest journalists in the county of Durham, or this part of the Province of Ontario, is William Furby, a native of Bridlington, Yorkshire, England, and a son of John Furby, a school teacher, who, during the winter season, made a specialty of instructing sailors in navigation. Our subject was born September 5, 1799, and at the time of preparing this sketch is in his 80th year. He was educated by his father; learned the printer's and cabinetmaker's trade; in 1819 crossed the Atlantic ocean, and spent five or six years with an older brother, Robert Furby, at Waterford, Vermont, teaching most of the time; then spent a short time in Montreal, working at his trade, and in 1826 settled in Port Hope, here being engaged in the furniture business for many years.

In 1831, Mr. Furby purchased a young weekly paper called *The Telegraph*, in which he could "see no money," and which he soon disposed of. A little later he started another paper called the *Port Hope Gazette* and *Durham Advertiser*, and in 1850, he established the *Port Hope Guide*, now the oldest paper in the town, and published daily as well as weekly, by George Wilson. Mr. Furby edited and published the *Guide* in connection with the furniture business, until 1856, after which his son George managed it a while, selling out in 1858.

Mr. Furby is just rounding up his four score years; yet is in fair health, and has the use of all his mental faculties. He has been a very industrious man, of excellent habits in all respects; is a member of the Church of England, and has been all his days, and is spending the evening of his life with his son George, in comfort, and in reading and quiet meditation. A correct, christian life usually guarantees a serene close.

A few years ago he published a series of articles in the *Guide* entitled "Reminiscences of Port Hope," which were full of local interest, and will be very valuable to the future historian. We have had occasion to draw from them some data in this work.

In 1831, Miss Ann Manning, of Port Hope, was joined in wedlock with Mr. Furby, and

had six children, three of them dying in infancy. Mrs. Furby died in 1844, and he never married again. The children living are all married. Annie Sophia is the wife of Alex. Forsyth Scott, judge of the county of Peel; William Henry is a mechanic residing in Hamilton, and George, the elder son, is secretary and treasurer of the Port Hope Gas Company, and clerk of the Division Court. In 1856 he married Jane Peters, daughter of William Peters, an early settler in the township of Hope, and they have three children.

The father of William Furby was a printer, and descendants of the family are still engaged in that business in Bridlington, keeping also an extensive book and stationery store in connection with the printing office.

HON. JUSTICE M. C. CAMERON,

TORONTO.

MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON, son of John McAlpin Cameron, was born at Dundas, Ontario, on the 2nd day of October, 1822. His father was a descendant of the Camerons of Fassifern, Scotland, and emigrated from Inverness-shire, to Upper Canada, in 1819, settling at Dundas, where he engaged in the mercantile business; subsequently discharged the duties of deputy postmaster, under Thomas Allan Stayner, then the Imperial Postmaster-General for Canada, at Hamilton, and also deputy-clerk of the Crown for the then Gore district; later he was student at law with Sir Allan MacNab, with whom he remained until he was appointed the first permanent clerk of committees in the Parliament of Upper Canada, which responsible position he retained until he entered the service of the Canada Company, in whose office in Toronto, he held an important position for many years. Coming to this part of the country as he did, when it was yet undeveloped, and but sparsely settled, and engaging in active life, Mr. Cameron became well and widely known. He died at Toronto, in November, 1866, aged seventy-nine years. The name of our subject's mother was Nancy *née* Foy, a native of Northumberland, England.

The primary education of Matthew Crooks, was obtained, first at a school in Hamilton, under a Mr. Randall, and afterwards the district school in Toronto, which he attended for a short time. In 1838 he entered Upper Canada College, where he studied until 1840, when, in consequence of an accident while out shooting by which he lost a leg, he had to retire; two years later he entered the office of Messrs. Gamble and Boulton, of Toronto, as student-at-law, where he remained until Hilary term, 1849, when he was called to the Bar of the Province of Ontario, (then Upper Canada). He engaged in Toronto in the practice of his profession, first, with Mr. Boulton, his former master; this firm continued until the law partnership of Messrs. Cayley and Cameron was formed, the senior member being the Hon. William Cayley, an

English barrister, and at one time Inspector-General of the Province of Canada; in 1859 Mr. Cayley retired, and Dr. McMichael entered, the firm then becoming Messrs. Cameron and McMichael; later Mr. E. Fitzgerald became a partner in the business, and his name added to the name and style of the firm, remaining so for several years. On the retirement of Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Hoskin became a member of the firm, and it remained Cameron, McMichael and Hoskin until the senior partner's elevation to the Bench in November, 1878. His appointment was the recognition of true merit and legal ability. As a lawyer he was eminent in every department of his profession, but particularly excelled before a jury; possessing an excellent power of analyzing and arranging facts, combined with an impressive manner of speaking he delivered his arguments with a logical force and clearness rarely surpassed. The same qualities of mind may also be said to render his rulings and decisions on the Bench equally clear and explicit; was created a Queen's Counsel in 1863, and elected a Bencher of the Law Society of Ontario, in 1871.

The first public office held by Judge Cameron was that of a commissioner with Col. Coffin, appointed by the Government, in 1852, to enquire into the causes of accidents which had been of frequent occurrence on the Great Western railway. From 1859, when he represented St. James' ward in the city council, he figured prominently in public life; in 1861, and again a few years later, at the solicitation of many citizens, he contested the mayoralty unsuccessfully. In 1861 he entered politics, and sat for North Ontario in the Canada Assembly, from the general election of that year, until the general election in 1863, when he was defeated. But in July, 1864, he was re-elected for the same seat, which he continued to hold until Confederation, when he was again unsuccessful. At the general provincial election in 1867, he was returned to the Ontario Parliament from East Toronto, and re-elected in 1871 and 1875. He was a member of the Executive Council of Ontario in the Sandfield Macdonald Administration from July 20, 1867, until the resignation of the ministry, December 19, 1871, and with the exception of the last five months of this period, when he was Commissioner of Crown Lands, he held the offices of Provincial Secretary and Registrar. He was also leader, and a very able one too, of the Opposition, for the four years subsequent to the general election in December, 1871.

While in politics Judge Cameron was a formidable opponent of the Reform party, and aided in forming the Liberal Conservative Association of Toronto; became its first president, and held that office until his elevation to the Bench; was also vice-president of the Liberal Conservative Convention which assembled in Toronto, September 23, 1874; was one of the promoters and became a director of the Dominion Telegraph Company, and also of the Confederation Life and the Isolated Risk Insurance Companies, all of which proved successful enterprises, and have become permanent institutions.

In religious views Judge Cameron adheres to the Church of England, of which he is a member; is also a member of the Caledonian and St. Andrew's Societies.

December 1, 1851, he was married in Toronto, to Miss Charlotte Ross, daughter of William Wedd, Esq., an English gentleman, who immediately, prior to his death, resided in Hamilton, Ont. She died January 14, 1868, leaving three sons and three daughters who are all still living in Toronto. The eldest son is Dr. Irving Heward Cameron, a practising physician of this city.

FRANCIS T. FROST,

SMITH'S FALLS.

FRANCIS THEODORE FROST, reeve of the village of Smith's Falls, and warden of the county of Lanark, is a native of this place, and was born December 21, 1843. His parents, Ebenezer and Caroline (Harwood) Frost, were natives of Vermont, and moved from Canton, New York, to Smith's Falls, in 1839, soon after the Rideau Canal was dug. Here they lived and are buried. In addition to the knowledge obtained in the public and grammar schools of Smith's Falls, Francis spent one year at school in Coventry, Vermont, and one at the St. Lawrence Academy, Potsdam, New York. His father was a founder, and the son may be said to have grown up in a foundry. Since 1863, when his father died, he has been in business for himself, now being of the firm of Frost and Wood, the other members of which are his older brother, Charles Frost, and Alexander Wood. They employ usually from 150 to 170 men, and average about $150,000 a year in the manufacture of mowers and reapers, threshing machines, horserakes, steel plows, and farming machinery generally. Their threshers and reapers and other machines go from end to end of the Dominion. Their prairie plows are sent by the thousand to Manitoba, to turn the virgin sod of that young Province. All their agricultural implements are among the most popular in the market, and they find prompt sale for every thing they make. The firm is known from ocean to ocean, both for its fair dealing and the excellent quality of its workmanship. At the time of writing (March, 1880), they are laying down the brick for a new moulding shop, 50 by 100 feet, their growing business requiring an expansion of their premises.

Mr. Frost is serving his fifth term as reeve of the village, and his first as warden of the county, being an adept in municipal as well as other business, and watching carefully the interests of his native county, as well as village. It is the introduction of manufactures that has built up the place, and in this line of enterprise the Frost family occupies a foremost position.

Mr. Frost is president of the Smith's Falls Curling Club, and of the Mechanics' Institute, the latter organization being quite thriving. Its circulating library has 3,000 volumes.

In politics Mr. Frost is a Liberal, and in 1878 he was the candidate of his party in the south riding of Lanark for the House of Commons, and was defeated.

He is a Master Mason, and a member and elder of the Union Presbyterian church, being in 1879, a delegate to the Synod at Montreal. He is a man of solid worth.

On the 3rd of June 1868, Miss Maria Eliza Powell, of Madrid, N. Y., was joined in marriage with Mr. Frost, and they have no children. Mrs. Frost is a woman of literary and artistic taste, and fine culture.

JOHN BELL, Q.C.,

BELLEVILLE.

JOHN BELL, solicitor for the Grand Trunk railway company for nearly thirty years, and one of the oldest lawyers in Central Ontario, is a native of the county of Tyrone, Ireland, and was born in Straban, June 10, 1823. His father, Robert Bell, was a linen manufacturer, of Scotch-Irish descent, like the people generally in the north of Ireland; and his mother, before her marriage, was Catherine Wallace, whose father was Scotch. Before our subject was a year old, the family emigrated to the United States, and spent nine years in the city of New York, where the son laid the foundation of his education in the so-called Kidder's academy.

In 1833, there being a wide-spead and great depression of the cotton manufacturing business, Robert Bell removed to Kemptville, then in the Johnstown district, now in the county of Grenville, and there settled on land in the dense forest, one mile from any opening. There our subject had a first-class opportunity for developing his muscle by hard work, he aiding with the axe, to clear nearly a hundred acres, with little opportunity, meantime, to strengthen his mental faculties by suitable nourishment—a great trial, no doubt, for his subsequent history shows that he must have yearned for knowledge.

At eighteen years of age he entered the grammar school at the village of Kemptville, and, after pursuing his studies there for some time, entered Victoria College, at Cobourg, where he studied between one and two years, then entered at Toronto the law office of Chief Justice Hagarty and Hon. John Crawford, since deceased. His articles expired in 1849; he immediately commenced the practice of his profession at Belleville, in company with the Hon. John Ross, then a member of the Legislative Council, and afterwards Attorney-General, &c., of the Province of Canada. They were in company until 1852, when Mr. Ross, since deceased, became president of the Grand Trunk railway company, and on the 2nd of October of the same year, Mr. Bell was appointed solicitor of that company, a position which he still holds. He has also been for a long time solicitor for the county of Hastings, and for the Bank of Montreal for a longer period; and is likewise solicitor for the Merchants' Bank, and one or two other institutions. He was created a Queen's Counsel in 1866.

Mr. Bell has never stood for a civil or political office, but has made his profession his

exclusive business, giving to it his closest studies and his best energies; hence his high standing. We have heard him called a "born lawyer." He is in love with his work, and pursuing it energetically; has very clear perceptions, a sound judgment, and unquestioned integrity, and is one of the safest counselors in Ontario. On railway law we know no higher authority, and he occupies a recognized place in the front rank of his profession.

He has been master of the Moira Lodge (Belleville) Freemasons, and is a royal arch; is also a member of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, and chairman of its board of trustees.

On the 1st of August, 1853, Mr. Bell became the husband of Helen Maria, daughter of John Turnbull, one of the oldest settlers in Belleville, and she had eight children, six of them still living. She died on the 28th of June, 1879. She was a very affectionate wife and mother, a zealous christian worker, foremost in "labors of love," and her demise created a vacuum in the benevolent circles of this city. An associate of hers in christian and charitable work, speaks of her "as constant in her friendships, unassuming in her manners, a model wife and mother, and a good Samaritan." She was deeply attached to the church of her father (Presbyterian), of which she was long a consistent member.

WILLIAM H. R. ALLISON,

PICTON.

WILLIAM HENRY RICHEY ALLISON, a prominent barrister in the county of Prince Edward, and surrogate judge of the Maritime Court of Ontario, was born near Brockville, on April 17, 1836. His father, Rev. Cyrus R. Allison, a noted Wesleyan minister, was also a native of this Province, preached for many years in the vicinity of the Bay of Quinté, and died at Picton, in 1869. The mother of our subject was Eve Hoover, also a native of Ontario, and the daughter of a United Empire Loyalist. She is still living.

Mr. Allison was educated at Victoria College, Cobourg; studied law with Philip Low, Q.C., of Picton; was called to the Bar at Michaelmas term, 1864, and from that date has been in constant practice in this town. He does business in all the courts, and his standing is second to that of no lawyer in the county. He is well read; prepares his case with great care; is painstaking in all his legal work, and has great influence with a jury, being clear, argumentative, forcible and persuasive. His success at the Bar has been quite note-worthy.

Mr. Allison was in the town council many years; was one of the first directors of the Prince Edward railway, which was opened from Picton to Trenton in 1879; is one of the trustees of the public schools, and was appointed a surrogate judge of the Maritime Court of Ontario in 1879.

His political proclivities are to the Reform side, and at times, during an animated canvass he has done "yeoman's service" for his party on the "stump."

He is an Odd Fellow, being a member of the Grand Lodge of Ontario; and is also a member of the Methodist church of Canada.

In September, 1861, Mr. Allison was united in marriage with Miss Anna M., daughter of John P. Roblin, deceased, late registrar of Prince Edward county, and for many years a member of Parliament, and they have one son, Malcolm Roblin, who is pursuing his studies in the local schools.

The father-in-law of our subject mentioned above, was one of those bold spirits who fought the battle for "Responsible Government" in Parliament, and broke up the so-called "Family Compact." His memory is cherished very sacredly in Picton and the county of Prince Edward.

WILLIAM MOSTYN, M.D.,

ALMONTE.

WILLIAM MOSTYN, late member of the Ontario parliament, and the oldest and leading physician and surgeon in Almonte, is of Welsh descent, the family moving into the county of Roscommon, Ireland, a little more than two centuries ago, and becoming large landed proprietors. Our subject is a son of Thomas and Margaret (Murray) Mostyn, and was born at Elphin, in the county of Roscommon, on the 5th of June, 1836. Before he was a year old, the family emigrated to Canada, and settled in Kingston, where he was educated in the grammar school and the university of Queen's College, receiving the degree of doctor of medicine in 1858. He has held a fellowship in that university.

Dr. Mostyn commenced the practice of his profession at Almonte soon after receiving his diploma, and has continued it up to date, having an extensive ride and doing a lucrative business. His reputation in all branches of the healing art stands well. He is surgeon of the 42d battalion of volunteer infantry; represented Rideau and Bathurst division in the Ontario medical council from 1869 to 1872; was the first reeve of Almonte (1871), resigning after holding that office for three terms; has been a trustee of the local school board for sixteen or seventeen years, and is now its chairman; represented the riding of North Lanark in the third Ontario parliament, and is the author of the game law of 1878, and took a prominent part in all agricultural matters brought before the House. He is a Conservative in politics; in religion, a churchman.

The Doctor has been president of the North Lanark agricultural society since 1867; takes a deep interest in matters pertaining to that society, and has done, and is doing, much to encou-

rage the improvement of the soil and of farming stock. He is noted for his public spirit in enterprises generally, and belongs to the progressive class.

Dr. Mostyn holds a high position in freemasonry, having been deputy district grand master for the Ottawa district in the grand lodge of Canada.

A writer in the *Canadian Illustrated News* for January 4, 1879, states that Dr. Mostyn, "like most old countrymen, is a great admirer of athletic and field sports; that he is president of the Mississippi curling club of Almonte, and has been the donor of several medals for competition." The same writer facetiously adds: "the ladies may be interested in learning that the worthy doctor is one of two surviving members of the Anti-Connubial Club—the only black mark against him."

The doctor is well posted on general as well as professional and political subjects, is a ready and easy converser, and can carry his part well in the social circle.

WILLIAM McGILL, M.D.,

OSHAWA.

THE life history of William McGill, while in many respects very like that of many others, is yet marked by a resolute determination, and will power that entitles it to a most careful consideration. He is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and was born December 20, 1814. His father, George McGill, was a jeweler and watch-maker in the old country, emigrating to Upper Canada when William was a youth, and settling on a farm in the township of Whitby, near where Oshawa now stands. The mother of our subject, before her marriage, was Elizabeth Dick.

Dr. McGill was educated in English at the grammar school at Oshawa, and in the classics privately by the Rev. Dr. Thornton, of this town; studied medicine partly in Canada and partly in the United States, commencing with Dr. George H. Low in 1835; attended two courses of lectures at Willinghly medical college, Ohio, 1837–1839; received the degree of M.D. at McGill medical college in 1848 (after practising six or seven years), and subsequently attended Mott's medical school, New York city. Thirty years ago, very few physicians and surgeons in this part of the Province received so thorough a professional education as Dr. McGill; and his acquirements, experience and skill, placed him in the front rank of his profession. In surgery he excels. He has practised in Oshawa since 1841. At one period he represented "King's and Queen's" in the medical council of the college of physicians and surgeons of Ontario.

Dr. McGill was a member of the first Ontario legislature—1867–1871—and has held a few local offices, such as were forced upon him; but has kept as much as possible out of everything that would interfere with his medical pursuit and studies. Evidently his belief is that the way to success in anything is to stick to it. He owes his high standing in his profession to his

studious habits, and his disposition to plod and persevere, he being a great reader and thinker, as well as experimenter. He is small in stature and large in mind—a very intelligent man on general subjects, making no display of his knowledge, yet an interesting converser.

The Doctor is a member of the Disciple church, an elder of the same, and is regarded as a man of marked purity of character. He has long been a Bible student, and not unfrequently supplies the pulpit on Sunday.

In 1848, Miss Julia Ann Bates, daughter of James Bates, one of the early settlers in Darlington, was joined in matrimony with Dr. McGill, and she died December 22, 1866; they had four children, and three of them are still living. Louisa, the elder daughter, is the wife of Joseph H. McClelland, of Liverpool, township of Pickering; Solomon G. is a law student, and Christina Victoria is with her father.

THOMAS H. WRIGHT,

SANDWICH.

THOMAS HENRY WRIGHT, treasurer of Essex county, was born in Colchester, in the same county, and in the Province of Ontario, on the 19th of July, 1816. His father, Henry Wright, was a native of Pennsylvania, was born in 1786, and was the third son in a family of eight children. He came with his father's family by land route to Detroit, in 1796, and crossed thence into Canada. There being no roads or settlements for most of the distance at that time, the goods and persons of the family were carried on the backs of pack horses. The family is of ancient origin. His paternal grandfather was a native of Kent county, England; and his paternal grandmother, though a native of Pennsylvania, was of German descent, from a family named Klingersmith.

Thomas H. Wright was educated in Colchester, Ontario, and at the high school in Sandwich. His course of instruction included the English branches, the mathematics, and those studies which were calculated to best qualify him for the work of land surveyor and civil engineer. One of his first duties on leaving school was to accompany Colonel Johnson, in a preliminary survey of the route for the Southern Railroad, from Fort Erie to Sandwich, which took place in 1836. He had been accustomed to work on the farm in summers and to attend school in winter; and this life, as in other like cases, had not only developed habits of industry, but had served to develop the bent of his taste, which was strongly mathematical and mechanical. After his first trial with Colonel Johnson, he was employed in the surveys under Captain Wilkinson, of Sandwich, and continued in the work until the rebellion broke out in 1837.

Mr. Wright volunteered as third officer in a troop of cavalry, under Captain Wilkinson as first officer, in the work of putting down the rebellion and repelling the invaders. He partici-

pated in the struggle in which the schooner "Ann" was taken at Amherstburg, and in driving the rebels from Bois Blanc Island.

Mr. Wright returned to the farm in Colchester in the fall of 1842, and until 1846 he continued the pursuits of agriculture with the management of a country store. He then removed his goods to Amherstburg, where he erected a steam grist-mill, which he carried on until 1853, when he sold out. But his services as engineer and surveyor were still in requisition, and up to the year 1859, they were commanded by the Great Western Railway and its branches, or the Southern Railway. Mr. Wright then set out on an expedition on the steamer "Plough Boy," to open a new route on the north shore of Lake Huron and Superior, in connection with the Northern Railway, carrying the first mails sent to the Red River country, now Manitoba.

With a capacity for civil service, and commanding the confidence of all classes of citizens, Mr. Wright has seldom been found out of official position. In 1839 and 1841, he discharged the duties of the Commissariat. In 1862 he was appointed county treasurer for the Essex county, and he has held the office continually from that time to the present.

Mr. Wright has held a membership in the Masonic Society since 1848. In politics, he belongs to the Tory, or Liberal-Conservative party. In religion, he is warmly attached to the Protestant Episcopal Church, having been a member from infancy.

Mr. Wright was married in 1863, to Miss Euphemia Sampson Bell, daughter of Thomas Bell Esq., of the Milltary Engineer Department, Toronto.

Mr. Wright is tall in figure, and has a well developed, muscular frame. He is of a mild and benignant cast of countenance, which, added to a pleasing address and fine social qualities, greatly contributes to his popularity with all classes. No one ever questions his personal integrity, or his fidelity in the discharge of the duties with which he is entrusted. He represents a class of citizens, all too few in number, and who are therefore the more deserving of honorable mention and enduring record—the class distinguished by honor unsullied, and a true manhood.

HON. ROBERT LYON,

OTTAWA.

ROBERT LYON, one of the judges for the county of Carleton, born July 6, 1829, is a son of the late George Lyon, a native of Scotland, an officer in the British army, and one of the founders of the town of Richmond, which was named for the duke of Richmond, then Governor-General of Upper Canada. It was made a military settlement, and Mr. Lyon cut the first tree there when it was decided to start a town. That was a few years before the birth of our subject, who was educated in the common schools of the village of Richmond, and in the

classics, preparatory to legal studies, at Montreal. He read law four years with his brother, George Byron Lyon, at Ottawa, and one year at Toronto, with the late lieutenant-governor, John Crawford, and John Hagarty, now chief justice of the Queen's Bench; was admitted at Toronto in 1851, as an attorney, and in 1853 as a barrister.

Mr. Lyon was elected mayor of the city of Ottawa in 1867, being alderman at the same time, and represented the county of Carleton in the first Parliament after the Confederation (1867), serving the four sessions.

He went on the Bench in 1873. He is a well-read lawyer, and on the Bench is impartial, cool, dignified and popular.

Judge Lyon is a member of the masonic fraternity, though rarely, we believe, attending the meetings of the order. At one time, several years ago, he held the office of district deputy grand master.

He is a member of the Church of England, and finds nothing in "law," so far as we can learn, to conflict with the "prophets."

May 25, 1865, Mary Ann, daughter of the late Archibald Foster, of Ottawa, became the wife of Judge Lyon, and they have had five children, and lost one of them in infancy. The other four are living.

WILLIAM BANNERMAN, M.P.,

RENFREW.

THE subject of this notice, the member of Parliament for South Renfrew, is of full Scotch blood on both sides of the family, being a son of Thomas and Barbara (McCoy) Bannerman, and born in the parish of Kildonan, Sutherlandshire, Scotland, on the 5th of November, 1841. His father was a seafaring man, and after the son had received a fair drill in a parish school, he served an apprenticeship at the same business.

Not caring to continue this precarious aquatic life any longer, in the autumn of 1857, our subject came to Canada West, and for seven years was in a general store owned by his maternal uncle, William McCoy, in the township of McNab, county of Renfrew, which part of the country has been his home from that date.

Since 1865 Mr. Bannerman has been in the lumbering business for himself, with headquarters at Renfrew village, having an extensive trade most of the time until 1879, when, there being a great depression in the lumber market, he temporarily suspended the manufacture of this article.

Mr. Bannerman was reeve of the township of McNab for three years; in the autumn of 1878 was elected to the House of Commons, and at the time of writing this sketch is attending

the second session of the Parliament, which was opened on the 13th of February, 1879. His seat is on the right, he being a Liberal Conservative, and he is rarely out of it during the whole session, being very attentive to business.

Mr. Bannerman is a Royal Arch Mason and an Odd Fellow; an adherent of the Presbyterian church, and a substantial citizen of his riding.

In 1867 he married Miss Isabella Campbell of Egansville, county of Renfrew, and a native of Breadalbane, county of Glengarry, Ontario. They have one child living, and lost one while quite young.

PETER WHITE, M.P.,

PEMBROKE.

PETER WHITE, son of Peter White, senior, was born at Pembroke, county of Renfrew, on the 30th of August, 1838. His father was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, born December 31, 1794; at fourteen years of age went to sea, and during the war with the United States, in 1812-'14, was on a British vessel, fighting on the American lakes, remaining connected with the service until the close of that contest, and then concluding to make his home in this country. He commenced lumbering on the Ottawa river, below where Pembroke now stands, and in 1828 moved to this place and became the founder of the town. He brought his family in a canoe from Bytown, now Ottawa city, a distance of 100 miles, the trip occupying fourteen days. It is now made in less than half as many hours. He was instrumental in getting the first minister and the first school teacher to Pembroke; was for many years a member of the town council, was long connected with the militia, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of the North Renfrew division.

He married Miss Cecilia Thomson, of Napean, and had ten children, four of whom are yet living. He died on the 6th of August, 1878, greatly lamented. He may be called the father of Pembroke, which was originally named Miramichi, and his memory is fondly cherished by all who knew him.

The subject of this sketch, the fourth son of Peter White, senior, received such mental training as an ordinary country school could furnish, up to eleven years of age, he supplementing it, in subsequent years, by acting as his own teacher.

Born and reared in a lumber town, Mr. White early took to that business, and has always followed it. He is of the firm of A. and P. White, his partner being his older brother, Andrew T. White. They are both enterprising men, and during the last decade have averaged about $120,000 a year. They have also a farm of three hundred acres, which they own together, and Andrew T. White gives considerable attention to the breeding of short horn cattle.

Our subject was in the county council of Renfrew from 1870 to 1875; was an unsuccessful candidate for a seat in Parliament, for the riding of North Renfrew, in 1872, and in November 1873; sat for his present seat from the general election, in 1874, until the 14th of September that year, when he was unseated on petition; was returned once more on the 21st of January, 1876, on the sitting member being unseated, and again in September, 1878.

He is a Liberal Conservative, and a steady and firm supporter of the Macdonald Administration. In religion he is an adherent of the Free Presbyterian church.

The wife of Mr. White was Miss Janet Thompson, of Ottawa, they being united in marriage in December, 1877, and have two children.

HON. THOMAS MOSS,

TORONTO.

HON. THOMAS MOSS, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal of Ontario, is the eldest son of the late John Moss, Esq., of Toronto, and was born in Cobourg, this Province, Aug. 20, 1836. He was educated at the Toronto academy, Upper Canada college, and at the Toronto university; at the latter institution he was gold medalist in classics, mathematics and modern languages, and graduated M.A. in 1859. In 1860, on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales, he was presented to His Royal Highness as the most distinguished alumnus of the university. Studied law with Hector Cameron, Q.C., and Hon. Adam Crooks (now Minister of Education), and was called to the Bar in Michaelmas term, 1861; elected a Bencher of the Law Society in 1871, and was afterwards its examiner in equity law; created a Queen's Counsel in 1872; for several years he practised in partnership with the late Hon. Chief Justice Harrison the present Justice Osler, Mr. Chas. Moss and others, the firm being known by the name of Harrison, Osler and Moss. Perhaps the best compliment that can be paid to the legal ability of the firm is to simply mention that the three principal members were all elevated to the Bench; was a member of the Law Reform commission, appointed by the Ontario government, in January, 1872, to enquire into the expediency of amalgamating the courts of common law and chancery. In 1872, Mr. Moss declined the vice-chancellorship of the Court of Chancery. Sat for West Toronto in the House of Commons from December, 1873, up to October 8, 1875, when he accepted the appointment of Justice of the Court of Error and Appeal; November, 1877, he was promoted to his present position to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Hon. W. H. Draper, elsewhere mentioned in this volume. In 1874, Judge Moss was elected vice-chancellor of the university of Toronto, of which institution he had been registrar for some years previously.

Morgan's *Legal Directory* (1878), to which we are indebted for the facts here given, also says that:

"Since his elevation to the Bench, Judge Moss has tried many cases of great public interest; notably the case of Wm. Henry Smith for the murder of Ralph Spence Finlay, at Lambton fall assizes in 1875; of Michael McConnell for the murder of Nelson Mills at the Wentworth spring assizes in 1876; of Wm. Ward for the murder of his wife at the Brampton spring assizes in 1876; and of Mrs. Fradette for the murder of her husband at the Belleville fall assizes same year. All of these parties were convicted, with the exception of Mrs. Fradette, who was acquitted."

In July, 1863, Judge Moss was married to Amy, eldest daughter of the late Justice Sullivan, of Toronto.

HON. PETER GOW,

GUELPH.

ONE of the most prominent men in Guelph, is Peter Gow, many years a member of the Ontario Parliament, at one time in the Provincial Ministry, and now sheriff of the county of Wellington. He is a native of Johnstone, Renfrewshire, Scotland, a son of John Gow, boot and shoe manufacturer, and was born November 20, 1818. The Gows are an old Perthshire family. The mother of our subject was Agnes Ferguson, a native of Argyleshire. He was educated at a private school, and afterwards assisted in his father's business until his departure for Canada.

In 1842 Mr. Gow left the old country, hoping to find a less crowded field for enterprise in Canada; he halted between one and two years in Brockville, and in 1844 settled in Guelph, here building a tannery, keeping a leather store, and buying as well as manufacturing leather, dealing largely in the article until 1868, when he retired from business.

More than twenty years ago he built a woollen mill, and a few years later an oatmeal mill, both on the Speed river, and run by the same power with the tannery. These manufactories he still owns and leases. He has been eminently successful in his several business enterprises, and while placing himself in comfortable circumstances, has done much to augment the capital and growth of the newly made city of Guelph, of which he may well be called one of the fosterers and fathers. In its humbler days, when it was known as a town, he sat for a dozen years or more in its municipal council, and that of the county, being Chief Magistrate two of those years. At the end of his last year of service in that capacity, he was presented by his fellow-members with the following memorial:

At the expiration of your second term of office, the members of the town council cannot permit their official connection with you to cease, without an expression of their sentiments, and a memorial of their regard.

This we do with feelings of no ordinary nature, characterized, as that connection with ourselves, as mayor of the corporation for the last two years, has always been with mutual confidence and esteem, whilst at the

Thomson's *Legal Directory* (1878), to which we are indebted for the facts here given, also say:—

"Since his elevation to the Bench, Judge Moss has tried many cases of great public interest, notably those of Wm. Henry Smith for the murder of Ralph Spence Finlay, at Lakefield, in 1868; of Michael McConnell for the murder of Nelson Mills at the Wentworth spring assizes, in 1870; of Wm. Weed for the murder of his wife at the Brampton spring assizes, in 1871; and of Mrs. Frederick for the murder of her husband, at the Belleville fall assizes, in 1876. All of these parties were convicted, with the exception of Mrs. Frederick, who was acquitted."

In July, 1868, Judge Moss was married to Amy, eldest daughter of the late Justice Sullivan, of Toronto.

[illegible]

O[illegible] many years a member of the [illegible] at one time in the Dominion Ministry, and now sheriff of the county of Wellington. He is a native of Johnstown, Renfrewshire, Scotland, son of John Gow, [illegible] and shoe manufacturer, and was born November 20, 1848. His ancestors are all Scotch-Irish by nationality. The mother of our subject was Agnes Ferguson, a native of Argyleshire. He was educated at a private school, and afterwards assisted in his father's business until his departure for Canada.

In 1872 Mr. Gow left his native country, hoping to find a better opening for a young man in Canada. He landed in Toronto, and spent a year in Brockville, and in 1873 settled in Georgetown, Halton county, keeping both a store and hotel, as well as manufacturing and dealing largely in the articles mentioned, which he retained from business.

Many that [illegible] to be a wealthy man [illegible] mill, [illegible] the Speed [illegible] and [illegible] by the same power with the tannery. The [illegible] factories [illegible] He has been [illegible] suggested in the [illegible] enterprising [illegible] himself in [illegible] circumstances, [illegible] augment the capital [illegible] of which he may be called one of the [illegible] Georgetown. Years hereafter they will [illegible] as a [illegible] for a decade [illegible] of the county, being [illegible] years. [illegible] in our county [illegible] his [illegible] [illegible] council [illegible] and a memorial [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Peter Gow

same time, your courtesy and efficient discharge of the important duties of your office have been approved of by the people of the municipality.

Although about to separate with sentiments of the nature expressed, yet there also remains the agreeable reflection that the talents and qualities which have so cordially commended themselves to our consideration are about to be exercised in a sphere of more enlarged importance in the Legislature of the Province.

And now whilst tendering to you a kindly and cordial leave-taking, we pray you to accept of the accompanying Service of Plate, not as a remuneration of your services, but merely as a slight acknowledgment of their value and of our hearty good-will toward yourself.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, GUELPH, January 20th, A. D., 1868.

HENRY WM. PETERSON, *Deputy-Reeve.*	ALEXANDER THOMPSON.	THOMAS SAYERS.
ROBERT MELVIN, *Reeve.*	P. MCCUNY.	JAMES MASSIE.
RICHARD MITCHELL, *Deputy-Reeve.*	F. W. GALBRAITH.	FRED. J. CHADWICK.
JNO. HARVEY.	T. A. HEFFERNAN.	THOMAS HOLLIDAY.
WILLIAM DAY.		GEORGE S. HEROD.

Probably no city of the younger class in Ontario, is more prosperous than this, and it owes its growth and thrift largely to a few such stirring men as Sheriff Gow, to which office he was appointed in November 1876.

He represented South Wellington in the first Ontario Parliament, 1867-1871; was re-elected by acclamation; became Provincial Secretary in the Blake Administration, in 1871; was again elected by acclamation; retired with Mr. Blake from that Ministry at the end of the following year, but remained in Parliament, and was re-elected a third time by acclamation in 1875; retiring the next year on accepting the shrievalty of the county. His politics are Reform.

Sheriff Gow is a member of Chalmers' Presbyterian church, and has been for several years chairman of the board of managers.

He married in 1857, Mary Maxwell Smith, of Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, by whom he has nine sons and one daughter living.

HON. GEORGE BROWN,

TORONTO.

GEORGE BROWN, Senator, managing director of the *Globe* Printing and Publishing Company, and one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Canada, is a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, where he was born on the 29th of November, 1818. His father was Peter Brown, merchant, of Edinburgh, but later connected with the newspaper publishing business in New York and Toronto, and his mother was the only daughter of George Mackenzie, Esq., of Stornoway, Isle of Lewis. He was educated at the Edinburgh high school and afterwards spent a few years in London. In 1838 he accompanied his father to New York, where they

engaged in the mercantile business. Peter Brown was a man of intelligence and much general information, and in 1842 he commenced the publication of a weekly paper called the *British Chronicle*. This paper he edited for about eighteen months, at the end of which time he brought his family to Toronto, being induced to come hither to establish an organ to represent the Free Church party. Soon after his arrival the Toronto *Banner*, an independent paper of liberal Presbyterian views, was started, Mr. Brown, the elder, being editor, and the subject of this sketch the proprietor. Before leaving New York the former published an able reply to Lester's "Shame and Glory of England," under the title of "Fame and Glory of England Vindicated."

In 1844 the Toronto *Globe*, then as now an organ of the Reform party, was founded, of which Mr. George Brown at once became the political editor. It is almost unnecessary to mention the success of the *Globe* newspaper under his management since. Its name is known and influence felt throughout the Dominion, while abroad it is justly recognized as the representative of Canadian journalism. Through its widely circulated columns, Mr. Brown has probably exerted a greater influence on the growth and development of his adopted country than any other one man. In addition to his journalistic and public duties, he has also interested himself in agriculture and thoroughbred stock-raising at "Bow Park," his farm near Brantford, Ont. In 1864 he founded the *Canada Farmer*, a weekly journal devoted to the farming interests. In 1849 he was appointed, with others, a commissioner to investigate the alleged mismanagement of the Provincial Penitentiary, and their report brought about many changes for the better in the conduct of that institution. He has always taken a warm interest in educational affairs and has been a member of the Senate of Toronto University for several years.

The following brief epitome of Mr. Brown's active political career is an extract from a recent number of the *Parliamentary Companion*:

"Was for many years leader of the Reform party of Upper Canada, and as such called on to form a Government for the late Province of Canada, August 2, 1858, which he succeeded in doing in co-operation with the Hon. A. A. (now Chief Justice) Dorion. Before it was possible for the members of his Administration to be re-elected, the House of Assembly passed a vote of want of confidence. He consequently determined to dissolve Parliament, but the Governor-General (Sir Edmund Head) refused to grant a dissolution, when Mr. Brown and his colleagues resigned. He again entered the Executive Council, 30th June, 1864, as a member of the Administration formed to carry out the scheme of Confederation, being leader of the Reform section, then in a majority in the House, as Mr. Macdonald was leader of the Ontario Conservatives, and Mr. Cartier of the French Canadian Conservatives. Mr. Brown had, in the session of 1864, obtained a select committee to inquire into and report upon such changes in the constitution as might satisfy the just expectations of Western Canada. The committee reported in favor of a Federal system, such as was afterwards established. He resigned 21st of December, 1865, after the Confederation scheme was arranged, though the Imperial Act was not passed, owing to his disapproval of the policy of the Government with reference to a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. Was a member of the Charlottetown Union Conference, 1864; of that at Quebec in the same year, and of the Confederate Council of the British North American Colonies for the negotiation of commercial treaties, that sat in the latter city, September, 1865. Proceeded to England as a delegate on public business, in 1865, and to Washington, March, 1874, on behalf of Canada, and the Empire, as joint plenipotentiary, with Sir Edward Thornton to negotiate with the Government of the United States, a commercial treaty. He declined the Lieut.-Governorship of Ontario, 1875. Sat for Kent in the Canadian Assembly, from the general election

1851 to the general election, 1854; for Lambton from the latter date to the general election 1857, when he was returned for North Oxford and the city of Toronto (elected to sit for Toronto); for South Oxford, from March, 1863, until the Union. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Haldimand, April, 1851; for Toronto East, at the general election in 1861; and for South Ontario, in the House of Commons at the general election in 1867. He was called to the Senate December 16, 1873.

THOMAS H. McKENZIE,

DUNDAS.

AMONG the few men now living in these parts who saw Hamilton and Dundas fifty years ago, is Thomas Howard McKenzie, one of the best posted men on Canadian history in the County of Wentworth. He may, with propriety, be called a walking gazetteer of the county; his recollection of dates as well as events being very full and accurate, and his memory seems to be a thesaurus of almost everything which has occurred in this part of the world for the last half century.

Mr. McKenzie is a native of Fort George, Inverness-shire, Scotland, a son of James and Margaret (Barbour) McKenzie, and dates his birth August 12, 1811. His father was an officer in the Royal Artillery, and the son was educated for the army. In 1830 he came to Canada, and settled at Hamilton, where he was employed as a clerk five years for the late Colin, Ferrie and Co. A little episode in his life occurred at this period, he starting out with a young man and two Indian guides on an expedition to the Pacific coast. From Mackinac they proceeded north-westward, went up the river Kaministiquia, and reaching Rainy Lake, they found the Indians fighting and the cholera raging, and they beat a retreat to Mackinac and thence back to their starting point. Manitoba was just then no place for pale faces to explore.

Two years before starting on this adventure (1832), Mr. McKenzie had been sent to Preston to establish business there for the firm already mentioned, where he purchased the property on which the Doon mill was built under his supervision in 1835, becoming in the same year a member of the firm and remaining with these parties, stationed at Preston, until 1840, when he settled in Dundas.

Here Mr. McKenzie was in the mercantile business until 1867, dealing, meanwhile, largely in wool. He is said to be the first person who paid cash for wool in Upper Canada, and the first person to ship combing wool to the United States, his first invoice being sent to the Sussex Mills, Mass., in 1842. He is still in the business, with his office at Hamilton since 1867, though his home remains in Dundas. He usually ships to the United States from 300,000 to 600,000 pounds a year, but during the civil war he reached 1,200,000, besides his Canadian traffic. For two years he was also in the woollen manufacturing business at Hamburg, county of Waterloo.

In 1877 Mr. McKenzie went to South Africa, purchased about 450,000 pounds of wool;

went round the Cape and up the coast of the Indian ocean, 1,100 miles, and during the trip visited Madeira, Cape de Verd, St. Helena and other islands.

Long prior to this in 1851, he attended the first World's Exposition at London, and served, among his other duties, on the Committee on Austrian and Prussian hardware. At that exposition Dundas blankets took the first prize, and they were afterwards presented to the Queen.

The year after reaching Canada Mr. McKenzie joined the Volunteers, and 1835, there being some trouble between the Indians and the agent at an island in Lake Huron, he went out with a small military force, but no blood was shed. He was in the rebellion from November, 1837, to June 1838, having command of a company, and was wounded in the arm and leg at Pointe à Pellée, and was in the battle at Gallows' Hill, back of Toronto. After the rebellion he organized two or three battalions. He had a hand also in the "Trent affair," 1861, and in the Fenian Raid. He now holds the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Reserve Militia of Wentworth.

Mr. McKenzie was in the town council of Dundas five years and mayor three, and he has been a magistrate since 1835.

The wife of Mr. McKenzie was Miss Sydney Smith, daughter of John Sydney Smith, of Brighton, England, a Surgeon of the 10th Light Dragoons, who accompanied his regiment throughout the Peninsula war. They were married January 30, 1840, and have five children living, and have lost three.

When Mr. McKenzie came to Hamilton in 1830, the place had 653 inhabitants, according to the census taken that year. Including the workmen on the Des Jardins Canal, Dundas was a little larger then. He has lived to see the country fill up, and Hamilton expand into a city of probably 35,000 inhabitants, and enterprising men, like Mr. McKenzie, have had a liberal share in producing this grand exhibit of growth and prosperity.

THOMAS C. KEEFER, M. Inst. C.E., C.M.G.,

OTTAWA.

THOMAS COLTRIN KEEFER, one of the most successful civil engineers, and public writers in Canada, was born at Thorold, near the Falls of Niagara, on the 4th of November, 1821. He is the grandson of a United Empire Loyalist, George Kieffer, an Alsatian Huguenot, who emigrated from France, and settled in the Province of New Jersey, before the American Revolution, where the father of the Canadian family was born a British subject, in 1773. The *emigré* lost his life and property in the cause of the House of Hanover, and in 1790 George Keefer, his son, came to Canada, where he lived until 1858. His son Thomas was educated at Upper Canada college, 1833-1838, and in the latter year commenced the practice of his profession on the Erie Canal. Returning to Canada he was engaged upon the Welland

Canal, where he was the division engineer until 1845, when he was appointed chief engineer of the Ottawa river works. After the successful completion of these works in 1848, the office was abolished, and in 1849 he employed his forced leisure, first, in writing the "Philosophy of Railroads," at the request of the president of the Montreal and Lachine railway company, and, secondly, in winning Lord Elgin's prize for the best essay on "The Influence of the Canals of Canada on her Agriculture." The "Philosophy of Railways" was widely distributed and translated into French, and earned for its author the right to be considered the father of railways in Canada, because its leading idea was, that, while the construction of railways could not be advocated in Canada as a commercial speculation on account of the sparsity of population, and competition of water communication, yet they were indispensable in order to prevent a wholesale emigration to the United States; and they would be so indirectly profitable that it was the duty of the Government and the municipalities to aid to such an extent as would secure their construction.

In 1850 Mr. Keefer re-entered the Government service for a short time in connection with the surveys for the navigation of the rapids of the St. Lawrence above Montreal, as well as of the connection by rail or canal of the St. Lawrence and the St. John rivers, by the route of Lake Temiscouata. The following winter he was sent to Boston to assist the United States Consul, Mr. Andrews, in his first report in relation to a Reciprocity Treaty with Canada. Two years later he was called to New York by Mr. Andrews, who was then engaged with his second report. On the map prepared by Mr. Keefer for this report, the air line, from St. Paul via Sault Ste. Marie to Quebec, is laid down as showing the value of Canadian routes to the north-western States of the Union. Mr. Andrews' report bears acknowledgment, as well as evidence of Mr. Keefer's labors. These reports paved the way to the successful negotiation of the Reciprocity Treaty in 1854.

In 1851 Mr. Keefer was appointed to make the preliminary surveys for the Grand Trunk railway, and for the railway-bridge over the St. Lawrence at Montreal. As the winner of the prize essay, he was named by Lord Elgin, one of the Canadian commissioners for the first International Exhibition, at London, 1851, which he visited. In the same year he gave evidence before Parliament in favor of the gauge of New York and New England as the proper one for Canada, and his views in this respect have been confirmed by the recent abandonment of the Canadian gauge.

In 1846 two eminent American engineers had reported upon the question of bridging the St. Lawrence at Montreal, where the winter display of the power of ice is greatest, and both had selected sites for draw-bridges in the wide water of the Laprairie basin, above the city, which would have required a very long superstructure, and have involved a considerable detour to reach the Portland railway. They considered that any attempt to bridge at the narrower part of the river near the city, would block the river so as to endanger both the bridge and the city.

In his report Mr. Keefer demonstrated that the ice jams were due to the unnecessary breadth of the water-way, and not only chose the narrower site at Point St. Charles, but proposed to shorten the superstructure by half a mile of solid embankment at each end, thus confining the current to the deeper channel, and preventing the grounding of the ice. He also abolished the draw, by raising the bridge over the navigable channel—approaching this with an ascending grade from either shore. The Victoria Bridge has been constructed upon the principles laid down in Mr. Keefer's report, and, as twenty years' experience has proved, without risk to the city or to the bridge.

In his prize essay on the canals of Canada, the author showed that the interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures were inseparable; that our commercial interests, as carriers by the St. Lawrence, would make agricultural protection as unwise as it was unnecessary, while our long winters and the necessity of providing diversified employment for those who would not follow agriculture, required the encouragement of such manufactures as could thrive amongst us.

Mr. Keefer was appointed engineer to the Montreal Harbor Commmissioners in 1853, when the commissioners were engaged in deepening the channel between Montreal and Quebec. He recommended an extension from 16 feet, as proposed, to 20 feet depth, as not only required, but as relatively more economical; the cost of plant and preparation being in many places the chief item of expense.

Mr. Keefer has constructed water works for the cities of Montreal, Hamilton and Ottawa, and has been consulted with respect to those at Quebec, Toronto, Halifax, St. Catharines, London, and Dartmouth (N. S.) He has also filled the position of chief engineer to railways in Upper and Lower Canada, and has been engaged in harbor and bridge engineering in several provinces, and largely as arbitrator, solely, or in conjunction with others, settling important disputes on public works.

In 1861, he advocated the construction of an interior line of railway from Lake Huron to Quebec, chiefly for defensive purposes, and has, since the Fenian raids, urged the construction of the Toronto and Ottawa railway for the same reason. He has frequently pointed out our helplessness (as manifested at the time of the Trent affair and Fenian raids) so long as we are dependent on a single line of railway and that upon the frontier. In 1862, he was again appointed a commissioner to the International Exhibition at London, and visited England in connection with that duty.

Immediately after Canada extinguished the claims of the Hudson Bay Company to the great territory in the north-west, Mr. Keefer, in 1869, commenced a series of letters in the public press, to prove that this step fairly committed us to a Canadian Pacific railway,—although Confederation had not then extended to the Pacific ocean.

In a series of nearly a dozen letters, he pointed out that the expenditure upon the Daw-

son route could never compete with the all rail route of the Northern Pacific railway from Duluth to the Red river—that a continuous railway from Superior was indispensable for this purpose, but even this, he urged, would only be a summer route and could not compete with the all rail, all the year round route from the seaboard, *via* Detroit and Chicago. A continuous railway, therefore, from the Ottawa to the Fertile Belt would alone secure both trade and travel to Canada, and maintain our jurisdiction over the north-west. At Sault Ste. Marie and at the Assiniboine, the Canadian Pacific railway would connect with the American system, and so far be international.

As the Dominion was not in a position to undertake it as a public work, the enterprise must depend upon the lands of the Fertile Belt. If these would not repay the cost, the road was not worth building. The railway was the proper colonization road, and railway lands would sell when and where free grant lands could not be given away without it, while the purchasers of land were more desirable as settlers than a *quasi* pauper emigration imported, at the public expense, to colonize free grant lands. The principle of our assessment law is, that the property benefited shall pay the tax; the lands, therefore, whether by the Government or a company, should be devoted to secure the railway. There was a great principle involved in our proposed march westward from Lake Superior; it was an assertion of Canadian nationality, in the face of the Monroe Doctrine.

There was also an Imperial element in the question, and the same reason, which had induced the Empire to promote the Intercolonial from Halifax to Quebec by a guarantee, applied with greater force to a Pacific railway which would directly connect the naval stations of Halifax and Esquimault through British territory. The Imperial Government knew that a tier of British provinces extending across the continent could not be held together without a railway. The railway engineer should have preceded the land surveyor and the Provincial Cabinet to Red river to show that Canada had something more to offer the *Metis* than a constitution and a tariff.

Whether Confederation was wise or unwise; whether a Pacific railway was financially practicable or not—westward extension of the former without the latter he believed to be impossible.

He did not think it necessary to provide for the Pacific section. If the road to and through the Fertile Belt was secured, British Columbia and the Pacific Ocean commerce should make it a through line.

In February, 1870, Mr. Keefer brought about a convention of municipalities in the Ottawa valley, including the city of Montreal, at which he said that "if Confederation was to be extended across the continent, a continuous railway on Canadian soil was indispensable," and that he "sincerely believed the enterprise they were met to consider, was the beginning of a Canadian Pacific railway," and the following year British Columbia was annexed to the Canadian Confederation on the basis of such a railway.

In 1877, Mr. Keefer was appointed the Executive Commissioner for the Paris Exhibition, and, while in that position, was named a member of the International Jury, for class 66, architecture and engineering. He received the most flattering acknowledgments from both English and French for the successful manner in which he discharged the arduous and important duties committed to him. France showed her appreciation by conferring upon him one of the higher grades of the Legion of Honor.

Mr. Keefer is a member of the "Institution of Civil Engineers," London, and also the "American Society of Civil Engineers," New York.

As is here seen, the brief record of the life of Mr. Keefer is closely interwoven with the history of the internal improvements of Canada. The impress of his mind and hand is upon the grandest enterprises of the country, and his name will be remembered by future generations, as long as canals and railways are in use.

HON. A. McKELLAR,

HAMILTON.

ARCHIBALD McKELLAR was born in February, 1816, within about three miles of Inverary, Argyleshire, Scotland, his parents being named respectively, Peter and Flora (McNab) McKellar. In the spring of 1817, the family emigrated to Canada, landing at Quebec after a nine weeks' voyage across the Atlantic; it then taking as many weeks as it now does days to make the trip. From the old capital they proceeded to western Canada, and finally settled at Aldboro', in the county of Elgin, Ontario. They were amongst the early settlers of that part of the country, and like many others were called on to endure the attending privations of pioneer life. But hardy Scotch families are not easily discouraged by a rugged life, and they prospered in their new home.

The subject of this sketch spent his youth at home, alternately working on his father's farm and attending the common school at Aldboro' until 1834, when he went to Geneva, New York, where he spent about a year. In the fall of 1836, he returned and spent the following year at the grammar school in Niagara, taught by Dr. Whitlaw. This comprised the extent of his school education, as he shortly afterwards married and settled on a farm on the banks of Thames River, in the township of Raleigh, Kent, where he continued for thirteen years, a successful farmer. He, however, was not allowed to confine his attention exclusively to his farm, for from 1842 till 1849, he was a member of the council board for the united counties of Essex, Lambton and Kent, and also reeve of the township of Raleigh in 1846-7-9. From 1849, when

Kent separated from the others, to 1857, he was a member of its county council, and reeve of Chatham during the same period.

From the time of attaining his majority, Mr. McKellar was an interested observer of public events. His first vote was cast in 1841, in favor of a Tory candidate, but never one since. Not giving it much serious thought, he had allowed his surroundings and associations to influence his action. While taking an active part in the campaign, working and speaking in favor of his candidate, he was much impressed by some of the views held by the Reformers, and, as a consequence, after closely studying and comparing the policies and aims of the two parties, he became firmly convinced that the Reform party was in the right, and it ever afterwards received his firm support. In 1857 Mr. McKellar entered Parliament, and for eighteen years was prominently before the public. During that time he passed successfully through eight contests, his return being always bitterly opposed by the Conservatives, who made him a special object of attack, even going so far as to manufacture the most unfounded charges against him, though he never suffered much from their being fired at him. He was first elected to represent Kent in the United Parliament of Ontario and Quebec in 1857, where he remained until Confederation (1867), of which measure he was a supporter. In 1867 the county of Kent was divided into two ridings, and Mr. McKellar was elected to the Ontario Parliament from Bothwell, the eastern Riding of Kent, which he continued to represent until 1875, when he resigned to accept his present office. During this time he was one of the prominent figures in political life, and a man of decided ability. In 1871 he was appointed a member of the Executive Council, and was returned by acclamation on accepting office. From this time till April, 1874, Mr. McKellar was Minister of Agriculture and Commissioner of Public Works. Retaining the former office until he resigned, he also became Provincial Secretary when Mr. Fraser took charge of the Public Works Department, and held the offices of Minister of Agriculture, and Provincial Secretary till he resigned in 1875. He originated and carried through the Drainage Bill, perfecting it by subsequent legislation, before leaving the Government. This was a measure of great benefit and importance, especially to the farmers, and has been the means of reclaiming more than half a million acres of otherwise almost useless lands, and Mr. McKellar deservedly received much credit for it.

In 1875 he was appointed Sheriff of Wentworth county, and has satisfactorily discharged the duties of that office since August 1st of that year.

After his retirement from public life, the following address and presentation were tendered him by friends in his old constituency, in recognition of his public services:

"To the Hon. Archibald McKellar, Sheriff for the County of Wentworth, and late Provincial Secretary of Ontario:

"Sir,—The events of the past nineteen years, during which you have been the representative of the county of Kent in the old Parliament of Canada, and since Confederation, of the county of Bothwell and the East Rid-

ing of Kent in the Legislature of Ontario, are among the most important in the history of the Province and Dominion.

"Among those deserving particular mention are the complete establishment of our free and non-sectarian school system: The final settlement of the Clergy Reserve question, and the placing of all religious bodies upon the same footing in the eye of the law: The long, arduous, and successful struggle against the domination of the whole country by corrupt statesmen, backed by powerful railway and sectional interests, culminating in the Act of Confederation and the control by each Province of all its local affairs and its just share of public money, and in Ontario the Government of the Province through one legislative body: The enactment of laws for the suppression of corrupt practices at parliamentary and municipal elections: The extension of the suffrage, and voting by ballot: Laws for the encouragement of immigration, and the settlement, upon the free grant and homestead system, of our unoccupied wild lands: The provincial aid towards the railways of Ontario: The distribution of the surplus revenue among the municipalities, and the just and equitable settlement of the question of municipal indebtedness: And the establishment of agricultural institutions, such as provincial, county, and township fairs, and an agricultural college.

"Among the blessings we have derived from the political events here enumerated are, a rigid economy in the public expenditure of provincial money, a wide diffusion of an educated, intelligent, liberal and enterprising spirit among all classes of the community,—religious, political, commercial and social.

"There has come, too, the rapid growth of a truly national feeling among the people, and the name of Canada is no longer looked upon abroad as the title of a mere colony, or a term of reproach; but the name of a new nation in which all feel a just and honorable pride. It is admitted on all hands that whilst united with the Empire we are not solely dependent upon it. Our countrymen everywhere have the hopes, aspirations, and anticipations of a free and unrestrained people, with the characteristics of a new nationality.

"With the great events above enumerated your name has been intimately connected, both in their accomplishment and the realization of their benefits. Your course, since first elected, has been consistent, and you have your reward in the universal satisfaction shown by all parties; and your constituents in this county feel an honorable pride in having sustained you and the great cause of Reform against the most malevolent opposition.

"In presenting you with this small token, the gift of your constituents, they desire to express to you not only their approval and appreciation of your past political life, but the high esteem in which you are personally held by them as a consistent, constant, and earnest advocate of their political rights, and as a personal friend. They sincerely hope that in your retirement from the political arena both yourself and Mrs. McKellar may be long spared to enjoy the rewards and pleasures of a more private life, but at the same time a life attended by great responsibilities and cares, in which we hope you will always merit the approbation and esteem of your countrymen, and that the blessings of an all-wise Providence may always attend you."

The address was signed by Dr. Jacob Smith, Luther Carpenter, Arch. McDiarmid, Henry Westland, James McKinlay, Dr. James Samson, Isaac Swartout, J. P. McKinlay, and James Grant, the committee of management. The present consisted of a massive gold watch and guard, valued at $300. The case of the watch was beautifully chased, and bore upon its interior the following inscription:—"Presented to Hon. A. McKellar by a number of his friends, on his retiring from public life. Sept. 8, 1875."

The demonstration was held at Ridgetown under the auspices of the Reform Association. In connection with this event, the following letter, addressed to the secretary by the Minister of Justice, explains itself:

"OTTAWA, Sept. 3.—*Dear Sir*,—I regret that public business will prevent my presence at the demonstration at Ridgetown in honor of Mr. McKellar. The old and intimate personal and political associations between your honored guest and myself would have made it very grateful to my feelings to be with you on such an occasion, and to express, however inadequately, my strong sense of Mr. McKellar's great worth and many virtues, as well as the warm feeling of affection with which he has inspired me. Wishing every success to your gathering, and all good fortune to your guest, I am faithfully yours, EDWARD BLAKE."

We have only space for an extract from a similar letter received from the Hon. A. Mackenzie, Premier:

"There are few men in Canada, who have rendered such zealous service to the public as Mr. McKellar. I have had the pleasure personally of co-operating with him in public affairs for a quarter of a century, and I probably know Mr. McKellar better than any other man in Canada,—an intimacy which has led to the highest appreciation of, and admiration for, his unselfish zeal on behalf of his country."

Further comment than this on his public life would be superfluous.

Sheriff McKellar is connected with the Presbyterian church, and has always been from principle abstemious in his habits, never having used either tobacco or strong drink.

He was first married at Niagara, in 1836, to Lucy McNabb, who died in 1857. In May, 1875, he married Mrs. Kate Mercer, daughter of Judge Powell, of Toronto. He has three sons and three daughters living, the eldest son being Registrar of Kent, and the other two farming at the old homestead.

MILES O'REILLY, Q.C.,

HAMILTON.

THIS gentleman is of Irish extraction, but was born near Niagara Falls, on the 18th of May, 1806. He was chiefly educated at the Niagara Grammar School, there being no colleges or universities in the country at that early day. He commenced the study of the law with the late John Breakenridge, in the old town of Niagara, then the commercial rival of Little York (now Toronto), and at an early period the capital of Upper Canada. On the death of Mr. Breakenridge, in 1828, Mr. O'Reilly went to Toronto, and completed his legal education in the office of the late Messrs. Baldwin and Son; and was called to the Bar in June, 1830. He is consequently now the oldest practising barrister in Ontario. He very soon acquired a very extensive practice, and became the leading counsel on the Niagara and London circuits. He was always a staunch Loyalist; and as one of the "men of Gore" (as they were then called), he took part in the battle of Vinegar Hill, near Toronto, on the 7th of December, 1837; and at the trial in the following spring, of the 106 prisoners confined in the Hamilton gaol, charged with high treason, Mr. O'Reilly, unaided and alone, defended the whole of them. That was a very exciting period in the history of Upper Canada. The prisoners were tried before that excellent Judge, the late Chief Justice Macaulay, sitting under a special commission; and the late Chief Justice Draper, and Sir A. N. MacNab prosecuted for the Crown. As public feeling (so soon after the rebellion) was still very bitter, and the prosecutions conducted with great ability and zeal, it was considered a very remarkable circumstance that not one of the prisoners was convicted of the higher offence: some of them would undoubtedly have been promptly executed if they had been convicted. The result of these trials, which occupied over two months called forth at the close of the court a most elaborate compliment from the learned judge upon Mr. O'Reilly's conduct and learning, and placed him in the front rank of his brethren of that

day. Mr. O'Reilly describes many thrilling and interesting incidents connected with these trials, the witnesses to which (or most of them) have now passed away. On the 7th of February, 1837, he was appointed judge of the district court of the district of Gore, which then embraced the counties of Wentworth, Halton and Brant, and portions of Waterloo, Wellington and Haldimand. That office, however, did not until 1841 interfere with his practice in the higher courts, which he continued to pursue in the meantime with great success. He resigned the judgeship, however, near the close of 1853, and returned to the Bar, taking charge, for a time, of the legal department of the Great Western Railway Company, whose affairs at that time were somewhat embarrassed, and which Mr. O'Reilly was largely instrumental in bringing back to their subsequent prosperous and satisfactory condition.

As a judge, Mr. O'Reilly was extremely popular; and it is still not uncommon to hear the remark from the older inhabitants that he had the happy faculty of convincing and satisfying both the contending parties. He was appointed Queen's Counsel in October, 1856, and one of the Masters in Chancery in September, 1871; the business of this latter office soon increased to such an extent that he has been forced practically to withdraw from active practice at the Bar.

JOHN HENRY WILSON, M.D.,

ST. THOMAS.

JOHN HENRY WILSON has been for many years one of the best known men in the county of Elgin. He was born near the city of Ottawa on the 14th of February, 1833. His father, the late Jeremiah Wilson, was a native of Vermont. His grandfather was an United Empire Loyalist, and a veteran of the American Revolutionary War.

In 1835 the family removed to the township of Westminster, county of Middlesex. The homestead is on the London and Port Stanley Road, and in one of the richest farming districts of the Province. Here young Henry attended the common school, and being an apt and bright pupil he made rapid progress in his studies. His father had resolved on giving a medical education to two other sons—Jesse and Jeremiah, who are now practising in Michigan—and he cherished the wish that Henry would enter the ministry. To that end he proposed to give him a thorough collegiate education in Arts and Theology. But the boy was father of the man; he had a will as well as an ambition of his own, and the generous offer was declined. He taught school for several years in Elgin and Middlesex with excellent success, having, as soon as his own means would allow him, taken a full course of drill at the Provincial Normal School. He resolved to study medicine, and leaving the school-room he attended lectures in Toronto and New York, graduating at the latter place in 1857, and at the former in 1858. After teaching

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As a judge, Mr. Reilly was extremely popular and [illegible] remar[illegible] both t[illegible] the M[illegible] to suc[illegible] the B[illegible]

JOHN HENRY WILSON, M.D.,

ST. THOMAS.

JOHN HENRY WILSON has be[illegible] of the city of Ottawa on the [illegible] of February 1[illegible] father [illegible] Emp[illegible]

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J. H. Wilson

the Anatomy class for two years in Toronto, Dr. Wilson, in 1860, located at St. Thomas, where his skill and abilities soon won for him not only a lucrative practice, but an abiding professional reputation.

The Doctor possesses in a high degree several of the qualifications indispensable to success in the healing art. Perception, judgment, courage and self-possession, joined to an intimate knowledge of the theory and practice of Medicine, fit him to do the right thing at the right moment; and, without the slightest disposition to harshness, he never pauses to adopt heroic treatment the moment that its necessity becomes apparent. With him the saving of life is the first and all-important consideration. In acute diseases especially he is very skilful, and it has often been said of him that his patient is out of danger before many another good physician has made his diagnosis.

But while engaged in the active pursuit of his profession Dr. Wilson has found time to attend to other affairs. He has always taken a keen interest in politics, and has for eight years —from 1871 to 1879—represented the East Riding of Elgin in the Ontario Legislature. He is a Liberal of advanced views, and during his two Parliamentary terms was one of the most useful members of the House. While a strong party man he is also a thoroughly independent one, and he always enjoyed the fullest respect and confidence of the two Premiers of his time, Messrs. Blake and Mowat. The Doctor also keeps a watchful eye on municipal and educational affairs, and in every matter connected with the growth and well-being of his town he may be relied upon to exercise his best judgment in favor of economy and progress. In private life he is held in the highest regard by those who know him best; he is a safe counsellor and a trusty friend; a man of strong and positive opinions, and both able and ready to defend them whenever or wherever the occasion calls for it.

On the 3rd of May, 1869, Dr. Wilson married Amelia, daughter of the late George Ryerson Williams, of Toledo, Ohio. She is a lady of much intelligence and culture.

DAVID S. BOWLBY, M.D.,

BERLIN.

DAVID SOVEREIGN BOWLBY, the leading physician and surgeon in Berlin, is a son of Adam Bowlby, whose sketch appears in this volume, and Elizabeth, *née* Sovereign, and was born in Townsend, county of Norfolk, September 5, 1826. He received his literary education in Upper Canada College and the University of Toronto; studied his profession at first in the Toronto School of Medicine, and then in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York city, receiving the degree of M.D. at the former institution in 1852, and at the

latter in 1853. He is one of the most thoroughly educated men in the medical profession in the county.

Dr. Bowlby practised a few months in Paris, county of Brant, and in October, 1853, settled in Berlin, being the longest in the practice of any man now here, and having an excellent reputation, both professional and personal.

Dr. Bowlby was in the town council for some years, and resigned to accept the office of jail surgeon, which he still holds, and has held for many years. He has been a member of what is now called the high school board nearly as long as he has resided here, and is chairman of the same. He is president of the Berlin Rifle Association, and of the Reform Association of the county of Waterloo, being decidedly radical in his political views.

His religious connection is with the Church of England. He has held the office of warden of St. John's church, Berlin; has been a lay delegate to the synod, and is a man of solid character. The wife of Dr. Bowlby was Martha Esther Murphy, of Montreal, married July 7, 1856. They have five children.

HON. J. SANDFIELD MACDONALD,

CORNWALL.

DESCENDED from an old Highland family which had early settled in Glengarry, Ontario, John Sandfield Macdonald was born at St. Raphael's, December 12, 1812. A sketch of his younger brother, Hon. D. A. Macdonald, Lieut.-Governor, appears on another page in this volume. The younger days of the subject of this sketch were tinged with a spice of romance. Early chafing under the restraints of paternal control, he made several ineffectual attempts to escape from home. Finally, after a brief experience in merchandising, he was induced, by a lawyer who had become interested in him, to begin the study of law. Having but limited education, he was told that by hard study he might be able to prepare himself in three years to pass the Law Society as student-at-law. In 1832, he entered the school at Cornwall, Ont., taught by Dr. Urquhart, and so diligently did he apply himself, that at the end of two years he was ahead of all his school-fellows. Early in 1835, only a little more than two years after he had entered school, he passed the Law Society, and was articled to the Hon. Archibald McLean, then a practising barrister at Cornwall, in whose office he remained about two years and a half. He then entered the office of the late Chief Justice Draper, with whom he finished his legal studies in 1840; practised as an attorney at Cornwall for a few months; was called to the Bar in June, 1840, and speedily built up a large and lucrative practice which he continued to retain and add to during his life. Although Mr. Macdonald achieved a high position as a lawyer of great ability, his name is more intimately associated with his reputation as

a Loyal Canadian statesman. During his long and active public career, he rendered such eminent service to his country as fairly entitles him to a high place in the record of her honored dead. He was first elected to Parliament after the Union in March, 1841, and continued to represent his native county in the House of Assembly until 1857, being many times elected without opposition; in 1857, he was returned for Cornwall, his younger brother, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, being returned for the county of Glengarry, and continued to sit for Cornwall until his death in 1872. In 1849 he was appointed Solicitor-General in the Baldwin-Lafontaine government, holding that office until that administration was dissolved in 1851. In 1852 was elected Speaker in Quebec, and held that position until the dissolution in 1854; and in 1858 he became Attorney-General in the Brown-Dorion government. In March, 1862, upon the defeat of the Macdonald-Cartier government, he was called upon to form a new administration, holding the position of Attorney-General until March, 1864, when with his colleagues he resigned office. In 1867 he was elected to the first legislature for the Province of Ontario under Confederation, and was shortly thereafter entrusted by General Stisted, the first Governor of Ontario, with the formation of the Government. Although he had opposed the Confederation of the Provinces as an act of the Executive, without the people being consulted, yet he determined, as soon as it had become *un fait accompli*, to do all in his power to assist in the working and development of the scheme. Recognising the fact that Confederation had been brought about by the combined assent of the Conservatives and a large majority of the Reformers, he decided that the Conservatives should have a share in the first Government, and accordingly he formed a Coalition Ministry, consisting of two Reformers besides himself, and two Conservatives. With this Cabinet he framed all the laws and system for the administration of the Province, and though he was ever ready to make ample provision for the unfortunates bereft of reason, and for the general development of the country, he was scrupulously careful to keep the expenditure far below the revenue. So well did he succeed in carrying out his policy of economy that, when he went out of office in December, 1871, he left a surplus of $3,000,000 in the treasury. His policy of economy was not the outgrowth of parsimonious instincts, but was based upon the conviction that the revenue of the Province would not always be so large, and it was therefore necessary to husband its resources and provide for the future. The wisdom of his policy is more appreciated now than it was whilst he was in power. To recapitulate the legislative Acts and important measures for which Canada is indebted to Mr. Macdonald, would occupy far more space than is available here. Indeed a complete biography of his active life would fill a volume. Although he was devoted to the Liberal cause, he was not an extreme Reformer, and, on that account, he never had the support of the *Globe* newspaper. It was, therefore, with a view of inaugurating a moderate tone in politics that he took a leading part in the organization of the *Mail* newspaper, which, shortly after the death of Mr. Macdonald, deviated from the intentions of the promoters, and became

the mouth-piece of the Conservative party. Mr. Macdonald was never very strong in body, but his indomitable will and extraordinary vitality sustained him until June 1, 1872, when, after a lingering illness of nearly eighteen months, he died at "Ivy Hall," his residence at Cornwall. In private life Mr. Macdonald was exceedingly agreeable and entertaining, and lavishly hospitable.

In 1840 he was married to a lady from Louisiana, the daughter of the Hon. George Waggoman, United States Senator; she, with six children, two sons and four daughters, survived him. His remains are interred at St. Andrew's, a small village in the centre of the Scotch portion of the community, whose allegiance to him was unswerving. A large granite monument, erected by some of his friends and admirers, adorns his grave. Besides Lieutenant-Governor Macdonald, another brother, Mr. A. F. Macdonald, represented Cornwall in the House of Commons from 1873 to 1878, so that it may be truly said that no other family in Canada had produced so many prominent politicians.

LIEUT.-COL. JOHN M. GIBSON,

HAMILTON.

JOHN MORISON GIBSON, Member of the Provincial Parliament of Ontario, representing the city of Hamilton, is son of the late William Gibson, of the township of Toronto, farmer, who came to this country in 1827, from Glamis, Forfarshire, Scotland, and who married Mary Sinclair, whose family belong to the township of Nelson, in the county of Halton, and cousin of the late David Gibson, of Yonge Street, near Toronto, who formerly represented North York in the old Parliament of Canada, and who was prominently associated with W. Lyon Mackenzie in the troubles of 1837.

He was born on the 1st of January, 1842, in the township of Toronto, county of York, and was educated at the Central School in Hamilton, and University College, Toronto, taking at the latter institution the degree of B.A. in 1863, carrying off Prince's Prize of that year, together with medals in Classics and Modern Languages, and the prize in Oriental Languages.

He commenced the study of Law, at Hamilton, in the office of Burton, Sadleir and Bruce, and was called to the Bar in Michaelmas term, 1867; entered the law course at the University of Toronto, taking Scholarships in his course, and the Gold Medal of the Faculty on receiving the degree of LL.B. Since being called to the Bar, he has been in successful practice, and has been for twelve years past a member of the extensive law firm of Mackelcan, Gibson and Bell, of Hamilton. Mr. Gibson has been a member of the Board of Education of Hamilton for many years, during two of which he was chairman.

When under the University Act of 1873, the Senate of that institution became, in part, an

elective body, he was elected by his fellow graduates, and at the end of his term of five years, in 1878, was re-elected.

Since 1860 he has been an active member of the volunteer force, having joined at that time the University Rifle Corps on its original organization. Afterwards he joined the 13th Battalion of Hamilton, to which corps he still belongs, having served in the various ranks of Private, Corporal, Ensign, Lieutenant, Captain and Major, and attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He has frequently performed frontier and camp service, and was with his regiment at Ridgeway in 1866. He holds a first class military school certificate, and is thus well qualified both by experience and education for his position in the militia force. Colonel Gibson enjoys a very high reputation as a marksman, having for about ten years past selected rifle shooting as his summer relaxation. He has been at Wimbledon three times, in the Canadian teams of 1874, 1875, and 1879, winning prizes on each occasion. In 1879 he achieved the highest honor which has yet fallen to a Canadian Rifleman, by winning the Prince of Wales' Prize (a badge and £100), and taking a high place in the prize lists in several other matches. He also had the honor of standing at the he l of the Canadian team in the competition for the Rajah of Kolopore's Cup; was also a member in the team from Canada in the great Centennial small-bore competition of 1876, at Creedmore, in which teams from Scotland, Ireland, Australia, the United States and Canada took part.

In politics Col. Gibson has always been an ardent Reformer, and, for many years, occupied the onerous position of Secretary of the Reform Association of Hamilton, and displayed great energy and zeal in the various political contests of 1867, 1872, 1873, 1874 and 1878. On the appointment of James M. Williams, Esq. to the Registrarship of Wentworth, and his consequent retirement from the Local House, Mr. Gibson was chosen by the Reform party to contest Hamilton for the Legislative Assembly, and after a very keen and exciting contest, carried the city by sixty-two majority over his opponent, Hugh Murray, Esq. The city of Hamilton was a centre of interest during this election, being visited at different times by Hon. O. Mowat, Hon. A. S. Hardy, and Hon. E. Blake, on the Reform side; and Sir Charles Tupper, Messrs Plumb, Costigan, and other lights of the Conservative party, on the other side.

Our subject was first married on the 26th of October, 1869, to Emily Annie, daughter of the late Ralph Birrell, merchant, of London, Ont., she dying June 3rd, 1874; and, again on the 26th September, 1876, to Caroline Hope, daughter of Hon. Adam Hope, of Hamilton, who also died October 9th, 1877.

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