



W. W. Wright

BIOGRAPHIES.

WILLIAM WHYTE.

One of the best known railway men of the entire Dominion is Mr. William Whyte, second vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with headquarters at Winnipeg. He is a native of Charleston, Scotland, born September 15, 1843, and is a son of William Whyte, who for many years followed the occupation of a coal merchant at that place.

Mr. Whyte received his education in the public schools of Charleston, leaving school at the age of seventeen, at which time he secured a position as junior clerk in the office of the factor of Lord Elgin's estate, which position he filled for two years. His first experience in railway work was in May, 1862, when he accepted the position as station agent on the West of Fife Railway, with which company he remained for one year, and in 1863 came to Canada. Here for twenty years he was identified with the Grand Trunk Railway, and in that time raised from the position of brakeman to that of superintendent. This rise in position was through no favoritism and did not come by sudden leaps, but by a steady climbing upward. For eight months he worked as brakeman, for two years as freight clerk at Cobourg, Ontario, for five months as freight clerk at Toronto, for one year as foreman of the freight department at Toronto, for one year as yardmaster at Toronto, for two years as conductor, for six months as night station agent at Toronto, for three and three-quarter years as station master at Stratford, for six years as station master and freight and passenger agent at London, Ontario, and about a year as freight agent at Toronto. In the year 1881 he was appointed assistant superintendent of the central division of the Grand Trunk Railway from Kingston to Stratford, including the Galt and Waterloo branches.

In April, 1883, he left the Grand Trunk Railway to become general

superintendent of the Credit Valley Railway. In the course of that year the Credit Valley became a part of the Canadian Pacific Railway system, and from October to the following May he was general superintendent of the O. & Q. division. In May Mr. Whyte was made general superintendent of all lines in Ontario west of Smith's Falls. In May, 1885, the eastern division reaching to Quebec was added to his superintendency. In 1886 Mr. Whyte was made general superintendent of the western division with headquarters at Winnipeg, and after a long and full ten years' work he was made general manager of all lines and branches from Lake Superior to the Pacific coast. In 1901 he was advanced to the position of assistant to the president, and relieved from all routine work in order to look after the extension of the system in the west. With these objects in view Mr. Whyte made a trip through Russia over the nearly completed Trans-Siberian Railway, and upon returning to Canada pointed out how Canadian trade with Russia might be extended. In 1904 Mr. Whyte was made second vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with complete charge of all the company's affairs between Lake Superior and the Pacific Ocean.

In 1879 Mr. Whyte married Miss Jane Scott, a daughter of Adam Scott, of Toronto, and to them five children have been born. Mr. Whyte is a member of the Masonic order and of the Presbyterian church.

R. J. WHITLA.

As a representative of the wholesale interests of the city of Winnipeg Mr. R. J. Whitla, the subject of this sketch, occupies an enviable position in business and social circles of the province. He is a native of Ireland, and was born at Monaghan, Ulster Province, but immigrated to New York when a very young man. After a brief stay in that city he became convinced that Canada offered a better field for his efforts than the United States, and he accordingly removed to Toronto. Here for two years he remained, subsequently locating in Ottawa, where he went into business on his own account. Shortly afterwards he moved to the Upper Ottawa, where he opened up business at Arnprior, and by energy and close application to business built up an immense retail business, at that time one of the best in the entire Dominion. After remaining for nine years in Arnprior, Mr.

Whitla in 1878 decided to come to Manitoba, and landing in Winnipeg in the early part of that year he at once opened a wholesale and retail business on Main street near McDermott avenue. The establishment was called "The One-price House," and from the start was a most successful venture. In 1882 the business had grown to such proportions that Mr. Whitla sold out the retail section and devoted his entire time and energies into the development of the wholesale business, the result being that to-day he conducts one of the largest establishments devoted to wholesale dry goods in the entire Dominion. The trade of the house of R. J. Whitla reaches throughout the entire western portion of Canada, and the reputation of the house stands second to none in the entire Dominion. Mr. D. K. Elliot, who has been the junior partner of the concern, has been associated with him in the upbuilding of this magnificent trade, and his business ability has done much to place the firm on its present footing.

While the different departments of his enormous business occupy most of Mr. Whitla's time, he still finds time to devote to other matters concerning the upbuilding of the city, and it is not only in the world of commerce that Mr. Whitla is recognized as a prominent citizen. He has done great service—and a service that will keep his memory alive in Manitoba for all time—in the upbuilding of the Y.M.C.A. The magnificent building which the Association owns on Portage avenue is largely a monument to Mr. Whitla's energy and self-sacrificing efforts, and as a great business man he occupies a unique position in the city.

Mr. Whitla also takes a great interest in the field of sport, and his greatest enjoyment is in the open field with his gun and dog, and in this as in his business affairs he is always successful.

In a review of the prominent business men of the Province of Manitoba Mr. Whitla certainly deserves a leading place.

HON. REDMOND PALEN ROBLIN.

Hon. Redmond Palen Roblin, premier, minister of agriculture and railway commissioner in the government of Manitoba, is a native of Prince Edward county, Ontario, and was born on February 15, 1853, in the town-

ship of Sophiasburg. His parents are of German origin and his ancestors have been for many years identified with public life in Canada.

Mr. Roblin was educated at Albert College, Belleville, Ontario, and in 1880 moved to Manitoba and located at Carman. Here he carried on mercantile pursuits, and at the present time, in addition to his public duties, he is also interested in farming, being one of the leaders of that branch of industry in the province. He also started in a general mercantile business at Carman in connection with his farming pursuits.

Mr. Roblin first entered into public affairs as a school trustee of the Carman district, being subsequently elected for five years as reeve and for two years as warden of the county of Dufferin. He unsuccessfully contested the riding of Dufferin for the legislature of Manitoba in 1886, and was returned in a bye-election in 1889. Mr. Roblin was originally identified with the Liberal party, but became dissatisfied with the railway and trade policy of that party and entered the ranks of the Liberal-Conservatives, of which he is now the Provincial head. He became the leader of that party while it was in opposition, representing the riding of Woodlands. At the general elections of 1899 the Liberal government, headed by Hon. Thomas Greenway, was defeated at the polls and Hon. Hugh John Macdonald was called upon to form a ministry. On the retirement of Mr. Macdonald in October, 1900, Mr. Roblin was called upon to lead and re-organize the administration. He was re-elected by his constituents, and has since successfully conducted the affairs of the province. One radical move that was made was the securing control in the public interests of the Northern Pacific Railway, which had been leased to the Canadian Northern Railway to form part of the proposed transcontinental route as a rival of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is the aim of this policy to secure to the farmers and mercantile community protection against excessive freight charges and thus solve a burning issue in Manitoba, the transportation problem.

Mr. Roblin was married on September 13, 1875, to Miss Adelaide Demill, and resides at the present time on Garry street, Winnipeg.

HON. ROBERT ROGERS.

Manitoba has been particularly fortunate in the type of men who in the early days decided to cast in their lot with this great western province, and have devoted their lives and best efforts to the advancement and up-building of a new country, and to-day the boundless prairie with its eager life, rich with the cultivated fruits of nature, and the products of art and peace speak the memorial of their early and self-denying services. Eminent for ability and high effectual service among the members of the legislature stands the Honorable Robert Rogers. He is one of those whose success we might say, whose influence and power are the fruits of his early industry, and a close study of the conditions and requirements of a rapidly growing commonwealth.

Mr. Rogers was born on the 2nd of March, 1864, in the county of Argenteuil, of Quebec. He is the son of the late Col. George and Dora (Moore) Rogers, who were both natives of the north of Ireland and came to Canada when they were young people early in the last century. His father was for many years engaged in general mercantile business at Argenteuil, and for thirty years prior to his death held the position of warden in the Argenteuil jail. He was also identified with military affairs of the Province of Quebec, being colonel of the Eleventh Battalion Argenteuil Rangers. He died in 1884, his wife having passed away in 1871.

Up to his seventeenth year Robert Roger's time was spent in acquiring an education which would fit him for the battle he was to fight in after life. He was educated primarily in the public schools of his native town, and at La Chute Academy, then after a thorough course in the high schools and business college of Montreal he came to Manitoba, arriving in the fall of 1881. He located at Clearwater, where he was identified in mercantile pursuits up to 1900, two years of this time being spent in the mining camps at Rat Portage.

In 1886 and in 1892 he unsuccessfully contested with the Hon. Thomas Greenway for the constituency of Mountain for the local house. In 1896 he was the candidate for the House of Commons and was defeated. In 1899 at the general election he was returned as member for the local legislature,

and was sworn in Minister of Public Works. In 1903 he was re-elected by acclamation and received the same portfolio. He was president of the Provincial Conservative Association of Manitoba from 1891 to 1898, inclusive.

The year 1888 witnessed his marriage with Miss Aurelia Regina, a daughter of Charles W. Widmeyer, of Ontario. They have one son, Robert George.

Mr. Rogers is a member of the Masonic order, and both he and his wife are members of the Church of England. He is a brother of Canon George Rogers and Dr. William Rogers, the latter a practicing physician of Winnipeg.

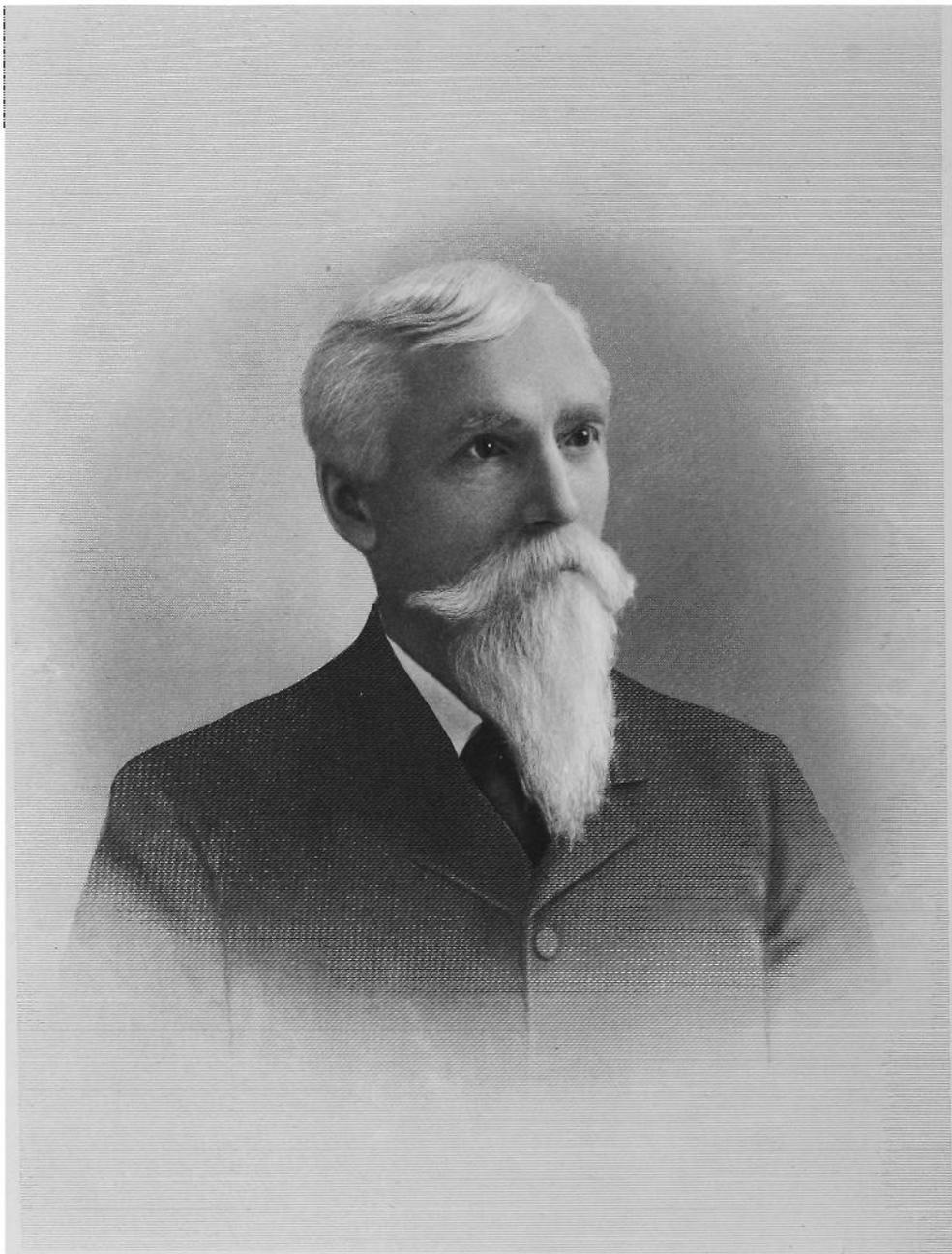
HON. JOHN HUME AGNEW.

Equally prominent in the public affairs and legal profession of Manitoba is Mr. John Hume Agnew, M.P.P., of Winnipeg, Manitoba. Although a resident of the west since his twelfth year Mr. Agnew is a native of Prince Albert, Ontario county, Ontario, where he was born October 18, 1863.

He is the eldest son of the late Dr. Niven and Jane Somerville (Ross) Agnew, who were respectively natives of Scotland and England, and were among the early settlers of Ontario. His father was a practicing physician and surgeon in Toronto up to 1879, when he moved with his family to Winnipeg. He followed his profession in the province up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1905, and was for many years one of its leading practitioners.

John Hume Agnew received his education at Upper Canada College, Toronto. Deciding to adopt the profession of law, he entered as a student the law office of J. A. M. Aikins, and after passing his final examinations was called to the bar in October, 1884. Shortly afterwards he moved to Virden, taking up his profession there, which he practiced up to the time he entered public life.

At the election of July, 1903, he was returned as member for Virden in the Provincial parliament, and in March, 1904, had the honor of being appointed Provincial treasurer, which office he has filled with credit not only to himself, but to his party. Mr. Agnew has also been identified with



Wm. Scott

the municipal affairs and government of his adopted town, he having served two years as a member of the town council of Virden, and for twelve years as school trustee and secretary-treasurer of the Virden school district.

Mr. Agnew was married on the 26th of June, 1888, to Miss Anna M. Dickson, a daughter of the late Robert Dickson. They have a family of four children: Anna Stella, Margaret Louise, Cecil Hume and Laura Millicent. Both Mr. and Mrs. Agnew take an active part in church affairs and are members of the Church of England, Mr. Agnew being a delegate to all the synods of the church in the Dominion.

COLONEL THOMAS SCOTT.

Colonel Thomas Scott was born February 16, 1841, in the town of Perth, Lanark county, Ontario. His parents were Thomas and Margaret (Thompson) Scott, and were both natives of Ireland, being born in the county of Armagh. They emigrated to Canada when they were young people and were among the pioneers of Lanark county, settling there in 1836. His father was a farmer and died there in 1842, his mother's death having occurred in 1900, at the advanced age of eighty-five.

Thomas Scott was the youngest of the family of four children and after the death of his father the family moved to Perth where he attended the public and grammar schools up to his fourteenth year, when he laid aside his books. He then apprenticed to learn the printer's trade, and followed the same up to 1861, when he established the Perth Expositor, of which he was editor and proprietor up to 1872. For the past forty-five years he has been identified in military affairs, his first military experience being in 1860 when he volunteered for service during the "Trent Affair" with rank of ensign. During the Fenian Raid into Canada in 1866 he was in command of the Perth Infantry, serving five months on the frontier. In May, 1870, when the Dominion government sent out the first Red River Expedition, under Sir Garnet Wolseley, now Lord Wolseley, Colonel Scott was in command of a company of Ontario Rifles, which arrived at Fort Garry after the escape of Riel. In December of the same year he returned to his home in Ontario, going by way of St. Paul, the trip from Fort Garry to that point taking seventeen days. Owing to the anticipated raid in 1871

the government decided to send reinforcements to the garrison at Fort Garry. Colonel Scott was appointed in command of the troops, which was known as the Second Red River Expedition. Leaving Collingwood on the 22nd of October the command, after a very hard trip and a march of one hundred and ten miles from Northwest Angle, in which the men suffered from the intense cold and exposure, they arrived at Fort Garry, November 18 of the same year. November, 1874, witnessed his retirement from military service, when he at once entered local politics and contested the constituency of Selkirk with the Hon. R. A. Davis, and was defeated by thirteen votes. He served as a member of the first council of Winnipeg, being elected to represent the South Ward in 1874. In 1877 he was elected mayor of the city of Winnipeg, and in the election of 1878 he was again elected to that office by acclamation. At the general election in 1878 he was returned a member of local legislature, in which he held his seat until its dissolution in the fall of 1879, and at the general election of the same year was again returned a member for the local house. In 1880 he resigned his seat to contest the county of Selkirk for the Dominion House with Donald A. Smith, now Lord Strathcona, who had been unseated, and was elected by a majority of one hundred and sixty-nine votes. In 1882, at the general elections for the Dominion House, he defeated his two opponents, Colonel Osborne Smith and E. G. Conklin.

In 1885 while attending the session at Ottawa he was requested by Sir A. P. Caron, Minister of the Militia, to raise a regiment for service to quell the Riel Rebellion in Manitoba, and in thirteen days had raised and fully equipped what was known as the Ninety-fifth Manitoba Grenadiers, which remained in service at Fort Qu'Appelle until that trouble was brought to an end.

In 1887 he retired from politics and accepted the office of collector of customs at the port of Winnipeg, which position he is ably filling at the present time.

Colonel Scott was happily married in 1863 to Miss Margaret Kellock, a daughter of the late Robert Kellock, of Perth, Ontario. Six children were born to them, namely: Thomas H. (deceased), being the eldest; Fred, Robert, John, Max and Mabel. Robert Kellock, who after four years in

the Royal Military College at Kingston, was appointed lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, and has served in India, Egypt and five years in South Africa. He is now in the Army Ordinance Department, being stationed at Woolwich, England.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HENRY NORLANDE RUTTAN.

Colonel Henry Norlande Ruttan was born at Cobourg, Ontario, May 21, 1848. He is a son of Henry Jones and Margaret (Pringle) Ruttan, who were both natives of Canada. His father's people were United Empire Loyalists, who followed the British flag into Canada, settling in Northumberland early in the last century. His father was for many years editor and proprietor of the Cobourg Star and one of the early residents of that city. He was educated in the grammar school of his native town, and after having completed his studies at that institution at the early age of eighteen years he entered the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway in the chief engineer's department, where he remained until 1869, when he was employed by the Canadian government on the engineering staff of the Intercolonial Railway, there serving until 1874. In the same year he was transferred to the Canadian Pacific Railway, and for the two years following was in charge of a locating party operating between Edmonton and the summit of the Rocky Mountains. From 1877 to 1880 he served as contractor's engineer on construction work between Winnipeg and Lake of the Woods. Retiring from railway engineering in 1885 he was appointed city engineer of Winnipeg, which office he is ably filling at the present time.

Colonel Ruttan married in 1882 Miss Andrina Barberie, a daughter of Andrew Barberie, of Dalhousie, New Brunswick. They have five children: Louise, Henry Andrew, Charles Millage, Frances Norlande and John Douglas.

Colonel Ruttan is a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, London, the American Society of Civil Engineers, New York, and the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, Montreal. In fraternal circles he affiliates with the Masonic order. The family are members of All Saints' Episcopal church.

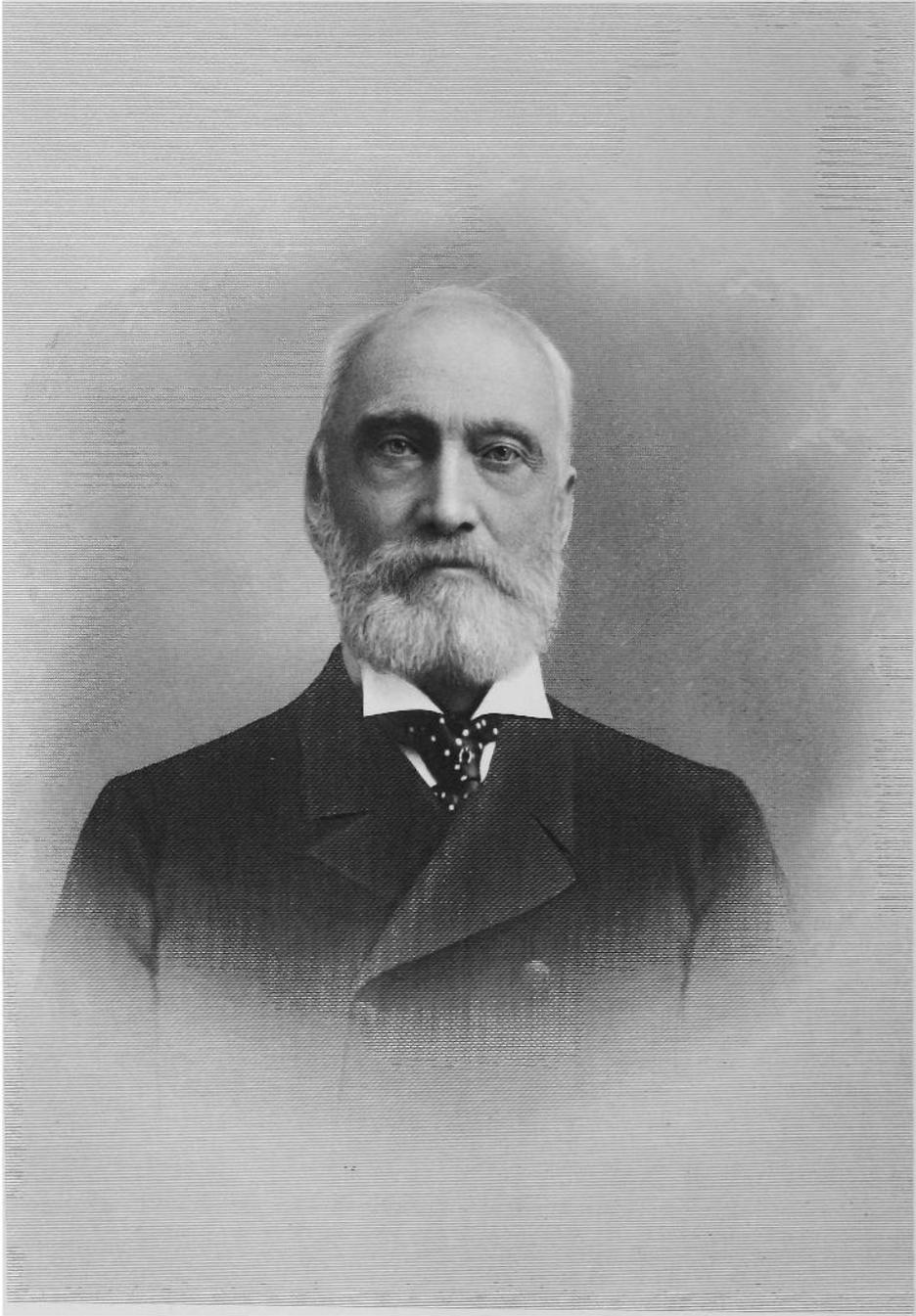
Colonel Ruttan's military record dates back to 1867, when he served

in No. 1 Company, Fortieth Battalion, during the Fenian raid into Canada. On the formation of the Ninetieth Battalion of Winnipeg Rifles, he was gazetted captain of the Company B. He served during the Riel rebellion of 1885 under General Middleton and was in command of the Ninetieth Battalion, Winnipeg Rifles, from 1895 to 1900, when he was placed on the list of Reserve of Officers.

STEWART MULVEY.

Prominent in educational affairs in the Province of Manitoba is Major Stewart Mulvey. He was born in county Sligo, Ireland, in 1834, his parents being Henry and Barbara (McGee) Mulvey, both natives of the Emerald Isle. In 1856 he accompanied his parents to Canada, making their home in Hamilton, Ontario. His primary education was received at Killala, county of Mayo, and at the Normal School, Dublin. From 1850 to 1856 he taught school in several places in his native country. Upon the invitation of Dr. Edgerton Ryerson, the chief superintendent of education for the Province of Ontario, whom he met while attending the Normal School at Dublin, he came to Hamilton, Ontario, and after teaching school near there for a short time removed to Haldimand county on the Grand river, where he was identified in educational affairs and teaching school for the next fourteen years. He organized the Haldimand County Teachers' Association, of which he was president for nearly seven years.

When the Dominion government sent out the first Red river expedition in 1870, under Colonel Garnet Wolseley, he was tendered the office of ensign, which he accepted, and in August of the same year witnessed the arrival of that expedition at Fort Garry. In 1871, when the force was disbanded, he was invited by a committee of Winnipeg citizens to remain and take charge of a newspaper office devoted to the interests of the Canadian and English speaking people in Manitoba and the west, as at that time the French element was predominant. After taking charge of the News Letter Office he issued a paper called *The Liberal*, which he conducted for the ensuing three years. In 1873 he organized the Inland Revenue Department of the province, remaining in charge of the same until 1882. When the electoral district of Selkirk was formed in that year he was a candidate



Samuel Laiche

for the House of Commons, but was defeated by his opponent, Hugh Sutherland. During the North-West Rebellion of 1885 he served as major of the Ninety-fifth Manitoba Grenadiers, under Colonel Thomas Scott.

He served the city of Winnipeg as alderman from 1883 until 1889, and in the last named year was a candidate for the office of mayor, but was defeated by a small majority.

Since 1871 he has been closely identified with local and provincial educational affairs, having served as a member of the Provincial Board of Education for eleven years, and as secretary of the City Board of School Trustees up to the present time with the exception of a few years. In 1892 he ran for the municipality of Morris as an independent, supporting national schools, but was defeated, but in the election of 1896 was elected and served a term of four years, being defeated for re-election in 1899 owing to his absence in California. Major Mulvey has always been an active advocate of national and secular schools.

In 1856 he married Rebecca Gilmore, of Sligo county, Ireland, who is now deceased. By this union there were six children: William Robert, of St. Paul; John H., principal of Norquay School, of Winnipeg; Stuart; Winnifred, wife of J. L. Wells, of Winnipeg; Frank, deceased; and Walter, living at home. His second marriage occurred in 1900, Mrs. Jenny H. Rich, of Los Angeles, California, becoming his wife. She was the widow of the late J. W. Rich, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway.

HON. DAVID LAIRD.

Hon. David Laird, P.C., commissioner of Indian affairs for Manitoba and the North-West Territories, was born March 12, 1833, at New Glasgow, Prince Edward Island. His parents were the late Hon. Alexander and Janet (Orr) Laird, who emigrated to Prince Edward Island in 1819, where the father took up farming and was identified with the early history of that province. For some years he was a member of the local legislative assembly. He died in 1873.

David Laird spent his boyhood days on the farm of his father. He was educated at the village school of his native place, the Central Academy of Charlottetown, and at the Presbyterian College at Truro, Nova Scotia.

Completing his studies at the age of twenty-six, he entered the field of journalism and began the publication of a semi-religious weekly paper, which is now *The Patriot of Charlottetown*, and for many years has been the organ of the Liberal party and is published daily. In 1871 he was elected a member of the legislature for Belfast, and in the following year joined Mr. Haythorne's administration, and later accompanied him to Ottawa to negotiate terms for the entrance of the Island into Confederation. In 1873 he was elected a member of the House of Commons of his native province, shortly after which receiving portfolio of Minister of the Interior, which office he held up to 1876. In the fall of the same year he was appointed lieutenant-governor of the North-West Territories, and after ably filling that office for the succeeding five years he returned to Prince Edward Island, where he again assumed control of the *Patriot*, which he continued to edit until 1898. In that year he again returned to the west, having been appointed Indian commissioner for Manitoba and the North-West Territories, which office he is ably filling at the present time.

In 1864 he married Miss Mary Louisa Owen, a daughter of the late Thomas Owen, who was for many years postmaster-general for Prince Edward Island. Mrs. Laird died in July, 1895. Four sons and two daughters were born to them: David Rennie, manager of Bank of Nova Scotia at Vancouver, British Columbia; Mary, wife of John A. Mathieson, of Charlottetown, who is leader of the opposition in the local legislature of Prince Edward Island; Arthur Gordon, B.A. and gold medalist in classics, which he received in 1889 as graduate from the Dalhousie University, afterward taking a post graduate course at Cornell University, New York, with the degree of Ph.D. in 1891, now assistant professor of Greek at Madison State University, of Wisconsin; William C., James Harold and Louise.

Mr. Laird is an elder in the Presbyterian church and commissioner to the assembly.

HON. DAVID HENRY McFADDEN.

The subject of this sketch, Hon. David Henry McFadden, is provincial secretary and municipal commissioner, and is one of the best known men in Manitoba. He was born February 17, 1856, at Peterboro, Ontario, and is

a son of William and Alice McFadden, both of whom are natives of Ireland, the father from the county of Vermanah, and the mother (nee Miss Handbridge) from the county of Armagh. They came to Ontario about 1834, where the father engaged in farming, also serving with the Loyalists during the troublous times of 1837-38 and being with the troops at Queenstown Heights.

Mr. McFadden was educated at the public schools of Bruce county, to which district the family had moved when he was but eight years of age, and subsequently attended and graduated from the Ontario Veterinary College at Toronto. In 1880 the family removed to the west, and the subject of this sketch settled in Emerson, where he assumed the practice of his profession as a veterinary surgeon, and in 1884 was appointed government quarantine inspector, which position he occupied up to 1897. He was first elected a member of the local legislature in 1892, and has been re-elected continually up to the present time. Under the administration of Hon. Hugh John Macdonald he was called to the ministry and given the portfolios of minister of public works and provincial secretary. On the resignation of Hon. Mr. Macdonald, who was succeeded by Hon. R. P. Roblin, and additional members being added to the Cabinet, Mr. McFadden was retained as provincial secretary and municipal commissioner, which offices he still holds.

In 1895 Mr. McFadden married Miss Emma Storey, a native of Lindsay, Ontario, and a daughter of Thomas Storey. They have six children living: Edna Ida, Gladys, Mary Emma, William Johnston, Allan Thomas and Bernice Louise.

In fraternal affairs Mr. McFadden has always taken a keen and lively interest. He is a member of the Masonic craft, and is a past deputy district grand master; in the Loyal Orange order he has served in many offices, and is past grand master of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba. He is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Foresters and Ancient Order of United Workmen.

PETER CAMPBELL McINTYRE.

The popular postmaster of Winnipeg, Manitoba, is Mr. Peter Campbell McIntyre, the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Lanark county, Ontario, and was born near the town of Perth on February 5, 1854. He is a son of Hugh and Janet (Campbell) McIntyre, the father a native of Perthshire, Scotland, and the mother a native of Canada. His parents settled in Lanark county in the early thirties, where they for many years followed agricultural pursuits.

Mr. McIntyre's educational advantages were derived at the Balerson public school and at the High School at Perth, Ontario. He left school at the age of seventeen and immediately began teaching, which occupation he continued for eight years, until 1880. In 1878 he came to Manitoba, locating in Winnipeg, where he taught school for two years, in 1879 and 1880. He then engaged in the printing business, which he continued up to 1900, at which time he was appointed postmaster, which position he is now filling to the satisfaction of all concerned.

In November, 1882, Mr. McIntyre married Miss Emily Kerr, a daughter of James Kerr, a native of New Brunswick, and one of the early settlers of Winnipeg.

Mr. McIntyre has been a member of the Public School Board of Winnipeg for ten years, during five years of which he was Chairman of the Board. He has also served as a member of the legislature of Manitoba, being elected on the Liberal ticket and serving from 1892 to 1900. Mr. McIntyre is a member of the Presbyterian church and has always taken an active and leading part in church affairs.

JAMES T. GORDON.

The subject of this sketch, James T. Gordon, is the president of Gordon, Ironsides & Fares, Limited, one of the largest packing houses west of the Great Lakes. He is a native of Tweed, Ontario, and was born December 25, 1859. He is a son of John and Sarah (Elliott) Gordon, both of whom are natives of the north of Ireland and who settled in Canada in 1845. The

father followed agricultural pursuits, and at present both parents are living on the old homestead in Ontario.

Mr. Gordon was raised on the home farm and attended the public school of Tweed, but at the age of eighteen left school and worked on the farm until he arrived at the age of twenty, and in 1879 came to Manitoba, where he entered the employ of Dick, Banning & Company, lumber merchants of Winnipeg. For three years he was identified with this institution, and then engaged in the lumber business on his own account, which business was continued up to 1885, at which time he sold his interests to his partner, Mr. R. Ironsides. He then located at Pilot Mound, Manitoba, and up to 1893 was engaged in the lumber, cattle and wheat business at this point. He then returned to Winnipeg, at which time the present firm of Gordon, Ironsides & Fares Company, Limited, was organized. The institution has branches at Fort William, Port Arthur, Kenora, Rainy River, Sudbury, Soo and Montreal.

In 1900 Mr. Gordon was elected a member of the local legislature for South Winnipeg by acclamation, and re-elected in 1902. In 1885 he married Miss Mearle Baldwin, a daughter of Joseph Baldwin, of York county, Ontario. They are the parents of two children, Charles and Cook. In 1904 Mr. Gordon served as president of the Dominion Exposition at Winnipeg, and has been a director of the Exposition Company since 1889. In addition to his other business he is president of the Standard Trust Company and is a director in the Great West Permanent Loan Company of Winnipeg. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic order.

JOHN LESLIE.

The largest retail furniture establishment in the Dominion of Canada is conducted by Mr. John Leslie, the subject of this sketch. He is a native of White Hill Parish, of Colvend Kirkcudbright, Scotland. He was born August 16, 1852, being the son of Thomas and Mary (Wilson) Leslie, the father a native of Dumfrieshire and the mother of Kirkcudbright, Scotland. The family moved to Canada in 1857 and settled in Prescott, Ontario, where for two years the father carried on the business of merchant tailoring, afterwards moving to Spencerville, where he also was engaged in business,

and eventually settling in Cummingsville, county of Halton and then to Wingham and to Listowel, Ontario, where he now resides.

Mr. Leslie was educated at the common schools of Kilbride, Halton county, Ontario, and afterwards served his apprenticeship at the carriage-makers' trade at Milton, Ontario. In April, 1880, he came to Winnipeg, where he engaged in the furniture business, which he has continued up to the present time. The stock carried by Mr. Leslie is the largest and finest in the Dominion of Canada and controls the highest class trade in the province. He is one of the best known and most popular men in the business fraternity of the province, and has acquired an enviable reputation for honesty and upright methods in his business.

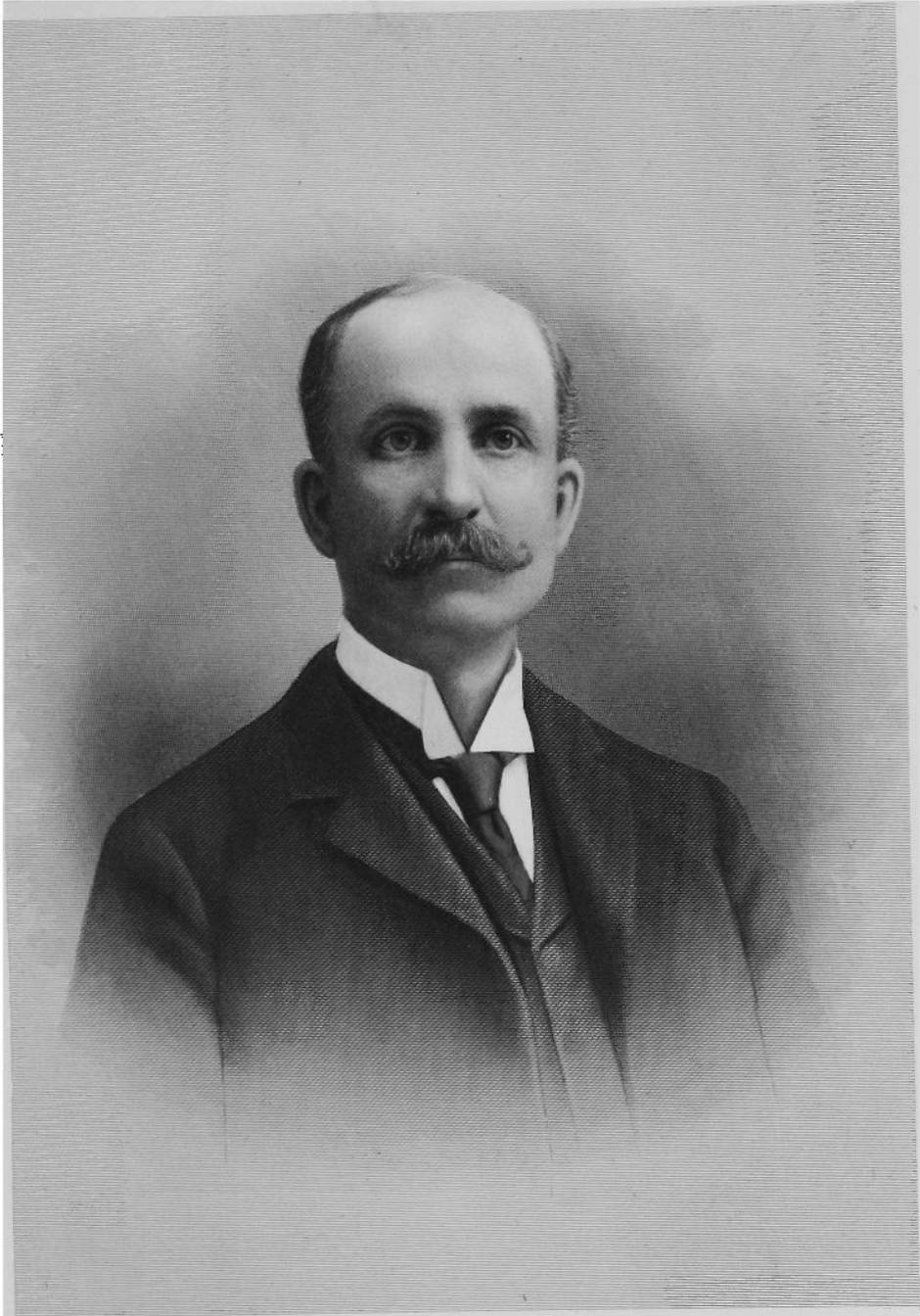
On December 27, 1882, Mr. Leslie married Miss Phœbe Andrews, of Milton, Ontario. They are the parents of two children, Jessie and Louise.

In fraternal circles Mr. Leslie affiliates with the Masonic order and is past grand master of the order in Manitoba, and is grand second principal of the Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch-Masons of Canada. He has attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite.

Mr. Leslie is a member of Knox church and is one of its board of managers. He is also one of the board of management of Manitoba College.

THEODORE ARTHUR BURROWS.

Theodore Arthur Burrows, member of the Dominion House from Dauphin, is a native of Ottawa, Ontario, and was born August 15, 1857. He is a son of Henry J. and Sarah (Sparks) Burrows, both natives of Ottawa. Mr. Burrows is a grandson of Captain John Burrows of the Royal Engineers, who came from England in 1809 and was the first settler on the present site of Ottawa, also patentee of the farm which is now known as the "Sparks Estate" in Ottawa, the public lands in those days being owned by the Imperial government and known as "Ordinance" lands. This was, of course, before Confederation. Mr. Burrow's father was the first white child born in the city of Hull, opposite Ottawa. He died in 1862, being killed in a railway accident. Of the seven children three survive, as follows: Augusta, wife of James E. Bettes; Elizabeth, wife of Hon. Clifford Sifton, M.P., and the subject of this sketch.



Theo A. Bennett
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Mr. Burrows was educated at the Ottawa public and high schools, and finished his education at Manitoba College. He came to Winnipeg in June, 1875, on a survey with William Ogilvie, later governor of the Yukon. This survey was in the Riding Mountain and Dauphin country. Afterwards Mr. Burrows was the first local member for the Manitoba legislature from Dauphin from 1892 to 1903. In 1904 he was elected a member of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada. After completing his studies at Manitoba College he entered the law office of A. W. Burrows, his uncle, with whom he remained until 1878. He then engaged in the saw-milling and lumber business at the mouth of Winnipeg river at Lake Winnipeg, and carried on operations at different points on Lake Winnipeg until 1885. He subsequently became interested in the Dauphin country. He was largely instrumental in getting the Canadian Northern Railway built into the Dauphin country, and was land commissioner of that company from 1897 to 1904. At the present time he is one of the largest manufacturers of spruce lumber in the North-West, having mills at Grand View, Garland and Pine River, which cut an average of fifteen million feet of lumber in a year.

In 1889 Mr. Burrows married Miss Georgia K. Creasor, daughter of the late D. A. Creasor, K.C., of Owen Sound. They are the parents of one son, Theodore Arthur, Jr.

Fraternally Mr. Burrows is affiliated with the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while both he and Mrs. Burrows are valued members of Grace Methodist church.

HON. DAVID MARR WALKER.

Hon. David Marr Walker was born in Woodhouse, Norfolk county, October 3, 1835. He is a son of the late Solomon and Sarah (Osborne) Walker. Both his parents were descended from United Empire Loyalists who followed the British flag into Canada, taking up land on the shores of Lake Erie, at Long Point district, now known as Port Reyrse, and were among the earliest settlers of western Ontario who followed agricultural pursuits. His father died in 1881, and the death of his mother occurred in 1885. David Marr Walker was reared to man's estate on his father's farm.

He was educated at the public schools of Norfolk county and the University of Toronto. Having chosen law as a profession, he entered Osgoode Hall, where he was a graduate in 1860, receiving the degree of barrister and solicitor. Returning to his native county he practiced his profession in Simcoe up to 1870. In that year he came to Manitoba as a lieutenant in the Ontario Rifles, under command of Colonel Garnet Wolseley, now Lord Wolseley, in the First Red river expedition, sent out by the Dominion Government to quell the Riel insurrection. He remained on that force until the command was relieved by a second expedition in 1871.

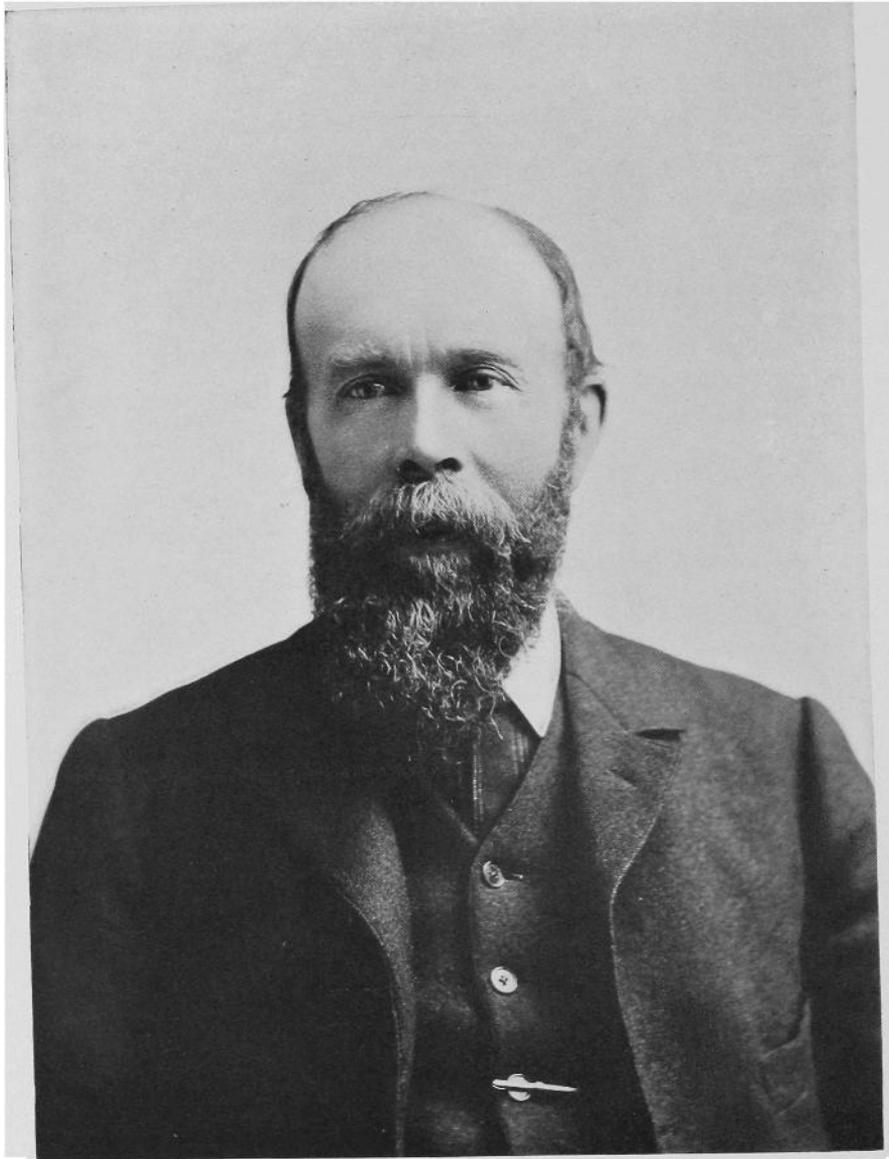
Realizing the immense possibilities of the Canadian west, and foreseeing a great future for this province, he decided to remain, and immediately took up the practice of his profession, which he followed until 1882. In that year he was appointed judge of the county courts for the western judicial district, being transferred to Winnipeg in 1893. In 1878 he was elected a member of the local legislature, entering the government as attorney-general, which office he ably filled up to 1882. Judge Walker has not only been identified with the legal and judicial affairs of the province, but has always taken a keen interest in the municipal affairs of Winnipeg, having taken an active part both before and after the city of Winnipeg was incorporated. He served as the first city solicitor for the city of Winnipeg from 1874 to 1878.

His marriage occurred in 1856, when he was united with Miss Anna Bella Anderson, a daughter of John Anderson, who was also a pioneer of his native county of Norfolk. His son Geoffrey H. Walker is now prothonotary of the King's Bench of the Province of Manitoba.

Judge Walker is a member of the Masonic order, and is a charter member of Prince Rupert's Lodge, No. 1, established 1870. He was also principal of the first chapter established in Manitoba. Both the Judge and Mrs. Walker are members of the Church of England.

HON. ROBERT HILL MYERS.

Hon. Robert Hill Myers, judge of the county court of Winnipeg, was born in Oxford county, Ontario, on the 30th of March, 1856. His parents were the late Robert and Margaret (Hill) Myers. His father's birthplace



John McRechie

was Leeds, Yorkshire, while his mother's was Aberdeen, Scotland and they were early settlers of Oxford county. His mother died at Ingersoll in 1861. In 1864 the father with his family of two sons and two daughters removed to Stratford, Ontario, and was one of the pioneers of that place. At the time of his death, which occurred in 1891, he was one of Stratford's most prominent citizens and men of affairs, being possessed of extensive landed and real estate interests there.

Robert Hill Myers is indebted to the public schools and Collegiate Institute of Stratford for his early education. After completing his studies in Stratford he decided to adopt the profession of law and entered Osgoode Hall, Toronto, where he graduated in 1880 as barrister and solicitor. The following year in December witnessed his arrival in Winnipeg and Brandon, where for a short time he practiced his profession. He then moved to Minnedosa, Manitoba, where he made his home and practiced law for the ensuing twenty-one years, building up an extensive and lucrative practice.

In the general election of 1892 as the Liberal candidate he was returned for the constituency of Minnedosa in the Legislative Assembly and continued to sit for that division until January, 1903, at which time he was appointed judge of the county court at Winnipeg, which judicial office he has held up to the present time.

Judge Myers was married in 1885 to Miss Annie McLeod, of Woodstock, Ontario. She is a daughter of the late James McLeod of that place, who was one of the pioneers of Oxford county. They have two children, Robert and Zeta, both of whom are attending college.

He is a past grand master of both the Masons and Odd Fellows, a member of the board of managers for Manitoba College and also of the Senate, member of the University Committee on the Cecil Rhodes Scholarship, member of Augustine Presbyterian church and of the Manitoba and St. Charles Country Clubs.

JOHN McKECHNIE.

John McKechnie, the subject of this sketch, is president of the Vulcan Iron Works, the largest foundry west of the Great Lakes in Canada. He was born August 14, 1844, near Loch Lomond, Scotland, and is a son of

Stephen and Margaret (Duncan) McKechnie, both natives of Scotland, and of old Scotch ancestry. The family moved to Ontario in the spring of 1854, and there the father engaged in farming in Bruce county. He is still living at the advanced age of ninety-three, his wife having died in 1902. The family consisted of seven children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest. He was educated in the public schools of Glasgow, and after coming to Ontario, at the public schools in Paris, Ontario. Up to the age of eighteen he remained on the home farm, and after spending one year in the United States he returned to Canada and served his apprenticeship to a millwright, which trade he followed both in Canada and the United States up to 1872, at which time he came to Manitoba and located at Winnipeg. His first work in the province was in the saw mill of W. J. McCauley, and in the fall of the same year he was employed as engineer in Joseph Lemay's flour mill, which position he occupied until the spring of 1874. He then started a foundry on his own account. This was the first foundry established in the North-West, and was a nucleus to the present business, which since 1884 has been known as the Vulcan Iron Company. It is the largest in Canada west of the Great Lakes, and employes over two hundred men.

In 1874 Mr. McKechnie married Miss Catherine McGregor, a native of Glengarry county, Ontario. They have four children: Jennie, the wife of H. H. Coulter, a barrister of Virden, Manitoba; Margaret, the wife of Claude Isbister, a barrister of McGregor, Manitoba; and Catherine and Mary, at home.

Mr. McKechnie has served as a school trustee for eight years, up to 1903. He is a member of St. Andrew's Society, and also of Knox church, and in the latter has been for many years one of its board of managers. For thirty years he has been prominently identified with the Masonic order, being one of the early members of Prince Rupert Lodge, No. 1, of Winnipeg. He has served as treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba for the past twenty-one years and is to-day the oldest office holder of the Grand Lodge to hold any position continuously for this length of time. He is also a member of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, of which he has the honor to be a member of the thirty-third degree since 1894, and is the deputy of the supreme council for Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

JOHN ARBUTHNOT.

John Arbuthnot, ex-mayor of Winnipeg and a prominent business man, is one of the best known citizens of the province of his adoption. He was born January 7, 1861, at St. Catharines, Ontario, and is a son of John and Mary (Connors) Arbuthnot, both of whom are natives of Ireland of Scotch descent, and who settled in St. Catharines in the early fifties, the father being a farmer by occupation and still continues in St. Catharines.

Mr. Arbuthnot was raised on the home farm and educated at the public schools of St. Catharines, and also at the Collegiate Institute of that place. At twenty years of age he left home and started with John Ross on construction work on the Canadian Pacific Railway on Lake Superior, he having charge of the railway supplies at Nipegon the first year. For two years he was employed by the Canadian Pacific Road, and from 1884 to 1888 was engaged in contracting on different portions of construction work for other railways. In 1890 he came to Winnipeg, where he became connected with the Western Lumber Company at Rat Portage, and was identified with this company for two years. On April 2, 1892, he engaged in the lumber business on his own account at Winnipeg, in which business he has since continued at the original site, corner of Princess and Logan streets. In 1896 and 1897 Mr. Arbuthnot served as alderman, and in 1897 was chairman of the Board of Works. In 1898 and 1899 he was chairman of the Parks Board, and in 1901, 1902 and 1903 served as mayor of the city. In civic affairs Mr. Arbuthnot takes an active interest, and since 1900 has been a member of the Industrial Exposition Board.

In 1886 Mr. Arbuthnot married Miss Agnes Savage, who was born in the Province of Quebec, and is a daughter of William Savage, of England, who is of United Empire Loyalist stock, his forefathers settling in Quebec about 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Arbuthnot are the parents of two children: Barbara Ross and John William.

In fraternal circles Mr. Arbuthnot takes an active interest, and is affiliated with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Independent Order of Foresters, and Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a staunch Conservative in politics.

THOMAS WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Thomas William Taylor, ex-mayor of Winnipeg and at present member of the local legislature, is a native of Portsmouth, England, his birth having occurred on the 6th of September, 1853. He is a son of Sergeant Major James Taylor of the Ninety-third Southerland Highlanders, a native of Caithness, Scotland, and Abigail (Peel) Taylor, who was a daughter of a well-known manufacturer of Hillsboro, Ireland. It was during the time that his father was stationed at Anglesay Barracks, Portsmouth, England, that Mr. Taylor was born, but three years later the family removed to London, Ontario, where the subject of this sketch received his education at the common schools, and at an early date was apprenticed to the art of book binding. He first entered an establishment in his own town, and later pursued the work in Cincinnati, finally graduating as a master of the art in Toronto.

In 1877 Mr. Taylor came to Winnipeg, where he at once started business as a bookbinder, and introduced the first ruling machine ever seen in the North-West. From a small beginning the Taylor bindery has grown to its present proportions, and an immense business is transacted, the product of the plant being sent to all portions of the Dominion from the Great Lakes to the Pacific Ocean. The T. W. Taylor Company, Limited, was incorporated in 1901 as a joint stock company, with Mr. Taylor as president.

In municipal affairs Mr. Taylor has always taken an active interest, and in 1889 was elected as alderman for ward Four, to take the place of Alderman Curry, who had resigned. He remained in office until December, 1892, during which time he held respectively the offices of chairman of the market license and health committee and chairman of the finance committee. In 1892 he contested the mayoralty for that year, being defeated by Mr. McDonald. The following year he was elected mayor by acclamation, and his administration was a public credit to Winnipeg. At the by-election of 1900 he was elected a member of the local legislature, being re-elected in 1903.

In fraternal circles Mr. Taylor has also taken an active part. He has given more attention to the Masonic order than to others. He is past deputy

grand master of district No. 1, past preceptor and past provincial prior of Albert Edward Preceptory and Priory, No. 24, of Winnipeg. He is also a member of the Foresters and of the St. Andrew's Society, being an ex-president of the latter. As chairman of the Public Parks Board, Mr. Taylor made an enviable record for himself.

In 1877 Mr. Taylor married Miss Gertrude Seaton, of London, Ontario. They are the parents of ten children, six boys and four girls. In religious matters Mr. Taylor has always been an earnest worker, being a member of St. George's church of Winnipeg.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor reside in a handsome home on Bannatyne avenue, Winnipeg.

ROBERT D. RICHARDSON.

Robert D. Richardson, the subject of this sketch, was born in Toronto, Ontario, April 16, 1854, and is the eldest son of James H. and Mary (Skirving) Richardson, the father being a native of Presque Isle, Bay of Quinte, and the first Canadian to take the degree of M.R.C.S. in England. He is likewise noted as the mover of the resolution adopting the maple leaf as the emblem of Canada, which was decided upon at the time of King Edward's—then Prince of Wales—first visit to Canada. His father, James Richardson, was one of the early bishops of the Methodist church in Canada, and prior to that was pilot to Commodore Yeo's fleet during the war of 1812, and the only Canadian who was permitted to hold his rank of captain when the British regulars came out under the Duke of Kent. He suffered the loss of his left arm in the defence of his country, it being taken off by a cannon ball at the taking of Oswego, one of the many battles in which he was engaged.

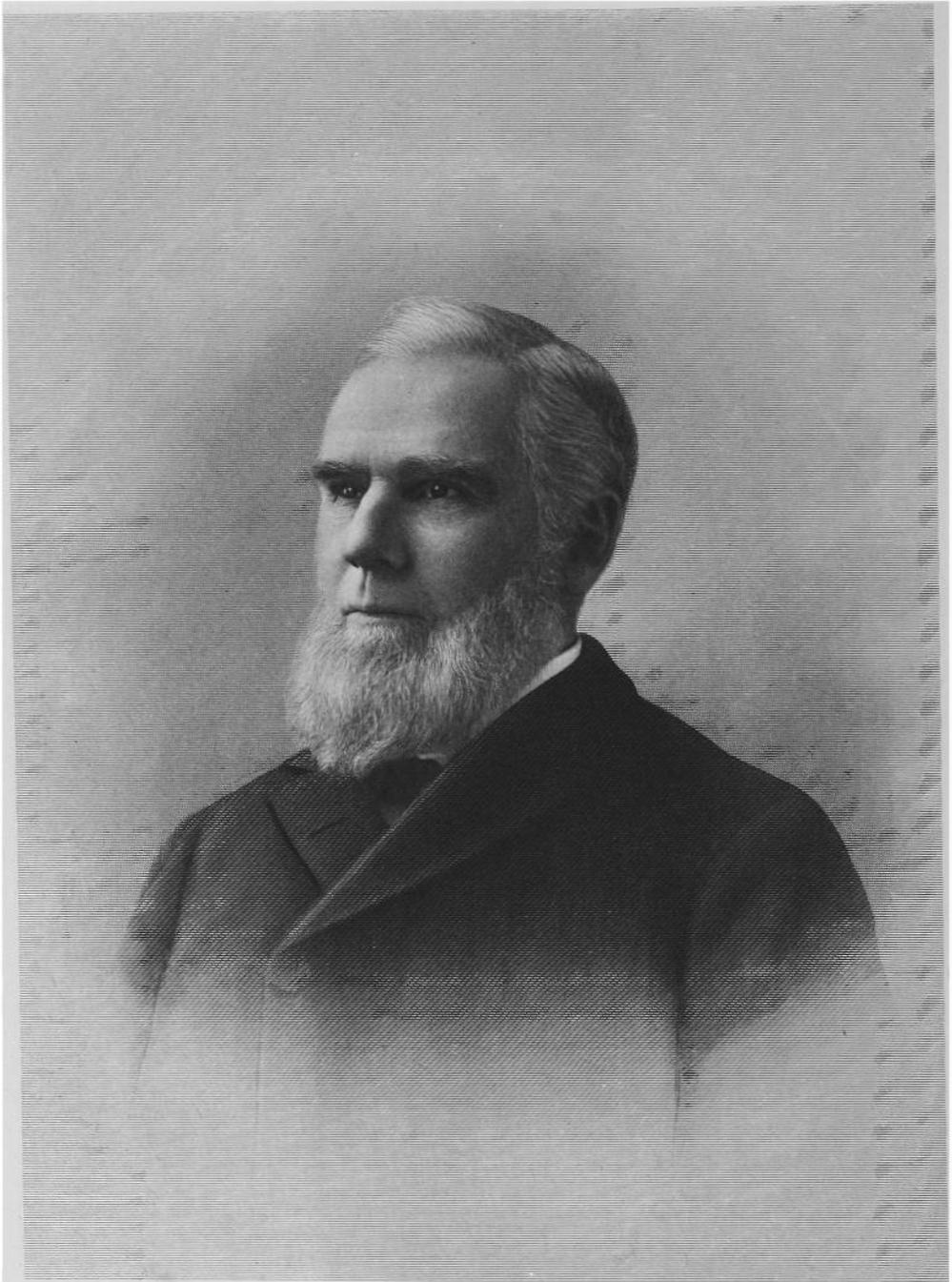
Mr. Richardson's father practiced medicine in Toronto in the early days, and was the first lecturer in medicine at Toronto University, being one of the pioneer physicians, as well as one of the leading ones of Toronto at the present time. Mr. Richardson's mother is a native of Nairn, Scotland, and is a descendent of the old Black Skirving family, which immigrated to Canada in the early thirties and were among the pioneers of Little York, Ontario, now Toronto. Mr. Richardson is a member of the generations of

Canadians of United Empire Loyalist stock, his forefathers owning the whole district of what is now Germantown, Philadelphia, on the banks of the Delaware, where they operated large iron works, but which they abandoned for the sake of the British flag in 1791, going first to Nova Scotia with a company of loyalists, but later on journeying up the St. Lawrence and settling finally near Toronto, where they were granted lands on the bank of the Humber. His great-grandfather, Dennis, was a master ship-builder for the British at Kingston Dock Yard, and afterwards at York, and built the big "St. Lawrence," which was sailed by Captain Richardson, a one hundred and twenty gun ship, which was in active service during the year 1812, but which was sold shortly after the war.

The subject of this sketch received his education at Upper Canada College, and was graduated in 1872, at which time he entered the stationery business with the old wholesale firm of James Campbell & Son, of Toronto. He came to Winnipeg in the spring of 1878, and erected a store at the corner of Main and McDermott streets, opposite the post office. His building was enlarged twice, and later on was removed to make place for the present five-storey building occupied by the Bank of Hamilton.

Mr. Richardson was a pioneer in the stationery business in Winnipeg, as also in the manufacture of blank books and stationery supplies. He was the first to introduce the style of vertical writing in the public schools of Manitoba, before the system was adopted by any of the eastern provinces. He was the first secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in 1879, and was the joint organizer with Mr. J. A. M. Aikins of the same in Winnipeg. At present he is a member of the Church of England, and was superintendent of Holy Trinity Sunday School from 1880 to 1888. He was also one of the organizers of the "Men's Own," a most worthy institution, whose object is to befriend and elevate the poorer classes of the city.

In 1879 Mr. Richardson married Dora, the second daughter of the late Edward Freer, postmaster of Montreal. One son was born of this union, James Freer Richardson, who is now taking a medical course at the London Hospital, England. In 1891 Mrs. Richardson died, and in 1899 Mr. Richardson was again married, Isabella, a daughter of Dr. George A. Macnutt, of Leinster Square, London, England, becoming his wife.



H. Curtis

Mr. Richardson is an early member of the Winnipeg Board of Trade and has always taken an active interest in its affairs, and likewise in all matters pertaining to the welfare and growth of his adopted city.

Mr. and Mrs. Richardson make their home in an ideal spot opposite the government reserve on the banks of the Assiniboine river at the corner of Kennedy and Assiniboine avenue.

HON. JAMES COX AIKINS, LL.D.

A name universally known not only in the Province of Manitoba but likewise throughout the Dominion of Canada is that of the late Hon. James Cox Aikins. He was born in the township of Toronto in 1823, and was the eldest son of James Aikins, who came from the north of Ireland, emigrating from the town of Monaghan in 1816 to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where after a brief sojourn he became dissatisfied with the attitude of the States toward Great Britain and came to Canada, settling in the township of Toronto, thirteen miles west of York, in the year 1820. It was there that young Aikins was reared to manhood, doing his share of the strenuous labors on his father's farm. He was indebted to the schools of Upper Canada for his primary education, this being in the thirties of the last century and they were still very rudimentary. At the age of thirteen he entered the Upper Canada Academy, when that institution was first founded, and subsequently in Victoria College, Cobourg, profited by the more liberal education offered, where for the ensuing five years he pursued a most successful course of advanced studies.

His love of the quiet country home remained unchanged, and after leaving college he returned to the farm in Peel county, and in the following year, 1864, he married Miss Mary Elizabeth Jane Somerset, whose Christian character, refinement and intelligence fitted her to be his companion and grace the eminent stations to which they were called in after years. The following ten years were devoted to the farm and the duties of home, community and church, giving his energies as class leader, Sabbath-school superintendent and trustee.

In 1854 he was elected to represent the county of Peel in the reform

interests in the legislative assembly. The esteem in which he was held by his constituents is shown by an extract from the *Globe* of July 23, 1855:

“On Friday last J. C. Aikins, Esquire, M.P.P., for the county of Peel, was entertained at a public dinner in Brampton by his constituents, who took this mode of testifying their approbation of the manly and straight-forward political course he has pursued during the period that he had the honor of holding a seat in the legislature. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, it was estimated that not fewer than two hundred and twenty were present at the entertainment, which was given under a handsome tent, around which was displayed conspicuous mottoes, such as: ‘Canada is my Home,’ ‘British Connection,’ ‘Success to the Allies.’ Among the invited guests were present Dr. Fraser, M.P.P., Mr. G. Brown, M.P.P., Mr. A. Mackenzie, M.P.P., Mr. Hartman, M.P.P., Mr. Freeman, M.P.P., Mr. W. McDougall, late of the North American and Mr. Mackinnon of the Hamilton Banner.”

The next seven years were devoted to important questions then before the country. In 1861 he was defeated by the Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, but the following year witnessed his election to the legislative council for the home district, including the counties of Peel and Halton, from which he was called at Confederation to the senate of the Dominion of Canada. The political life both in the upper and lower house from 1862 onward was a stormy one, and when a “double majority” foiled and a deadlock of parties was imminent, a coalition was formed to carry into effect the great national issue of Confederation. In the ministry formed by Hon. George Brown, leader of the party, Mr. Aikins, the Hon. William McDougall and the Hon. Oliver Mowat, were members of the Reform side for Upper Canada, with the Hon. John A. Macdonald, James Cockburn and Alexander Campbell, Conservatives. During the autumn several changes took place, and on the 9th of December Mr. Aikins was called to the Cabinet as secretary of state. In the same month Mr. Ferguson-Blair died, and henceforth Messrs. Aikins, McDougall and Howland continued to act in parliament with Sir John A. Macdonald. He held office for the next five years until the



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fall of the Macdonald government in 1873. The important measures during this time carried into effect were: The organization of the Dominion Lands Bureau in the North-West and the passing of the Public Lands Act in 1872.

When the Macdonald administration returned to power in 1878, Mr. Aikins was again included in the Cabinet, continuing in office until 1882, when he resigned from the senate and was appointed lieutenant-governor of Manitoba. It was during his governorship that the Manitoba government asserted its claim so strongly with the Dominion government in respect of provincial rights and disallowance of railway charter, and also when the second Riel rebellion occurred, which made his position one of anxiety and difficulty, but his character was such that he always held the respect and confidence of his advisors and of the Dominion government, and his tact prevented many serious clashes.

At the close of his term in 1887 he returned to Ontario and in 1896 was once more called to the senate, in which he continued to discharge the duties of that office until his death. His whole life was characterized as a consistent Christian, and he took a prominent part in the affairs of the Methodist church. His long and useful life was closed in his own home at the advanced age of eighty-one on August 6, 1904.

J. A. M. AIKINS, K.C.

Prominent in the legal profession of Manitoba and everything that stands for progression in the province is James Albert Manning Aikins, son of the late Hon. James Cox and Mary Elizabeth (Somerset) Aikins, the record of whose life appears on other pages of this work. He was born in the county of Peel on the 10th of December, 1851, his primary education being received at Richview and Brampton Grammar School, after which he entered Upper Canada College and Toronto University, where he graduated in 1875. Deciding to take up the profession of law he entered the law offices of Mathew Crooks Cameron and also that of Mowat, McClennan & Downey in Toronto. In 1878 he visited Winnipeg, and in August of that year, returning to Ontario, he was called to the bar. The following February witnessed his arrival in Winnipeg, where he immediately took up his profession in which he has been identified up to the present time. His

ability as a lawyer and counsel was soon recognized and he became the solicitor and advisor for many of the leading interests of the province.

Mr. Aikins is solicitor and counsel for the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Great West Life Assurance Company, the Dominion Express Company, the Imperial Bank, the Bank of Ottawa, the Canadian Fire Insurance Company, the Northern Trusts Company, Scottish American Investment Company and Lord Brassey's interests in the Canadian West, etc. From 1879 to 1896 he acted as counsel for the department of justice. He was appointed in 1880 by the Dominion Government one of the royal commissioners to investigate and report on the administration of justice in the North-West Territories. Under Mr. Hugh John Macdonald's administration in 1900 he served as counsel for the government of Manitoba, drafting the Manitoba Liquor Bill, which upon appeal to the Privy Council of Great Britain was declared constitutional. Mr. Aikins has declined all offers of political preferment, but has always taken a most active part in public affairs. As an eloquent political factor he has shown his forcefulness, notably in the campaign of 1896, when the Province of Manitoba returned a majority of the supporters of the Tupper-Bowell administration on the Manitoba school question.

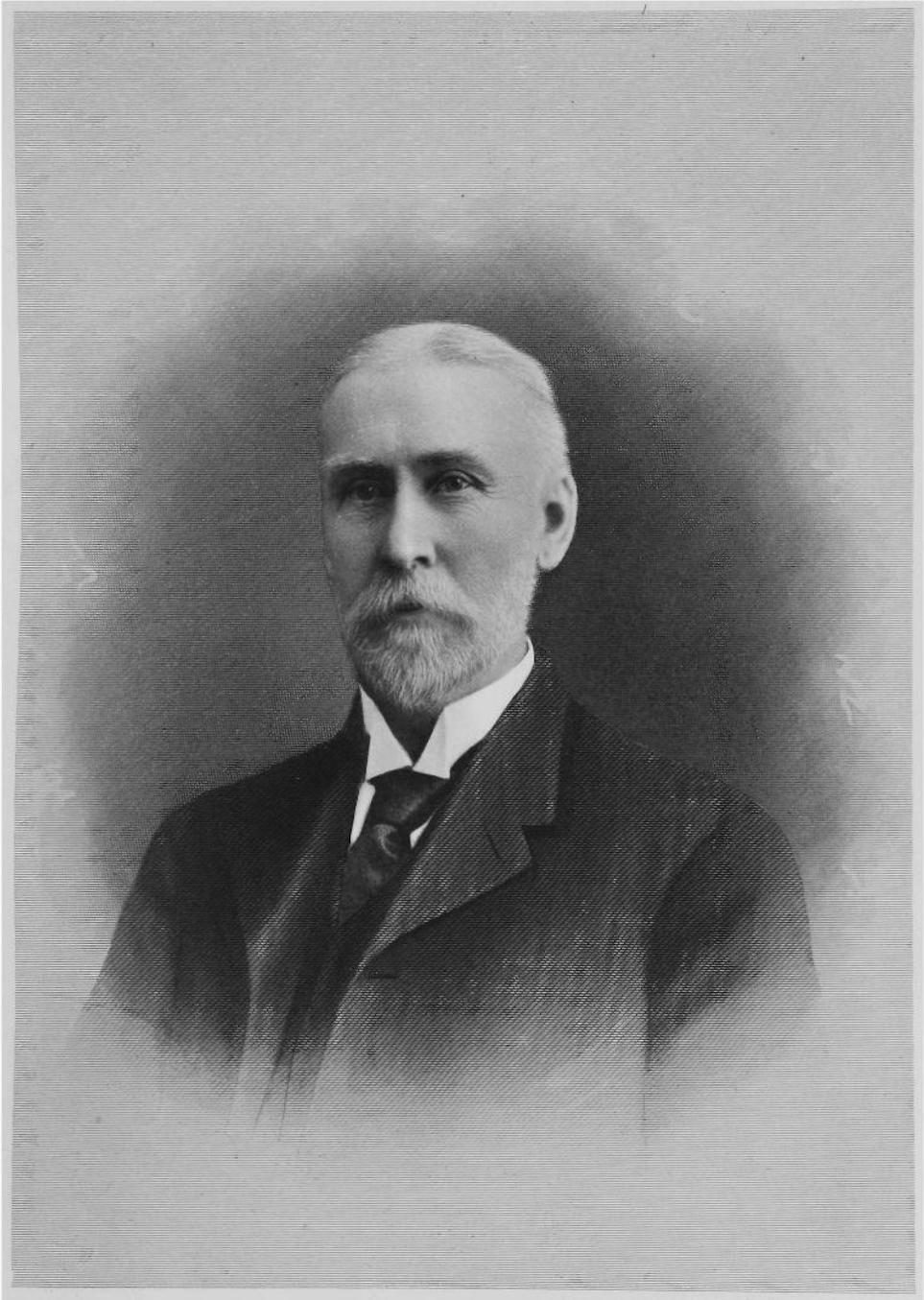
He served as first president of the Y.M.C.A., from 1879 to 1882, chairman of Wesleyan College, Honorary Bursar of Manitoba University from 1884 to the present, a member of its council since 1880, and is a bank director, also director of the Northern Trusts and other institutions.

Mr. Aikins was appointed a Queen's counsel in November, 1884, a bencher of the Manitoba Law Society since 1880, and has served as its secretary, treasurer and president.

JOHN SOMERSET AIKINS.

Prominently identified with the real estate business of the province, John Somerset Aikins, the subject of this sketch, was born February 27, 1850, in county Peel, Ontario, and is a son of Hon. James Cox and Mary Elizabeth Jane (Somerset) Aikins, an extended sketch of whom appears in this work immediately prior to this sketch.

Mr. Aikins of this review received his education at Upper Canada Col-



J. S. Aikin

lege, and after completing his studies came to Manitoba in 1871, on a visit, and in 1879, after several trips made to and from the province, established his permanent residence in Winnipeg. He at once identified himself with the real estate business, which occupation he has continued up to the present time and in which he has met with a deserved success.

Outside of his business interests Mr. Aikins has always taken a leading part in the political affairs of the province, and in 1879 was elected to the local legislature for the constituency of Rockwood, representing the Conservative interests, his opponents being the Hon. H. J. Clark, ex-attorney-general of Manitoba and Thomas Lusted.

In 1887 Mr. Aikins married Miss Abby Lemira Colby, a daughter of the Hon. Charles C. Colby, who for many years was a member of the Dominion Parliament under the administration of Sir John A. Macdonald. He was also deputy speaker of the House of Commons and subsequently was a member of the government under Sir John A. Macdonald. Two children have been born of this union, Charles Carroll Colby, who was named after his grandfather, and Mary Somerset.

Upon the organization of the Great North-West Telegraph Company Mr. Aikins served as its first vice-president, and at present is a director of the Manitoba and North-West Loan Company. For many years he has been a director of the Winnipeg General Hospital, in whose affairs he takes a deep interest. Mr. Aikins holds membership in Grace Methodist church, of which he has been secretary for many years.

HENRY FRY.

Mr. Henry Fry, the subject of this sketch, was born in Bryanston Square, London, England, on May 10, 1859, and is the son of George Frederick and Mary Anna (Hall) Fry, both natives of England and representatives of an old family of the mother country. The father was civil engineer for the Strand district of London, and still resides there, at the ripe old age of seventy-six. The mother died in 1903. Mr. Fry's father has for many years been a member of the Dover Town Council, and was also identified in other municipal matters. In the year 1890, while on important

business in Portugal, the King invested him with one of the orders of that country. At present he is the British Admiralty representative at Dover on the Harbor Board. Mr. Fry's grandfather was mayor of Deal, which position he occupied for many years. The family consisted of three boys and two girls, of whom the subject of this sketch is the youngest. He was raised and educated in London, England, and attended North London College. He left school at the early age of sixteen and served his apprenticeship in an architect's office in London. In 1880 he came to Canada, and after a year spent in Toronto he came to Winnipeg, where for three years following he was engaged in architecture. In 1884 he became identified with the land department of the Manitoba & North-Western Railway and continued with this corporation up to 1893, and at the time of his resignation was land commissioner of the department. He left to join the Manitoba & North-West Land Corporation of London as one of the local managers of that concern, and is at present holding that position.

Mr. Fry has always taken an active interest in public affairs and from 1898 up to the present time has served as alderman of ward Five, with the exception of the years 1902 and 1903. He was chairman of the finance committee for two years, and in 1901 was acting mayor. Since 1892 he has been a justice of the peace and also a notary public.

In 1880 Mr. Fry married Miss Gwladys M. Frith, a daughter of Charles Frith, a native of Wales. They have one son, Frederic Albert.

Mr. Fry is one of the directors of the Winnipeg Industrial Exposition, and fraternally is identified with the Masonic order and the Sons of England. He is one of the vestrymen of Christ church.

JOHN HENRY OLDFIELD.

The senior member of the well-known firm of Oldfield & Gardner and one of the most prominent real estate men in the province, is Mr. John Henry Oldfield, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Norfolk, England, February 7, 1857, and is a son of Henry and Emma (Griffin) Oldfield, both of whom were natives of England. Mr. Oldfield was educated at schools in his native and adjoining counties, leaving school at the age of sixteen. In 1877 he went with his uncle, Dr. Edmund Oldfield, M.R.C.S., Lon-

don and Paris, to Dutch Guiana, where the doctor was interested in growing cotton, cocoa, coffee, plantains, etc. Hearing that some Norfolk acquaintances were living in Manitoba he decided to spy out the land, and in 1879 sailed from Demerara to Baltimore en route to Winnipeg, where he arrived in May of that year. For two years he engaged in the seed business, and after a trip to his old home during the winter of 1881-2, he returned and engaged in real estate business, in which he has continued up to the present time. In 1899 he formed a partnership with W. H. Gardner, the firm of Oldfield & Gardner being widely known as general real estate and financial agents.

JAMES STEWART TUPPER.

James Stewart Tupper, one of the foremost representatives at the bar of Manitoba, and also widely known throughout the Dominion, is the eldest son of the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B. He was born in Amherst, Province of Nova Scotia, October 26, 1851, and in early youth evinced those marked qualities which have been instrumental in placing him in the front ranks of his chosen profession. His early educational training was acquired at a preparatory school, and entering McGill University he graduated in 1871 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He also won first class honors in natural science. Moving to Toronto he devoted himself to the study of law, and was called to the bar of Ontario in 1875. He was appointed reporter to the Court of Appeal, and during this incumbency received unusual advantages of broadening the scope of his studies by direct observation of the methods of the most able practitioners before the courts.

In 1882, becoming impressed with the great advantages offered by the rapid development of Manitoba, he moved to Winnipeg, and was called to the bar of Manitoba. He formed a partnership with the Hon. Hugh John MacDonald, K.C., the firm at that time being MacDonald, Tupper, Phippen & Tupper. This partnership continued until 1899, when Mr. MacDonald accepted the premiership of Manitoba and withdrew from the firm. On his retirement Mr. Tupper became the head of the firm of Tupper, Phippen & Tupper, which was recently changed to Tupper, Phippen, Tupper, Minty & McTavish. The firm is well known throughout the Dominion, and is

solicitor for many of the corporate interests in Canada, including the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Hudson's Bay Company, the Bank of Montreal and others. Mr. Tupper has frequently appeared before the supreme court of Canada, and the judicial committee of Great Britain on important cases. In 1890 he was appointed Q.C. by the Earl of Derby and in 1900 he was elected a Bencher of the Law Society of Manitoba.

Mr. Tupper was first married on September 8, 1875, to Miss Mary Wilson, daughter of the late Andrew Robertson, Esq., "Elm Bank," Montreal. She died in August, 1876, leaving one daughter. On June 9, 1880, Mr. Tupper married Miss Ada Campbell, daughter of the late chief justice of the court of common pleas of Ontario, Sir Thomas Galt, by whom he has two daughters and one son. In religion Mr. Tupper is an Anglican, and in politics a Liberal-Conservative.

He is a valued member of the Manitoba Club and his beautiful home, "Ravenscourt," Winnipeg, is one of the social centers of the province.

JAMES TEES.

James Tees, of the firm of Tees & Persse, and since 1881 a resident of Winnipeg, is a native of Montreal. He was born November 13, 1854, and is a son of the late David Tees, a prominent furniture manufacturer of Montreal. His educational advantages were limited in boyhood days, as he left school when eleven years of age and was apprenticed to the engraving business at that time. His rapid advancement therefore to a prominent place among the business and social circles of the community, as well as acquiring a marked culture in the higher arts, is consequently more noticeable.

He remained but a short time in the engraving business, and then entered the employ of James Robertson, proprietor of the Canada Lead Works. In 1881 he was office manager of the institution, and in that year came to Winnipeg to open a branch of the establishment, with the position as manager of the Winnipeg branch. He occupied this position until 1885, when a partnership with John Persse, the firm of Tees & Persse, commission brokers, was established. The firm is one of the best known in western Canada, and their trade extends westward to British Columbia.



F. W. March

They represent the E. B. Eddy Company, St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries, George E. Tuckett & Sons, of Hamilton, Ontario, the St. Lawrence Starch Company, of Port Credit, Ontario, N. K. Fairbanks & Company, of Chicago, Lang Manufacturing Company, of Montreal, and other well known manufacturing concerns. They also handle direct imports from South America and various points of Asia Minor.

In 1880 Mr. Tees married Miss Margaret G. Smith, a daughter of John Smith, of Montreal. They have one son, Stafford, born 1883.

In musical circles Mr. Tees has been particularly active, and is recognized as the leader of all affairs musical of the province. He is president of the Winnipeg College of Music, and vice-president of the Clef Club. For many years he has been choir master of Grace church, the largest in Winnipeg. He has conducted public musical performances from oratorio to comic opera at various times, and is at present conductor of the Tees Male Choir, one of the best known musical organizations in the province. It was through his efforts that funds were secured to purchase a seven thousand dollar organ for Grace church, and a Steinway grand piano for the Y.M. C.A. of Winnipeg.

He is a great believer in clean sports, and has been a member of the Assiniboine Curling Club, president of the Rover Bicycle Club, president of the Garry Lacrosse Club, and a member of the gymnastic committee of the Y.M.C.A. He holds membership in the Methodist church and is secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Broadway Methodist church.

His city home is on Edmonton street, but his beautiful summer home "Idylwyld," on the banks of the Assiniboine river, four miles from Winnipeg, and consisting of twelve acres of beautiful grounds, with a handsome residence, is where Mr. Tees takes his greatest comfort, surrounded by family and friends and extending a hospitality noted for its generosity.

FRANK M. MARCH.

The ordinary observer witnessing the almost phenomenal developments of the resources of Manitoba if asked the reason for such developments would more than likely reply that a due appreciation for the fertility of the soil and the probability of an excellent investment for capital was the

underlying cause. This of course to an extent would be true, but it is likewise true that some man, some firm or some association of men, must have reasoned that backward development was caused by an ignorance of the true state of affairs, and have deliberately set to work with the idea of pointing out to the uninitiated the probabilities of this wonderful commonwealth.

The soil of Manitoba, its adaptability to cereal growing and its other manifold advantages were precisely the same before the great influx of husbandmen, who have made the name of Manitoba a byword in all wheat-growing centers, and who have added so largely to the wealth and prosperity of the Dominion of Canada. The proper kind of settlers were all that was needed to develop the wealth of the prairie, but to call the attention of these people to the fact that Manitoba was their mecca required publicity of a wide-spread order. It is a recognized fact that the Manitoba Land and Investment Company has been an important factor in acting as promotor of such publicity, and a glance at the personnel of the company will prove interesting.

The company was organized in 1901 by Frank M. March, senior member of the firm of March Brothers and Wells, and president of the Export Elevator Company, Limited. The four March brothers, F. M., N. D., G. K. and C. H., with Mr. H. H. Wells, of Morris, Minnesota, offer a strong combination of successful business men. The four brothers are engaged in a variety of interests, one of them being the operation of a line of banks in Minnesota, which are managed from Winnipeg by F. M. March. George K. March resides at Pierre, South Dakota, and manages a large cattle industry controlled by them. N. D. and C. H. are two prominent attorneys at Litchfield. Mr. H. H. Wells, of Morris, Minnesota, is known as one of the substantial men of the state, and is actively identified with mercantile, banking and financial interests there. When such men put their shoulder to the wheel something is bound to move.

The first American purchase of any consequence, and the one which attracted wide-spread attention to Manitoba, was the acquisition of the Lord Elphinstone Estate at Newdale. This property consisting of ten thousand acres was purchased by March Brothers & Wells in 1901. Mr.

March at once commenced arrangements whereby the farmers and investors of Minnesota and the Dakotas could view this property personally, and in June, 1901, the *first* excursion of home seekers from the United States came from Litchfield, Minnesota, as the guests of the company. No detail of arrangements had been overlooked, and upon arrival in Winnipeg the excursionists were entertained by Governor McMillan, and the laws relative to settlement, etc., were fully explained to them by Chief Justice Killam. This excursion marked an era in the settlement of the province and the North-West. It was the first start from the United States, and everyone is now familiar with the rush from the United States to Manitoba.

It is not too much to state that this company has done more in this direction than any company organized for the purpose. It has brought thousands of first-class settlers here and thus aided materially in the development of the province. It has sold over five hundred thousand acres of land since its inception, and most in small holdings. There has been no let up since the first excursion, and to-day the company is working just as hard in the way of inducing proper immigration as at the start.

It requires no mathematician to figure that these thousands of people brought here by these means have added millions to the wealth of the Province of Manitoba and the North-West.

One of the many enterprises of March Brothers & Wells is the Export Elevator Company, Limited. It was incorporated on May 20, 1903, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars. The officers are: F. M. March, president; H. H. Wells, vice-president; G. K. March, secretary and treasurer. It owns and operates twenty-five elevators, and others are now in course of construction. The combined capacity of those at present in Manitoba and the North-West Territories is six hundred thousand bushels. The elevators are all new with modern conveniences, cleaners, crush and feed mills, etc. The Mayook Lumber Company, of British Columbia, is another one of their enterprises and they are heavily engaged in the manufacture of lumber.

Mr. Frank M. March was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, October 22, 1863. He is a son of Nelson J. March, who is an old settler of Minnesota, moving to St. Paul in 1854, where he still resides. Frank M. was educated in the public and high schools of Litchfield, Minnesota, and afterwards went

into the general merchandising business at Glencoe, Minnesota, and a little later at Pierre, South Dakota. While obtaining his education he taught school to bear out the expense. He remained in the general merchandise business until 1894, at which time he went into the banking business, and as stated above in connection with his brothers owns several banks in Minnesota.

In 1891, at Glencoe, Minnesota, he married Miss Emma F. Wadsworth, a native of New Haven, Connecticut, and a daughter of Mr. H. Wadsworth, a hardware merchant of Glencoe. They have two children, Fidelia and Mary. He is a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias, and has passed through all the chairs and is also a member of the Commercial Club and Board of Trade of Winnipeg. It is to such men as Mr. March that the great development of the West is due, and he certainly deserves a fitting mention in Manitoba's history.

DANIEL EMES SPRAGUE.

One of the most prominent men in the lumber industry in the Province of Manitoba is Daniel Emes Sprague, the subject of this sketch. He is a native of the town of Keswick, county of York, Province of Ontario, born December 1, 1848, and is a son of Daniel Sprague, deceased. His education was acquired at the public schools of his native place and subsequently at a commercial college, where he received a thorough business training. Immediately after leaving school he embarked in the lumber business, which has since been his life work. He came to Manitoba with the idea of growing up with the country and also in a spirit of adventure. In 1872 he associated himself with Mr. W. J. Macaulay in the lumber business and remained with him four years. Prior to this the Georgian Bay Lumber Company, which was operating at that time, was Mr. Sprague's first experience in this line, and both he and Mr. Macaulay were associated with Anson G. P. Dodge as officers of this company. On severing their connection with this company, Mr. Macaulay and Mr. Sprague decided on Winnipeg as the field for their future operations, and to this place Mr. Macaulay came in 1871 and Mr. Sprague in 1872. They built a saw mill between Notre Dame and Lombard streets, it being the first saw mill of any consequence built in Winnipeg. It

was operated by them for four years, and afterwards for six years by Jarvis & Berridge. From 1877 to 1881 Mr. Sprague was connected with the firm of Stobart, Eden & Company, and in 1882 erected the present mill and subsequently established the Sprague Lumber Company, Limited. The capacity of the plant is from eighty thousand to one hundred thousand feet of lumber in ten hours. The present company was incorporated in 1903 with the following officers: D. E. Sprague, president and manager; H. C. H. Sprague, vice-president and assistant manager; J. D. Sinclair, secretary; D. Boyce Sprague, treasurer.

Mr. Sprague is a director of the Winnipeg Industrial Exposition Company, the Pacific Coast Lumber Company, Vancouver, and also of the Winnipeg General Hospital. He has served as president of the exposition, was twice its vice-president and has been a director from its inception. He is a member of the Manitoba and Commercial Clubs, and fraternally is affiliated with the Masonic order. In politics he is a Conservative, and he holds membership in the Church of England.

In 1879 Mr. Sprague married Miss Alice Hawkins, a native of Connecticut, U.S.A., and at that time a resident of Hamilton, Ontario. One child, Harold Champion Hawkins Sprague, has been born of this union. He was educated at Tuckwell's private school in Winnipeg and at St. John's College, and is now vice-president and assistant manager of the D. E. Sprague Lumber Company, Limited.

D. E. ADAMS.

D. E. Adams, secretary and treasurer of the Tabor Coal Mining Company, Limited, is a native of Beaverton, Ontario, his birth having occurred on April 26, 1859, at that point. He received his education in the place of his nativity, and afterwards for a short time was identified with mercantile pursuits. He then studied telegraphy, and was a telegraph operator up to the time of his coming to Winnipeg, in 1882. For a few months he continued as a telegraph operator in Winnipeg, but afterwards associated himself with the North-West Fuel Company and the Dominion Coal Company, and was identified with them until those companies went out of business.

He then started in the coal business on his own account, and has since been engaged in that branch of industry.

The officers of the Tabor Coal Mining Company are: Stanley Hugh, president, Isaac Cockburn, vice-president, D. E. Adams, secretary-treasurer. The mines are located in Tabor, Alberta, and the output is a domestic soft coal, which is shipped all over Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

In 1884 Mr. Adams married Miss Charlotte Soper, a resident of Toronto. They have three children: Herbert E., Kathleen and Dorothy. Mr. Adams takes an active interest in church affairs, and holds membership in the Augustine church, and is chairman of its Board of Managers. Prior to this he was a member of Knox church for six years. He is an active member of the Board of Trade, and is also a member of the Commercial Club of Winnipeg. In politics Mr. Adams gives his support to the Liberal party.

ROBERT JOSEPH CAMPBELL.

Robert Joseph Campbell, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Toronto, Ontario, born April 15, 1851. He is a son of the late James and Mary (Sower) Campbell, his father a native of Inveraray, Scotland, coming to Canada in 1844, and the mother was born in St. John, New Brunswick. His mother's people were United Empire Loyalists who settled in New Brunswick, she being a descendent of Christopher Sower, who was a graduate of the University of Berlinberg, Germany, and came to America in 1725 and settled in Philadelphia. Having ample means he bought land and started a number of industries, among others in 1738 starting a printing and publishing establishment in Philadelphia.

In 1743 he published the first quarto Bible in the European language printed in America. Between the years 1738 and 1770 he published three hundred and forty-five works. His son, Christopher Sower, sided with the British in the war of independence, was made Colonel of a regiment, and fought during the war. The Sower estate was confiscated by the Americans and sold at auction, bringing in that unsettled time the sum of £17,640, one of the farms confiscated (comprising six hundred and forty acres) is now built over in the city of Philadelphia. After the war Colonel Sower went



R. Campbell

to St. John, New Brunswick, and there published the Royal Gazette in 1779. In 1784 he went to England as commissioner on American claims, and whilst there he was appointed postmaster-general of Nova Scotia, a position he held till the time of his death. He lived in St. John and Halifax as a retired officer and was appointed King's printer by the British Government.

Mr. R. J. Campbell was educated in the public schools and also in the Model School of Toronto, but at the age of seventeen put aside his text books and served his apprenticeship in the grocery business with Edward Lawson, of Toronto, with whom he remained seven years. He then engaged in business at Eglington, Ontario, for six years, and in 1881 came to Manitoba, locating at Winnipeg. Here the now existing wholesale grocery business was established in 1882, under the name of Sutherland & Campbell. Mr. Sutherland died in 1885 and Mr. Campbell continued the business with his brother, W. J. Campbell, up to 1900, when the firm of Campbell Brothers & Wilson was formed to continue the business started in 1882.

In 1904 Mr. R. J. Campbell married Sarah S. Cottingham, of Toronto, a daughter of the late Dr. J. D. Cottingham.

Mr. Campbell is affiliated with the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Foresters. He is a member of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, also a trustee of the Sinking Fund Board for the city of Winnipeg, and a director of several of the local institutions.

THOMAS H. LOCK.

One of the leading representatives of the wholesale fraternity in Winnipeg is Thomas H. Lock, of the firm of Foley, Lock & Larson, the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Ontario, his birth having occurred in the town of Perth on March 11, 1862. His educational advantages were derived in the place of his nativity, and on putting aside his text books he entered the employ of a general mercantile store of that place. After a thorough insight in the business he left this to accept a position with the firm of Campbell Brothers and Wilson, of Winnipeg, for whom he traveled for a period of fifteen years.

In 1877 he came to Manitoba, and has since remained here, a portion of his time being occupied in his duties with Campbell Brothers and Wilson,

and the rest of the time he has been in business for himself, in connection with the well-known firm of Foley, Lock & Larson. In 1882 Mr. Lock was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Purdon, a native of Ontario, and unto them have been born seven children. Mr. Lock is a valued member of the Commercial Club of Winnipeg, and also a member of the Board of Trade, in whose affairs he takes an active interest.

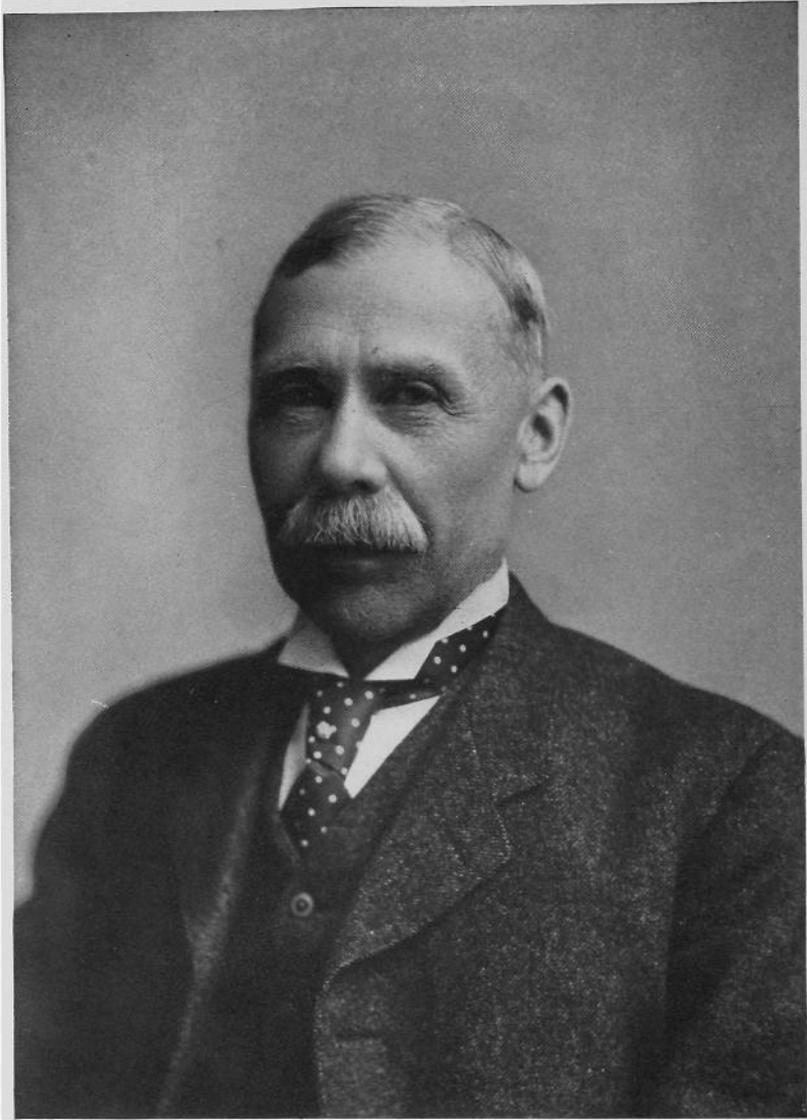
The firm of FOLEY, LOCK & LARSON was incorporated in January, 1903, with the following officers: Timothy Foley, St. Paul, Minnesota, president; T. H. Lock, vice-president and general manager; A. S. Lock, secretary. It is one of the largest wholesale grocery institutions of the province, the trade extending from Fort William to the western portion of British Columbia. In 1903 the present magnificent quarters were erected, the ground space being one hundred by one hundred feet, with five stories and basement, built of solid brick. An addition is now under way which will be erected within a coming year, making the total building space two hundred and nine by one hundred feet. The cost of the property is about two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

While the firm is one of the newer ones of the province, Mr. Lock has an extensive acquaintance with the entire trade of the Dominion, and in the short space of time since the incorporation of the company has put the firm in the front ranks of the wholesale grocery trade in the Dominion.

GEORGE ANDREW.

George Andrew, the pioneer jeweler of Winnipeg, is a native of Canada, his birth having occurred in 1851. His education was acquired in Guelph, Ontario, at which place he also was apprenticed to the watchmaking trade. He served his time and followed this business until coming to Manitoba in 1874. For one year he worked at his trade in Winnipeg, and then started in business for himself. He moved to his present quarters in 1898, and continued carrying on a general jewelry business. He is specially engaged in the manufacturing of the finer articles of jewelry demanded by high classed patrons.

In addition to one of the finest stocks of jewelry carried in western



Edmund Greany

Canada, he has made a specialty of fine diamonds, and carries an immense stock of the precious stones.

In 1875 Mr. Andrew married Miss Saunders, of London, Ontario. They became the parents of six children, of whom four are living, Charles N., who is engaged in the store with his father, Myrtle C., Harold C. and E. T.

Mr. Andrew is a member of the Commercial Club and in politics gives his support to the Liberal party.

EDWARD L. DREWRY.

One of the best known men in the entire Province of Manitoba is Edward Lancaster Drewry, the subject of this sketch. Prominent in all affairs which tend to improve the condition of any community, he has given his time, energies and funds without stint to any deserving matter, even though it entailed a sacrifice of his own affairs. He was born in London, England, February 6, 1851, and when a young boy came to Canada with his parents, who settled in St. Paul, Minnesota. After finishing his education in that city he embarked in the business of brewing and malting and the manufacture of aerated waters. This has practically been his life business, as since coming to Manitoba he has continued it up to the present day. The "Redwood Factories" is one of the big institutions of western Canada. It was started by Mr. Drewry in 1877 on rented premises, with two employees and one horse for power. To-day over four hundred thousand dollars is invested in the plant; one hundred and fifty employees are engaged, and a three hundred and twenty horse-power steam plant is found none too large for the requirements of the business. The product is used all over Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

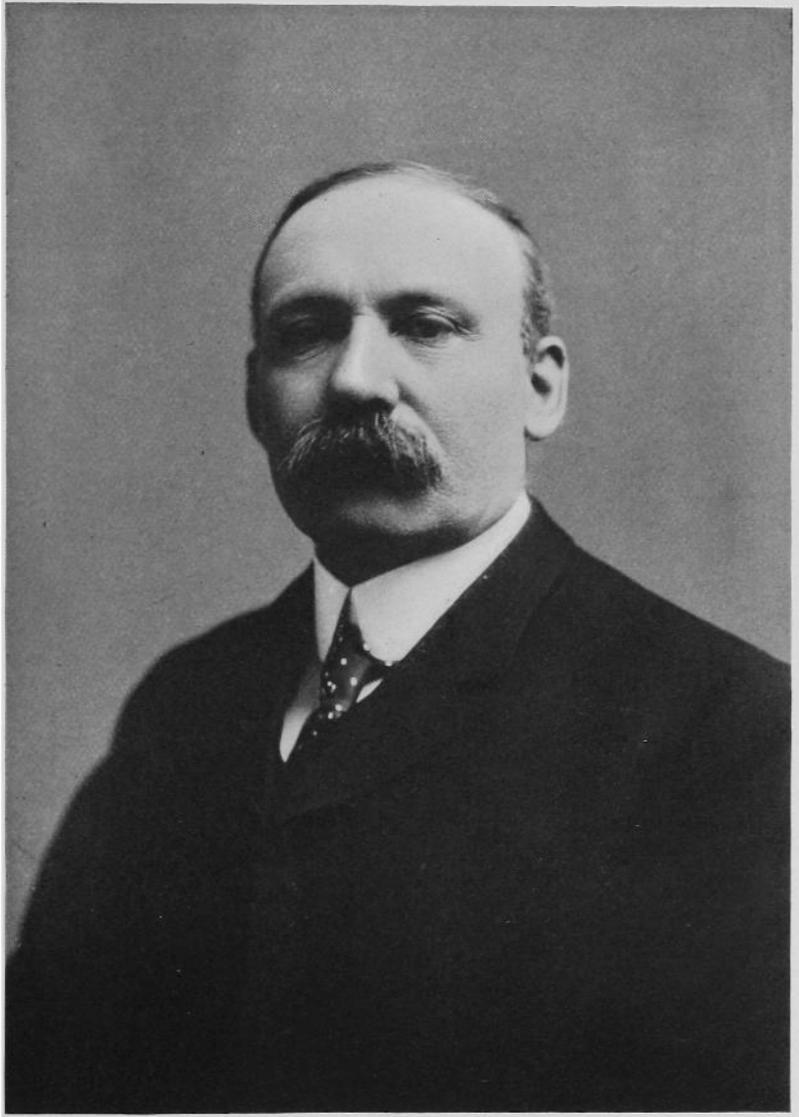
Although a busy man with the supervision of his large business interests, Mr. Drewry has been equally busy with public and semi-public affairs. He was a member of the Winnipeg city council in 1883 and 1884, from which position he resigned. From 1886 to 1888 he represented North Winnipeg in the Manitoba legislature, but has since declined further parliamentary honors. For four years, 1893-97, he was chairman of the Public Parks Commission, he having taken a very warm interest in the inauguration of the park system. In 1899 he served as president of the Board of Trade,

and among other positions of importance held by him may be mentioned, chairman for Manitoba of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; chairman of the local Board of the Crown Life Insurance Company; vice-president of the Havergal College Company, Limited; president of the Auditorium Rink Company; president of the Winnipeg Rifle Range Company. He is vice-president of the Winnipeg General Hospital, a member of the advisory board of the Children's Home, also a director of the Union Bank of Canada. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the A.O.U.W. He is a member of the Church of England and takes a great interest in church affairs. For many years he has been a vestryman of St. John's Cathedral, Winnipeg, and is also a delegate to the Provincial and Diocesan and General Synods. Of all legitimate athletic sports he is a friend and patron, and he holds honorary membership in the leading athletic organizations. He is also a member of the Commercial, Manitoba and St. Charles Country Clubs. He gives his support politically to the Conservative party.

On August 5, 1874, in St. Paul, Minnesota, Mr. Drewry married Miss Eliza Starkey, a daughter of Captain James and Sarah Ann Starkey. Seven children have been born of this union: Gertrude, the wife of A. Code; Charles Edward; Emily, the wife of Mr. J. A. Machray; William S., Liley, Augusta and Harold. Mr. Drewry's sons, Charles E. and William S., are actively associated with him in the conduct of his business. Mr. Drewry resides in his beautiful home on north Main street near the scene of his business activities, and it is here surrounded by his family that his happiest hours are spent, for withal he has been a busy man in all departments of legitimate human endeavor, he is essentially a home man.

FREDERICK WILLIAM DREWRY.

Frederick William Drewry, who like his brother, Edward L. Drewry, is one of the best known men in the province and has been particularly active in business and public affairs, was born in Newport, England, August 6, in 1855, and when a boy of five years of age was brought to America by his parents. Settling in St. Paul, Minnesota, the father engaged in the brewing and malting business, and there Frederick W. was engaged until 1880, at which time he left to join his brother, Edward L. Drewry, in Winnipeg.



Fred W. Dewey



He arrived here in the following year, and since that time has been associated with his brother in the conduct of the Redwood Factories, and is the manager of the plant. In 1881 he married Miss Augusta E. Kiefer, a resident of St. Paul, and a daughter of Col. A. A. Kiefer, who was at one time mayor of St. Paul and also congressman from the state of Minnesota. Mrs. Drewry died in 1885.

Mr. Drewry has always taken an interest in fraternal affairs, and is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of Pythias, also the Druids and the Sons of England. He is the president of the Winnipeg Industrial Exposition Company, and has done much to bring the exposition to such a high standard. He was one of the promoters and is a director in the Home Investment Company, and is also a director of the Dominion Annuity Company. In all legitimate sports Mr. Drewry takes an active interest. He is president of the Manitoba Rugby Association, president of the St. John's Cricket Club, and vice-president of St. John's College Hockey Club. In addition to this he is chairman of the Parks and Boulevard Committee and is a past president and now a director of the Northwest Commercial Travelers' Association. The social clubs of the city number him as one of their valued members, he being a member of the Manitoba Club, the Commercial Club, and was one of the promoters and now one of the governors of the St. Charles Country Club. As a member of the council of the Winnipeg Board of Trade he has assisted materially in the upbuilding of that most excellent institution, his opinions carrying weight whenever expressed. Although a Conservative in politics, Mr. Drewry has always declined political advancement, preferring to devote himself to the many and varied duties which devolve upon him in the different stewardships he has accepted.

DAVID HORN.

David Horn, chief grain inspector for the Dominion, owns Glasgow, Scotland, as his birthplace, but with the exception of his boyhood has spent all his active life in Canada. He has been grain inspector at Winnipeg for twenty years, and spent the previous fifteen years in Toronto and western

Ontario, being associated there with Alexander Nairn in the milling and contracting business.

In 1889 Mr. Horn married Miss Isabella Woods, of the Eastern Townships, Province of Quebec. They have one daughter, Jean.

Mr. and Mrs. Horn are members of Knox Presbyterian church.

JOHN A. HART.

John A. Hart, the subject of this sketch, was born December 17, 1857, at Perth, Ontario, and is a son of John S. and Margaret (Brown) Hart, both of whom were early settlers of that province, the former coming with his father in 1842 and locating in Perth, where he conducts a book store at the present time.

Mr. Hart was educated at the grammar schools of Perth, but left school at the age of seventeen and entered the employ of his father, in which occupation he was engaged for some years prior to coming to Winnipeg in 1882. At that time he was offered the position as manager for R. D. Richardson & Company, stationers of Winnipeg, which position he accepted, and the same year dates his arrival in Winnipeg. He entered business on his own account in 1892. His present establishment is located at No. 412 Main street, where his general business of manufacturing stationery, books and office supplies is conducted under the name of the John A. Hart Company, Limited.

In 1893 Mr. Hart married Miss Wilhelmina Falconer, a daughter of James Falconer, of Kingston, Ontario. They have one daughter, Jean Falconer.

Mr. Hart is a member of the Winnipeg Board of Trade.

JAMES YOUNG GRIFFIN.

James Young Griffin, the subject of this sketch, was born on October 28, 1857, in Halton county, Ontario, and is a son of Michael T. and Sophia (Jackson) Griffin. The father was a native of Nova Scotia, his parents being natives of New York state and early settlers of Canada. The father followed the occupation of farming in Halton county, and Mr. Griffin was raised on the home farm, his education being derived at the public schools

of Halton county. Putting aside his text books at the age of seventeen he left home and entered the employ of his brother, Joseph Griffin, and was identified with the pork packing industry at St. Thomas, Ontario. Here he remained for three years, and in 1883 came to Winnipeg where he entered the employ of Griffin & Douglas, pork packers, remaining with that firm until 1886. In that year he engaged in business on his own account, starting a small jobbing store on McDermott street, but as the business rapidly increased he moved to more commodious quarters on Bannatyne avenue, remaining in this location for three years. In 1892 the present packing plant was established at Louise Bridge, covering four and one-half acres and being the largest institution of its kind west of Toronto. The plant has a capacity of one thousand hogs per day, one hundred cattle and two hundred and fifty sheep. The company is also a large exporter of dairy products, especially butter, and has branch houses at Calgary and Edmonton, Alberta; Nelson and Vancouver, British Columbia; and Fort William, Ontario. At the plant over two hundred men are given employment, and an enormous business is transacted. The packing house is a handsome four-story and basement, pressed brick building, covering a ground space of one hundred by two hundred feet. In addition to this are other buildings necessary to the conduct of their business. In March, 1904, the J. Y. Griffin & Company, Limited, was organized with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, Mr. Griffin being made the president and general manager of the institution.

In 1884 Mr. Griffin married Miss Minnie Campbell, a daughter of Lachlan Campbell, of St. Thomas, Ontario. Two children have been born of this union, Crawford Young and Phyllis Agnes. Mrs. Griffin was called by death in June, 1903.

Mr. Griffin is a member of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange, also a director of the Dominion Produce Company, Limited, the Bole Drug Company, Limited, the Ontario, Manitoba and Western Land Company and the Annuity Company of Canada, and takes an active part in all matters pertaining to the commercial welfare of the city of his adoption. He is likewise a valued member of the Manitoba Club and the St. Charles Country Club.

Fraternally Mr. Griffin is affiliated with the Masonic order, the principles of which enter into his every day association with his fellow men.

GEORGE F. STEPHENS.

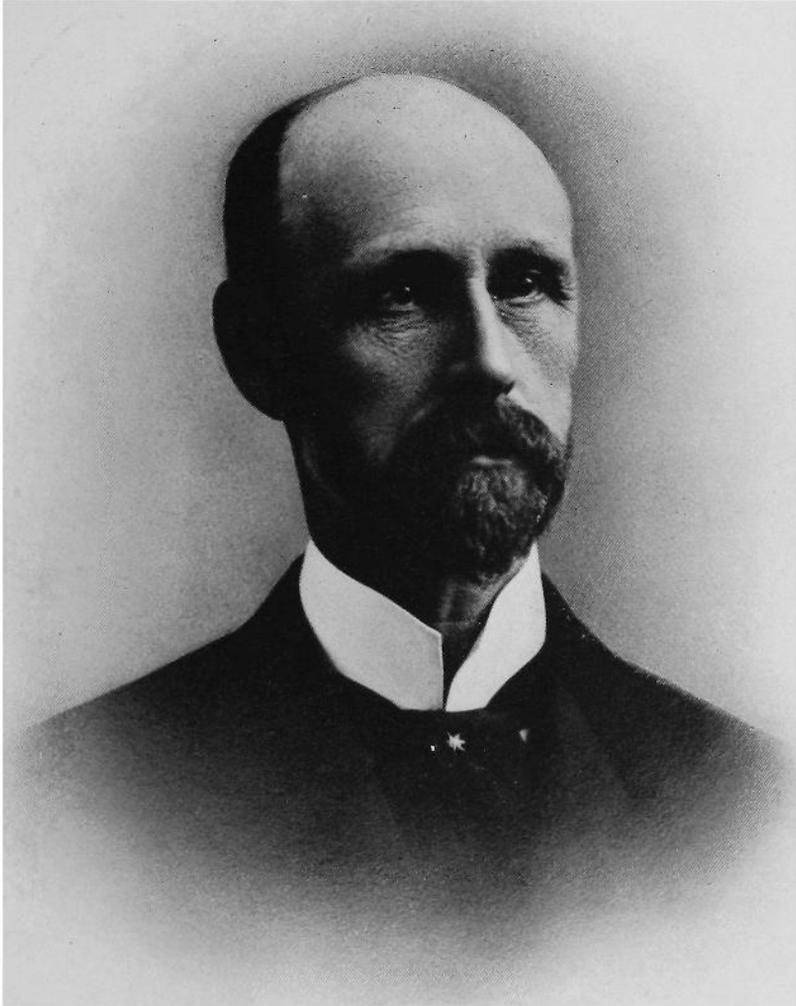
The subject of this sketch is president of G. F. Stephens & Company, Limited, of Winnipeg, and is widely known throughout the province as one of its most enterprising and successful business men. He is a native of Ontario, born in 1851, and was educated at Collingwood Grammar School. In 1871 he left the place of his nativity and proceeded to Montreal, at which point he became identified with the wholesale hardware business, and up to 1882 was a resident of that city. Believing that better opportunities existed in Manitoba he came to Winnipeg in 1882, and immediately established the business which he has since conducted so successfully and which has grown to such immense proportions.

In 1880 Mr. Stephens married Miss Alice M. Christie of Ontario. They are the parents of two sons, Laurence C., who is identified with his father in business, and George F., who is studying medicine at McGill University at Montreal. Mr. Stephens has always taken an active interest in church organizations, and is a leading member of the Baptist church of this city. He is also president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and has worked earnestly in the up-building of that institution.

The house of George F. Stephens & Company, Limited, was established in Winnipeg in 1882, and was incorporated in 1901, with an authorized capital of five hundred thousand dollars. The officers of the company are George F. Stephens, president; M. F. Christie, secretary-treasurer. A branch establishment is located at Calgary, and the trade extends from the Great Lakes to the Pacific Ocean. As paint manufacturers they rank second to none in the Dominion, all kinds of paints being manufactured for household, carriage and agricultural purposes. The fine quarters and sales rooms of the institution are from No. 170 to 176 Market street, Winnipeg.

WILLIAM ALLAN BLACK.

William Allan Black, the western manager for the Ogilvie Flour Mill Company, is a native of Montreal and was born November 17, 1862. He is



Stephens

a son of Charles R. and Elizabeth (Hall) Black, the father a native of Scotland and the mother of London, England. The parents settled in Montreal about 1850, where the father was engaged in business as a wholesale leather merchant.

Mr. Black's education was acquired at the public and private schools in Montreal, and in 1878 he entered the services of the Grand Trunk Railway, with which railway he continued up to 1882, coming thence to Manitoba and entering the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. In 1883 he accepted a position with the Ogilvie Milling Company, and upon the re-organization of the company in 1902 was appointed its western manager. In 1888 Mr. Black married Miss M. C. McEwan, a daughter of Alexander McEwan, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland. They are the parents of two boys and two girls: Charles M., William Allan, Jr., Edith and Margaret.

Mr. Black is a member of the Winnipeg Board of Trade and of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange, being a member of the council of the latter organization. He is likewise a member of the Grain Survey Board, and of the Grain Standard Board, besides being a director of local financial and manufacturing companies.

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLING COMPANY.

This is the largest institution of its kind in the British Empire, owning and operating one hundred elevators throughout Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, among them being a large steel elevator at Fort William, three terminal elevators at Winnipeg in connection with their mills there and four terminal elevators in connection with their milling plants at Montreal. The mills are located as follows: A flour mill at Winnipeg, with a capacity of 3,000 barrels per day, one at Fort William of 3,000 barrels daily capacity, two mills at Montreal, the Royal with a capacity of 5,000 barrels, and the Glenora with a capacity of 2,500 barrels; the City mill, with a capacity of 1,000 barrels per day, and feed mill with a capacity of 100 tons per day; a rolled oat mill at Winnipeg with a daily capacity of 250 barrels per day.

The head office of the company is in Montreal. The company is capitalized for \$3,250,000, with the following officers: Charles K. Hosler, presi-

dent; F. W. Thompson, vice-president and managing director. The office for the west is located at Winnipeg, and branch offices and warehouses have been established at London, Ontario, Toronto, Ottawa, Qu'Appelle, St. John, New Brunswick, New York, Vancouver and Liverpool, England.

The institution handles between ten and twelve millions of bushels of grain per year, and shipments are made to every important country in the world.

HON. HUGH JOHN MACDONALD.

Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, ex-premier of the Province of Manitoba, is a son of the late Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B., and was born in Kingston, Ontario, March 13, 1850. The record of the Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald is so well known that it is hardly necessary to go into any extensive account in these pages. For many years he was Prime Minister of Canada, and has always been considered one of its greatest men.

The subject of this sketch possesses many of the qualifications of his famous father, and a brief review of his career will be interesting. Mr. Macdonald was educated at Queen's College, Kingston, and at Toronto University, graduating from the latter institution in 1869 with the degree of A.B. He started the study of law in Ottawa with Lewis & Pinhey, and afterwards at Toronto with the late Chief Justice Harrison. He was called to the bar in 1872 and practiced in partnership with his father and the late Hon. James Paton, Q.C., at Toronto. He removed to the west in 1882 and formed a partnership with J. Stewart Tupper, eldest son of Sir Charles Tupper, who was a lifelong friend of his father's.

Mr. Macdonald entered the Dominion parliament in 1891 as a member for Winnipeg and sat for that constituency until he resigned in 1893. He was called to the privy council by Sir Charles Tupper in 1896 as Minister of the Interior, and was elected for Winnipeg at the general election in that year. He resigned office with his leader in July, 1896. In 1897 he accepted the Conservative leadership in provincial politics in Manitoba and organized and led the party with so much success that Hon. Thomas Greenway's government, after having held thirty-five out of forty seats, was overturned in December, 1899, and the Conservatives were returned to

power with a good majority. Mr. Macdonald was elected for the constituency of South Winnipeg, defeating Hon. J. D. Cameron, attorney-general. He was at once called upon to form a government, which he did, performing the duties of first Minister and leader of the house until October of the following year, when at the call of Sir Charles Tupper, leader of the Conservative party, he resigned the premiership to his successor, R. P. Roblin, and again entered Dominion politics by running in the constituency of Brandon against Hon. Clifford Sifton. In this, one of the most famous elections ever held in Canada, he was unsuccessful, and subsequently returned to the practice of his profession as head of the new firm of Macdonald, Haggart & Whitla.

Mr. Macdonald has seen active military services on no less than three occasions: First, as a private on duty at Cornwall during the Fenian invasion; afterwards he served as ensign in Company Six, First Ontario Rifles, under Colonel Wolseley, in the Red river expedition and served through that campaign; and thirdly, as a captain in the Ninetieth Battalion in the Riel rebellion of 1885.

Mr. Macdonald is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is affiliated with the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Foresters. He is a great believer in athletics for young men, and has always been closely identified with the Winnipeg Cricket Club, the Winnipeg Rowing Club and the Football and Lacrosse clubs of Manitoba. Since 1890 he has been president of the Manitoba Rifle Association.

Mr. Macdonald has been twice married, first in 1876 to Mrs. Jean King, a daughter of the late W. A. Murray, Esq., of Toronto, they becoming the parents of one daughter, Isabella Mary. Mrs. Macdonald died in 1880. In 1883 Mr. Macdonald married Miss Agnes Gertrude, daughter of the late S. J. Van Koughnet, Q.C., of Toronto. They are the parents of one son, John Alexander, who died in April, 1905, at the age of twenty-one years.

Mr. Macdonald possesses to an eminent degree the magnetic personality of his talented father, and is personally one of the most popular men in Canada.

HORACE CHEVRIER, M.P.P.

One of the best known men in the entire Province of Manitoba is Mr. Horace Chevrier, the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Ottawa, born on December 15, 1876, but was brought by his parents two years later to Winnipeg.

His education was acquired at St. Mary's School, and for a time he also attended college in St. Boniface. His father started the well-known "Blue Store" in 1872, and immediately after putting aside his text books Mr. Chevrier entered the store and learned the business. He is now a full partner in this institution and others.

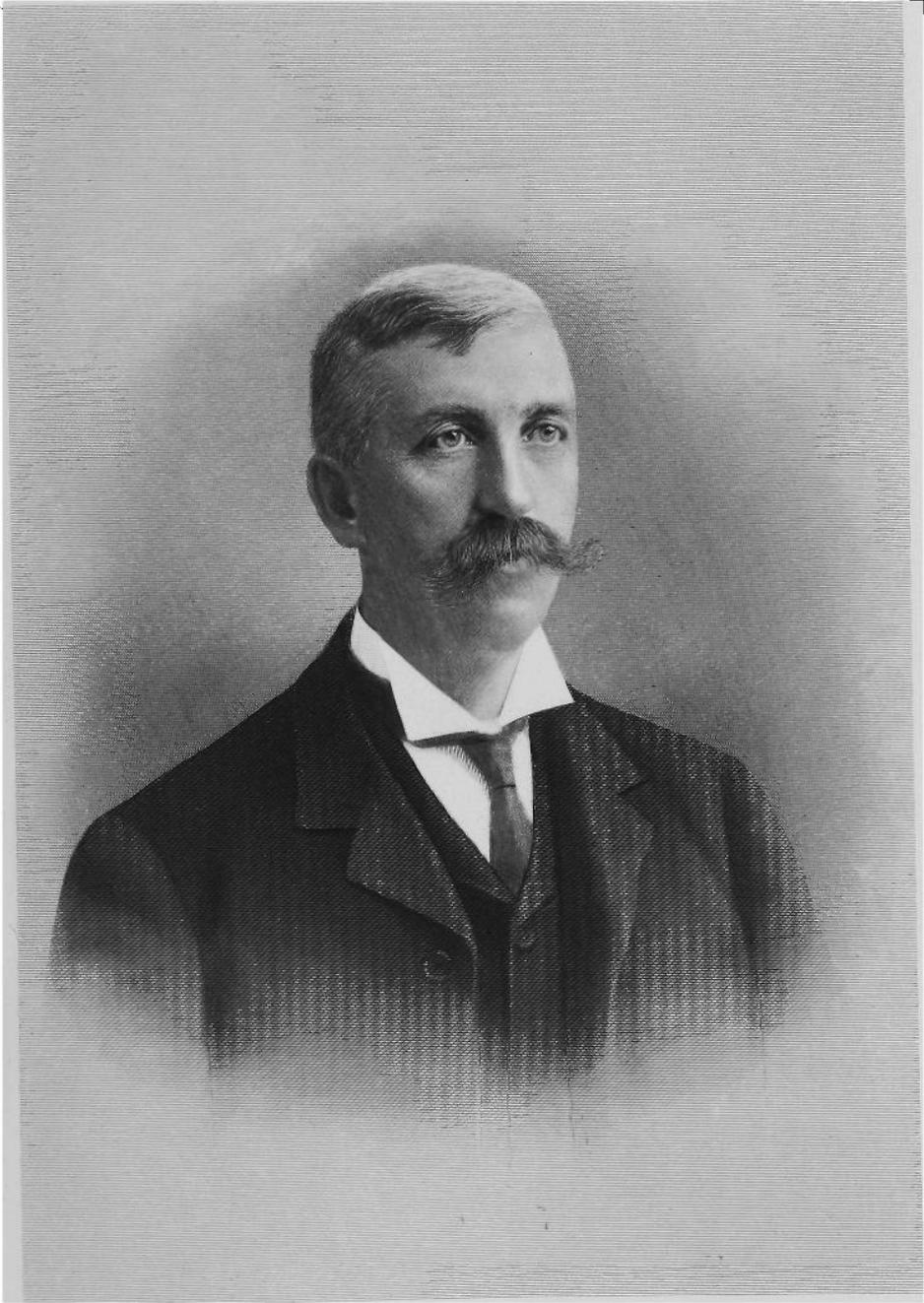
In addition to this he has been active in financing business interests for other firms, and his timely intervention has saved many a firm from the shoals of bankruptcy. He has always taken an active interest in politics, and at present is member of the local legislature, representing St. Boniface. In connection with this he is the Manitoba Liberal whip, and his activity in the interest of his party has done much to further its welfare.

In 1895 Mr. Chevrier married Miss Margaret Gingras, of St. Boniface. They have two children living: Margherita and L. E. W. Chevrier. In social affairs he is a popular member of the Commercial Club.

E. F. HUTCHINGS.

E. F. Hutchings, president of the Great West Saddlery Company, Limited, of Winnipeg, is one of the pioneers of Manitoba, and since his residence in the province has been actively identified with its business affairs. He is a native of Leeds county, Ontario, born in June, 1855, and is of English ancestry. His education was acquired in Leeds county, Ontario, and when twenty years of age, in 1876, he came to Manitoba, and located in Winnipeg.

Being without funds upon his arrival, he worked at the bench while completing his education, also attended night college and studied under Mr. Alexander Begg, receiving a commercial education. He continued at the bench for a year, after which he went into business for himself. In 1879 the partnership of Stalker and Hutchings was formed, which continued



E. H. Hartung

until 1884, at which time Mr. Stalker died, he having originally established the business at Edmonton in 1867, locating at Fort Garry in 1869, and with the exception of the Hudson's Bay Company it is the pioneer business existing in Manitoba at the present time. Mr. Hutchings bought his late partner's interests and conducted the business himself until the present company was formed.

In 1883 Mr. Hutchings married Miss Sarah A. Denby, a native of Leeds county, Ontario. Five children have been born of this union, as follows: Ethel Hattie, Lulu Denby, Rae Hazel, Ernest Frederick and Harold Grifford.

While the affairs of the Great West Saddlery claim a good portion of Mr. Hutchings' attention, he still finds time for a variety of other interests. He is a director in the Canadian Fire Insurance Company, chairman of the City Sinking Fund Trustees, president of the Pressed Brick and Tile Company, and connected with many other corporations and companies. He also served the city of Winnipeg as alderman for six years, as a member of the city council for six years, and in 1900 was defeated for the mayoralty. Mr. Hutchings holds membership in the Commercial Club, and in fraternal circles is a member of the Sons of England, and has taken the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite branch of Masonry. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and politically is a Conservative. The country home of Mr. Hutchings is located at Lorne hills, and is one of the picturesque places of the province. The accompanying illustration will give the reader some idea of the beauties of this place, but it must be seen to be appreciated.

THE GREAT WEST SADDLERY COMPANY, LIMITED, was organized in 1899, with a fully paid up capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The officers of the company are as follows: E. F. Hutchings, president; R. J. Hutchings, of Calgary, vice-president and manager of the Western Division; Benjamin Denby, secretary and treasurer; George Davidson, superintendent of manufacturing; J. C. Cannell, manager of leather department. These gentlemen also constitute the directorate of the company.

The product of the company has a wide sale, reaching in America from

the Great Lakes to the Yukon and including British Columbia, and an immense export trade is also carried on to South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. The output consists of saddles, harness, trunks, bags, etc. They are also wholesale in saddlery, hardware, boot and shoe findings, straps, blankets, whips, etc.

The institution has two large factories, one in Winnipeg and one in Calgary. It is conceded by all other people in the business the finest plant of its kind in the entire British Empire. This is no borrowed statement, but the record of the company, its buildings, its stock and its output will bear out the assertion.

The present Winnipeg building was erected in 1900, is built of solid brick, and is six stories high, covering a ground space of seventy-five by one hundred and thirty-five feet. The Calgary building is a four-story brick and stone building, and covers a ground space of eighty-seven by one hundred and thirty feet. In addition to these two main establishments there are ten branches operating in different parts of Manitoba and the west.

ISAAC PITBLADO.

The subject of this sketch, Mr. Isaac Pitblado, is a native of Nova Scotia, his birth having occurred on March 15, 1867, his father being Reverend C. B. Pitblado, D.D., who for many years was pastor of one of the Presbyterian churches in Halifax and afterwards in Winnipeg. The family came to Manitoba in 1882, but the subject of this sketch had acquired a preliminary education in the public and high schools of Halifax and had received the advantage of one year's tuition in Dalhousie College, having matriculated in that institution at the early age of thirteen. Upon his arrival in the province he completed his studies at Manitoba University and graduated in 1886 with the degree of B.A., taking the Honor Course in Classics. He took the degree of LL.B. from the University of Manitoba in 1889 and the degree of M.A. in 1893, and was registrar of the University from 1893 to 1900.

He decided to make the practice of law his life work, and commenced his studies as a student in the firm of Aikins, Culver & Company, and was

called to the bar in 1890. He began the practice of his profession as a junior in the firm of Aikins, Culver & Company., and afterwards entered into partnership with ex-Mayor Andrews, with whom he continued until 1898, when the firm of Aikins, Culver & Pitblado was formed. In 1900 Mr. Culver died, and the firm was then re-organized as Aikins, Pitblado, Robson & Loftus, which continued until 1903, when upon the death of Mr. Crawford he formed a partnership with Hon. Colin H. Campbell, Attorney-General of Manitoba, the firm now being Campbell, Pitblado & Company.

Mr. Pitblado was elected a bencher of the Law Society in 1901 and has been a bencher ever since, being re-elected in 1904. He has always taken a deep interest in affairs pertaining to the University of Manitoba and has been a member of the University council and board of studies as a graduate representative continuously since 1888.

Mr. Pitblado belongs to both the Commercial and Manitoba Clubs, and fraternally affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a staunch supporter of the Liberal party, and in 1905 was elected president of the Liberal Association of Winnipeg. He has always been strongly identified with amateur sports in Winnipeg, was for many years prominent in athletic circles, and his influence has always been exerted on the side of clean, manly sport.

WILLIAM W. McMILLAN.

For over thirty years Mr. William W. McMillan has been a resident of the Province of Manitoba, and during that time has been actively identified with its leading business interests. He is a native of Ontario, and, coming to Manitoba, reached Winnipeg on June 5, 1875. Here he engaged in the foundry and machine business, in company with Mr. John McKechnie, the present president of the Vulcan Iron Works, which association was continued until 1882, at which time he started in the milling and grain business. He discontinued the milling branch of the business in 1902, since which time he has been identified solely with the grain business.

He is vice-president of the Dominion Elevator Company of Winnipeg, of which Mr. F. Phillips is president. The company owns seventy-two elevators, with an average capacity of twenty-five thousand bushels each, in

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and a very large business is annually transacted.

Mr. McMillan is president of the North-West Grain Dealers' Association, also a member of both the Manitoba and Commercial Clubs of Winnipeg, and a strong supporter of the Liberal party.

ARMINE FREDERICK BANFIELD.

One of the leading representatives of the business fraternity of Winnipeg is Mr. A. E. Banfield, the subject of this sketch. He was born in the city of Quebec, and for seven years prior to coming to Winnipeg was a dry goods merchant in that city.

He came to Winnipeg in August, 1882, more for a visit, but believing that the city had a great future before it he at once decided to locate here. Accordingly had a store erected, and in January of the following year removed his business from Quebec to Winnipeg. He carries on a complete carpet and house furnishing business, both retail and wholesale.

In 1877 Mr. Banfield married Miss Helen McKiechan, of Quebec. After her death he married Miss Addie K. Cline, of Toronto. They are the parents of one child, Percy Frederick.

DOUGLAS C. CAMERON.

The subject of this sketch, Douglas C. Cameron, was born June 5, 1854, in the county of Preston, Ontario, and is the son of Colin and Annie (McClaren) Cameron, the father a native of Scotland and the mother of Glengarry, Ontario. They were early settlers in Canada, arriving in the Dominion in the year 1815, where the father was engaged in farming and lumbering until his death, which occurred in 1890. The mother died in 1905 at the advanced age of eighty-four years.

Mr. Cameron was raised on the home farm and educated in the common schools of Prescott county, and the high school at Vankleek Hill, of the same county. He left school at the age of seventeen and remained on the home farm up to 1880. On April 26 of that year he came to Manitoba and located at Winnipeg. For a few years he was engaged at various occupations, and in the fall of 1883 identified himself with the lumber business,



J. C. Lawrence

which business was carried on under the firm name of Cameron & Company, and later as Cameron & Kennedy. In 1892 the business was incorporated under the name of Ontario & Western Lumber Company, and later, for business reasons, changed to the name of the Rat Portage Lumber Company. Since 1894 Mr. Cameron has occupied the position of president of the company, and has been its general manager since 1892. The different mills of the company are located at Kenora, Norman, Rainy River, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

In 1880 Mr. Cameron married Miss Margaret Cameron Ferguson, of Vankleek Hill. They are the parents of three children: Evelyn, Douglas Lorne and James Leslie Fergus. Mr. Cameron has been prominently identified with the municipal affairs of Rat Portage and was mayor of the town for three years. In 1903 he was elected a member of the Provincial legislature on the Liberal ticket, sitting in the house sessions of 1903 and 1904.

THOMAS DIXON BYRON EVANS.

The subject of this sketch, Colonel Thomas Dixon Byron Evans, is a native of Ontario, his birth having occurred in Hamilton on March 22, 1860. He is the son of Samuel Francis Evans, for many years one of the most prominent merchants in the City of Ottawa. His education was acquired at the public and grammar schools of Ottawa, which was further supplemented by a course in private schools. Colonel Evans then entered his father's office, where he remained for a short time, when he enlisted in 1880, from Ottawa, as a private, in the Forty-third Battalion, and started his military career.

The following year he became a lieutenant of the company, and was afterwards successively captain and adjutant of the regiment. He served in the North-West Rebellion of 1885 as lieutenant in the Midland Battalion. In 1880 he received a commission in the Canadian permanent force as lieutenant in the Infantry School Corps. In 1891 he was transferred to the Mounted Rifles at Winnipeg, which afterwards became the Royal Canadian Dragoons. In 1896 he was promoted to the rank of major, and in 1897 was sent to England at the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, in command of the Canadian Cavalry Contingent.

In March, 1898, he organized the Yukon Field Force, composed of two hundred non-commissioned officers and men, of the Canadian Permanent Force, and took them into that country by the all-Canadian Teslin route. In December, 1899, he left the Yukon, and was appointed second in command to the First Canadian Mounted Rifles, afterwards known as the Royal Canadian Dragoons, for service in South Africa. On arrival in South Africa he was transferred to the command of the First Canadian Mounted Rifles, composed entirely of Western men, and served with that regiment until it returned in January, 1901. For services with this regiment he was made a Companion of the Bath, by the Imperial Government, and granted the rank of Brevet Colonel by the Canadian government.

In December, 1902, he organized and took to South Africa the second contingent of Canadian Mounted Rifles, composed of nine hundred mounted men from all parts of the Dominion. This regiment took a distinguished part in the closing events of the war and made itself famous in the battle of Harts River, the last battle but one before the close of the war. He has been honorary A.D.C. for the last three Governors-General of Canada, and is at present one of Lord Grey's. In addition to having command of the permanent forces at this station he is in command of Military District No. 10, which embraces Western Ontario, from Nepigon River, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

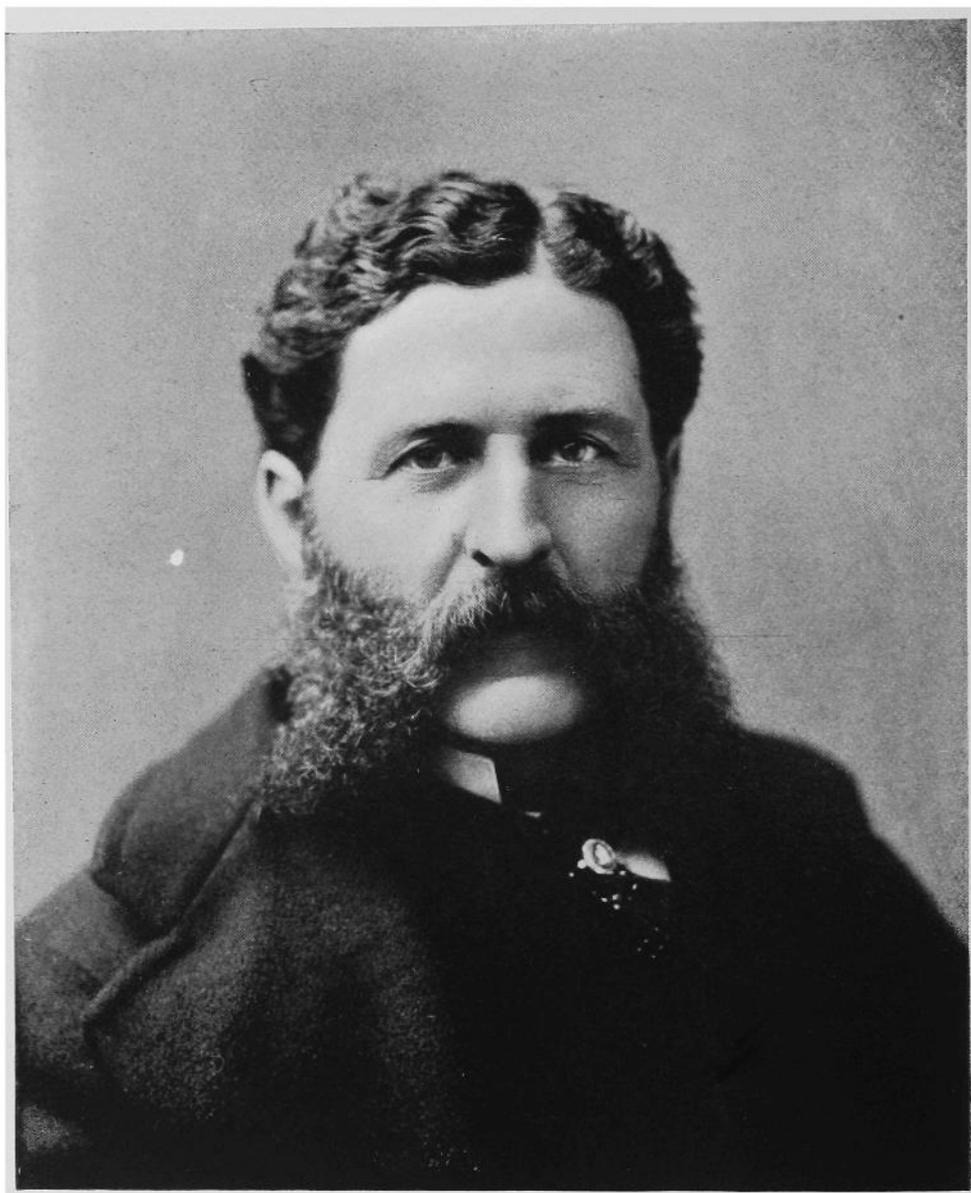
On October 19, 1904, Colonel Evans married Miss Eleanor Isabel McMillan, only daughter of Lieutenant Governor McMillan of Manitoba.

Colonel Evans, is a valued member of the Manitoba Club, and both he and Mrs. Evans are members of the Presbyterian church.

ALFRED CODD, M.D.

Alfred Codd, one of the pioneers of pioneers of the Province of Manitoba, is a native of Norfolk county, England, born in 1843, and is a son of the late Rev. Charles Edward Codd, M.A., D.D., who for many years was a clergyman of the Church of England.

Coming to Canada at an early age he received his preliminary education at home, and this course was supplemented by a course at the grammar school at Ottawa. Determining on the practice of medicine as his life



Am. Wickes

work, he entered McGill University, from which institution he graduated in 1865. Prior to this, however, he was under Sir James Grant, of Ottawa, as a medical student.

In 1865 he entered active practice at Ottawa, and pursued the practice of his profession in that city. He received an appointment as surgeon in the Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery in 1866 and remained with the regiment theré until 1870, when he joined the Red River Expeditionary force under Sir Garnet Wolseley as regimental surgeon of the First Ontario Rifles (medal and clasp).

On August 28, 1870, he arrived in Manitoba. He remained with the regiment until the Red River Expeditionary force was disbanded in 1876, and then joined the Winnipeg Field Battery as surgeon, and in 1885 was with the regiment throughout the North-West Rebellion (medal and clasp) until the troops were withdrawn. In August, 1885, he entered the Royal School of Instruction at Fort Osborne as surgeon-major. At present he is surgeon lieutenant-colonel of the Permanent Army Medical Corps of Winnipeg, and acting P.M.O. for military districts Numbers ten and eleven.

In 1868 Dr. Codd married Miss Elizabeth Turner Bradley, fourth daughter of Colonel Clements Bradley, of Ottawa. They are the parents of three children: Bessie, Gertrude and Selby.

ALEXANDER McMICKEN.

Mr. Alexander McMicken, police magistrate of the city of Winnipeg, was born on August 27, 1837, in Queenston, Ontario. He is a son of Gilbert McMicking, a native of Glenluce, Scotland, born October 13, 1813. He came to Canada when a boy, and afterwards occupied the position as collector of customs at Queenston. At this time there were two other Gilbert McMickings in that city, and as this caused considerable confusion in receiving mail and in other matters, Mr. McMicken changed the spelling of his name to McMicken, and ever since has used that name. He was a member of the Dominion parliament and speaker in the local legislature. He was also chief of police when that office called for the services of a man of the greatest strength of character and determination. He was prominent in all public affairs in Manitoba until his death, which occurred in 1891.

The mother of Alexander McMicken was Ann Theresa Duff, a native of Ontario, who died in 1888, both parents being consistent Presbyterians, having been raised and having died in that faith.

Mr. McMicken of this review was educated in Queenston in the public schools of that place and afterwards at Toronto Academy, this being further supplemented by a course in the college of Geneseo, Livingston county, New York. He was afterwards appointed postmaster of Clifton, Ontario, subsequently moving to Windsor, where he assisted his father in the performance of his official duties. In 1872 he came to Manitoba with his family and located in Winnipeg. Up to 1875 Mr. McMicken was identified with private banking. He loaned the then young city thousands of dollars, his security being principally his faith in its ultimate prosperity. He was elected as a member of the city council in 1876 serving several years; and in 1883 served as mayor of the city, also holding this same position in 1895. In that year he lived a retired life for a short time, afterwards being identified with the real estate business, and in 1901 was appointed police magistrate of the city of Winnipeg and for the Province of Manitoba, which position he is now acceptably filling.

On September 1, 1859, Mr. McMicken married Miss Margaret Sarah Johnston, a daughter of Isaac Johnston, of Ontario, who was clerk of the surrogate court for the district of Niagara. In fraternal circles Mr. McMicken has taken a leading part, he being the founder of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the province. He is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Loyal Orange Lodge. Both he and Mrs. McMicken are consistent members of the Presbyterian church.

D. McLEOD TELFORD.

One of the popular members of the Dominion government service is Mr. D. McLeod Telford, customs appraiser at Winnipeg.

He is a native of Caithness, Scotland, and was born in Wick, November 12, 1845. He was educated in Thurso and in 1867 came to Canada, locating in London, Ontario. For fourteen years he followed mercantile pursuits in that part of Canada, until 1881, when he came to Winnipeg. Ten years prior to this, however, he had intended coming to Manitoba, and had





Mr. Alspuler

already started, but being shipwrecked on Lake Superior changed his plans and came at that time no further than Port Arthur, returning to take up business on his own account in Strathroy, county Middlesex. On arriving at Winnipeg in May, 1881, he took up work in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway and was supply agent at Brandon on construction. Removing to Winnipeg late in fall of same year, he was appointed cashier, and a few years later local treasurer. He was transferred to Montreal in 1899, but not being satisfied with eastern Canada he was transferred back to Winnipeg in 1891, where he took up other work with the Canadian Pacific Railway, thus continuing until he resigned to take the general agency of an insurance company. In 1898 he entered the customs service and was appointed appraiser in 1901.

Mr. Telford married Miss Margaret Stephen at Hamilton, Ontario, in 1872. They have five children: Winifred, Catherine, Florence, George and Alice, the second, Catherine, is the wife of Mr. E. A. James, general manager for the Canadian Northern Railway of this city.

In fraternal relations Mr. Telford is a member of the Masonic order, being a past president of St. Andrew's Society—at present bard of the society. He has been charged with being a Scottish humorist, and in this connection has frequently entertained the citizens of Winnipeg in the olden time, more especially on the appearance of Ian McLaren's "Bonnie Brier Bush." He was so successful in his delineations of the characters of Mr. Watson's creation that after a few introductory readings he was induced to publicly announce himself as a Scottish reader, and as such he occupied platforms acceptably in many parts of Manitoba as well as Dakota and Minnesota, thrice in Minneapolis and twice in St. Paul, after which he took up the permanent work where he now is. Mr. and Mrs. Telford are both members of the Presbyterian church.

HON. WILLIAM HESPELER.

One of the pioneers of Manitoba who has worked untiringly in the interests of his adopted community, and through whose efforts much good has been accomplished, is the subject of this sketch, Hon. William Hespeler. It has fallen to the lot of few men to take upon themselves the varied

responsibilities which have fallen to the lot of this gentleman, but to his credit may it be said that he has carried through to a successful completion all tasks undertaken or imposed upon him, and to-day is one of the most popular and highly respected citizens of the entire Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Hespeler is a native of Baden Baden in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, and was born December 29, 1830. He comes of an old German family, being the son of George Johann and Anna Barbara (Wick) Hespeler, both of whom are representatives of prominent families of the place of their nativity. His father was a merchant in Baden Baden, following that occupation until called to his final rest in 1840. Mr. Hespeler was educated in the Polytechnic Institute at Karlsruh, the capital of the Grand Duchy of Baden. He left school at the age of nineteen and immigrated to Canada, where he located in Waterloo county, in the town of Preston, joining his brother, who had preceded him. Mr. Hespeler came with his mother in 1850, and immediately joined his brother in the milling, distilling and general merchandising business at Preston and later on at Hespeler, Ontario. In 1854 he started in the general merchandising business in Waterloo, in connection with a milling and distillery business, forming a partnership with Mr. George Randell, and trading under the firm name of Hespeler & Randell. This partnership continued up to 1868, when he sold out to his partner and to Joseph E. Seagram, who afterwards married his niece. The same year with his family he visited in Germany, and while in that country in 1871 he discovered that a large number of Mennonites in South Russia were contemplated emigrating to America. After these facts were made known to the Canadian government by Mr. Hespeler, he was requested to go to Russia and induce a delegation of these people to come to Manitoba. The following year a delegation of five farming representatives accompanied Mr. Hespeler to the province, and with the assistance of Mr. Norquay, then the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Hespeler showed these representatives over the country, the outcome being that in 1874 two hundred and eighty-four families of these German-Russian Mennonites came to settle in the first Mennonite settlement east of the Red river, the government making a reservation of seven townships lying within a radius of thirty miles from Winnipeg. In 1875 some five hundred families

of the Mennonites arrived, and in 1876 a larger contingent arriving, it became necessary to ask the government for a much larger reserve. This was granted, and seventeen townships were then located by Mr. William Pierce, then Dominion surveyor, and Mr. Jacob Y. Shants, a Canadian Mennonite, and Mr. Hespeler, on the southern boundary, in which is now located the towns of Gretna and Altona, this being considered one of the garden spots of the province.

After his return to Ottawa with the delegation in 1873, Mr. Hespeler was offered the position of commissioner of immigration and agriculture, which he accepted, and returned to Manitoba in November to assume the duties of that office, which he ably filled up to 1883. During his term of office he was appointed a member of the council of Keewatin, and was appointed chief commissioner of census of the Province of Manitoba in 1881. In 1883 he was appointed German consul for Manitoba and the North-West Territories, and after resigning his commission with the Dominion government he accepted this consulship, which position he is still filling. He was elected to represent the constituency of Rosenfeld in the legislature of Manitoba, and was elected speaker of the House during that parliament. At the new election he declined to run for re-election. He was the first foreign-born citizen to become the first commoner of any British possession. In 1903 he was decorated by the German Emperor with the Order of the Red Eagle in recognition of his twenty years of service to the German Empire, and he certainly has every reason to be proud of his decoration.

He was elected one of the three liquidators of the defunct Commercial Bank of Winnipeg, and was afterwards sole liquidator until the business was wound up. Under his administration the settling up of the affairs of this bank was more than satisfactory to all concerned. For the past fifteen years he has occupied the position of president of the Winnipeg General Hospital, in which institution he has taken a great interest for the past twenty-eight years.

In 1854 Mr. Hespeler married Miss Mary H. Keatchie, of Galt, Ontario, and a daughter of Mr. Hugh Keatchie of that place. Two children have been born of this union, Alfred and Georgina, the latter the deceased wife of Mr. A. M. Nanton, of Winnipeg.

Since 1883 Mr. Hespeler has acted as manager for the Manitoba Land Company, and since 1876 as the agent for Manitoba and North-West Territories for Seagram's distillery, of Waterloo, Ontario, which institution owed its inception to his efforts during his business career in Ontario.

Mr. Hespeler is a consistent member of the Lutheran church and is popular with all classes of people.

SIDNEY TILL HANDSCOMB.

Sidney Till Handscomb, the subject of this sketch, is a native of London, England, although since the age of two years he has been a resident of Canada. He was born on June 30, 1868, and in 1870 was brought by his parents to Canada. Locating at Haliburton, the family remained there but one year, moving from that point to Port Hope, Ontario.

Though still a young man, he is one of the pioneers of the province. He was educated in the public schools of Winnipeg, and immediately upon putting aside his text books entered the customs house brokerage business as a clerk with J. H. Emslie. He remained with that gentleman for some time, and subsequently accepted a situation with Messrs. Burn and Verner, and upon the retirement of Mr. Burn from the business the partnership was changed to Verner and Handscomb on October 7, 1891. He purchased his partner's interest and has since conducted the business under the name of S. T. Handscomb & Company.

In 1897 Mr. Handscomb married Miss Theresa Pratt, of Clinton, Ontario. They are the parents of two children: Earl Wesley and Charles Harold.

In fraternal circles Mr. Handscomb has always taken an active and leading part. For many years he has been prominent in the Masonic order, and is a member of King Edward Preceptory, Knights Templar, and Khar-tum Temple of the Mystic Shrine, is a Past Grand Representative of the Odd Fellows order in Manitoba, and is Past Grand Patriarch of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He also holds membership in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Canadian Order of Foresters, and Winnipeg Council of the Commercial Travelers.

SAMUEL HOOPER.

Samuel Hooper, the subject of this sketch, is the Provincial architect of Manitoba, and is also identified with the stone carving and monumental business. At the present time he is president of Hooper, Houkes Company, one of the largest manufacturers and dealers in monuments and interior work in the entire province. Mr. Hooper is a native of Devonshire, England, where he was born in October, 1851. He received his education at the Devonshire public schools, and immediately afterwards went into his uncle's office, where he studied architecture until coming to Canada, in 1869. On his arrival in the Dominion he settled in London, Ontario, where he took up the trade of stone carving and monumental work, which trade he thoroughly mastered in all of its details. He returned to England in 1878, but deciding that the Dominion of Canada offered a better field for his labors he again crossed the ocean and came direct to Manitoba in 1880.

The year 1881 witnessed his arrival in Winnipeg, where he at once formed a partnership with Mr. David Ede in monumental work. He continued with this gentleman for two years, after which time he purchased his partner's interest and has since been identified with that branch of industry. Mr. Hooper was the designer of the memorial monument in the city of Winnipeg, the Norquay Memorial in St. John's, and also the Seven Oaks Memorial Monument. He took up the study of architecture in 1895 and has erected many of the prominent buildings of the city, among which may be mentioned the Land Titles office, Agricultural College buildings, the New Carnegie Library, the Grain Exchange, and St. Mary's Academy. He received his present appointment as Provincial architect in 1904.

Mr. Hooper was married in 1872 to Miss Jane Ferguson Simpson, of Edinburgh, Scotland. They are the parents of four children, as follows: John, who is associated with his father in architecture; Gertrude, Lawrence and Nina. In fraternal circles Mr. Hooper takes an active interest in the St. John's Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and he and his family are members of the Church of England.

ROBERT FURBY MANNING.

One of the leading citizens identified with the various business interests of the Province is Mr. Robert Furby Manning, the subject of this sketch. For twenty-eight years he has been a resident of the Province of Manitoba, and during that time has steadily progressed in business, until to-day he is known as one of the representative business men of the province. He is a native of Bowmanville, County Durham, Ontario, and was born on May 31, 1856. He is a son of Robert Manning of that province.

His educational advantages were derived from the public schools of Bowmanville, and before reaching his majority he entered the service of the Bank of Ontario, in 1873, and until 1877 was identified with them in Ontario. In 1877 he came to Winnipeg, as teller of the Ontario Bank, and for four years remained in their employ in that capacity, after which he started the house of Manning & Company, Bankers, which he conducted for three years. He was afterwards Managing Director of the Water Works for three years, after which he started the Western Coal Company, of which he is now president. An immense trade is conducted, covering the entire Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. In addition to this he holds large contracts for drainage work.

Mr. Manning was married in 1877 to Miss Mary Ellen Coyne, a resident of Mount Forest, Ontario. They are the parents of three children, R. A. C. Manning, Norma and Tannis. He has been a member of the Board of Trade for the past twenty years. He is likewise a member of the Manitoba Club, and is a Conservative in politics.

Mr. Manning and his family reside in their handsome home at No. 172 Donald street.

GEORGE FREDERICK GALT.

The senior member of the well-known house of G. F. & J. Galt is Mr. George F. Galt, the subject of this sketch. He was born in 1855 in Toronto, and is a son of the late Sir Thomas Galt of that city, who occupied the exalted position of chief justice of the province.

Mr. Galt was educated in the Galt Collegiate Institute and immediately



A. J. Sauer



afterwards went into the tea importing and wholesale grocery business. In 1882 he came to Winnipeg, and with his cousin, John Galt, whose sketch appears on another page of this work, established the present house of G. F. & J. Galt.

In addition to conducting the immense business transacted by this house Mr. Galt has taken an active interest in many other business affairs of importance in the province and also in social affairs. In 1888 he served as president of the Board of Trade, and at the present time is president of the Northern Trust Company, vice-president of the Great West Life Assurance Company, a director in the Canada Permanent Loan & Mortgage Corporation, and other business institutions. He is the honorable secretary-treasurer of the Winnipeg General Hospital, an institution in which the entire province takes pride. He is a lover of all legitimate out door sports, and is president of the Winnipeg Rowing Club, and also holds membership in many other similar organizations. In politics he gives his support to the Conservative party, but has never actively identified himself with politics.

His handsome home is located at the corner of Donald and Broadway streets, Winnipeg.

JOHN GALT.

John Galt, a member of the well-known firm of G. F. & J. Galt, is a native of Montreal, born in 1856. He is a son of the late Sir Alexander Galt, and his grandfather was John Galt, the noted author. His mother, Mrs. Amy Gordon (Torrance) Galt, is also a native of Montreal, and still resides in the place of her nativity.

Mr. Galt's earlier education was acquired in the high school at Montreal, and also for a period at Lennoxville. He was a student at Barron's school at Rice Lake, and was then sent to Gotha, Germany, where his education was finished under private tutorship. Returning to Montreal he acted in the capacity of private secretary to his father, who at that time was a member of the Halifax fisheries commission, and subsequently entered the service of the Bank of Montreal, with which institution he was identified for about five years at Montreal and the branches at New York and Chicago. In

1882 he severed his connection with the bank and came to Winnipeg and entered into partnership with his cousin, George F. Galt.

The house of G. F. & J. Galt is one of the most widely known in the Dominion. The business is wholesale groceries and importing tea, and the trade extends throughout the entire Dominion and also in the United States. To facilitate the transaction of their enormous business, branch houses have been opened in Toronto, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Prince Albert. Through clean cut and honorable business methods the house has an enviable reputation and is one of the solid institutions, not only of Manitoba, but of Canada as well. The present commodious quarters, four stories high, and covering a ground space of one hundred by one hundred and thirty-two feet, are of solid brick and were erected in 1887. The firm also conduct a large mill on King and Arthur streets. Mr. Galt is a director in the Union Bank, of the Canadian Fire Insurance Company and of the Alberta Railway & Irrigation Company. He is a member of the advisory board of the Royal Trust Company and is also identified with many other enterprises.

In 1885 Mr. Galt married Miss Isabel Atkinson, of Chicago, Illinois, and in 1890 was again married to Miss Mabel Patton Henderson. The four children are: Isabelle, John, Maryon and Evelyn. He is a Conservative in politics and a member of the Church of England. His handsome home is situated on Roslyn road, Winnipeg.

AUGUSTUS MEREDITH NANTON.

Augustus Meredith Nanton, of the firm of Osler, Hammond & Nanton, was born in Toronto, May 7, 1860. He is a son of the late Augustus Nanton, barrister, of Osgoode Hall, his mother being a daughter of the late William Botsford Jarvis, sheriff of York.

Mr. Nanton was educated at the Model School, Toronto, and shortly afterwards entered the office of Mr. E. B. Osler, coming to Winnipeg in 1884 as a partner, when the firm of Osler, Hammond & Nanton was established. This firm has been largely interested in both financial and real estate development of the Canadian west.

Mr. Nanton has held and still holds many positions of trust. He is

president of the Manitoba Cartage Company, managing director of the Alberta Railway & Irrigation Company and a director of the Great West Life Insurance Company and the Toronto General Trust Corporation. In 1898 he was president of the Winnipeg Board of Trade. From 1894 to 1900 he was receiver of the Manitoba & North Western Railway, representing the English bondholders. This receivership was eminently satisfactory to all parties concerned and was terminated by the sale of the Manitoba & North Western Railway to the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Politically Mr. Nanton is a Conservative, but is not an active partisan, his time being fully occupied in attending to the interests of his firm and the various trusts committed to his charge. He is a member of the Manitoba and Commercial Clubs of Winnipeg, the Toronto Club and the Rideau Club, Ottawa. His residence is at Roslyn road, Fort Rouge, Winnipeg.

GEORGE READING CROWE.

George Reading Crowe, vice-president of the Northern Elevator Company, Limited, is a native of Truro, Nova Scotia, born in 1852. He was educated in the public schools of that province, and after leaving school worked for his father, who was a ship builder, subsequently turning his efforts to railway construction, in which business he was employed on the Interecolonial Railway. At that time railroad building was rapidly progressing in Manitoba, and believing it to be a better field for his efforts, Mr. Crowe came to the province in 1879, where he followed this line of activity for four years. In 1883 he gave up railroad construction to enter the lumber business in Winnipeg, and up to 1890 devoted himself to that branch of industry.

For the last fifteen years Mr. Crowe has been identified with Manitoba's principal industry, grain, and during that period has made himself one of the best informed men on the subject in the province. Since the incorporation of the Northern Elevator Company, Limited, he has been associated with that company, of which he is now its vice-president. The officers beside Mr. Crowe are N. Bawlf, president, and S. P. Clark, secretary. The company own and operate one hundred and thirty-four elevators in the

North-West, with an average capacity of thirty thousand bushels each. The capital fully paid up is one million dollars.

In addition to his connection with this company Mr. Crowe is a director in the Great West Life Assurance Company, the Canadian Fire Insurance Company, is vice-president of the Northern Trust Company, and a director of the Northern Bank. In 1895 he served as president of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange, and in 1903 as president of the Winnipeg Board of Trade. He is a member of the Manitoba Club, is a Conservative in politics, and is a member of the Presbyterian church.

In 1875, in Nova Scotia, Mr. Crowe married Miss Mary Elizabeth Alexander, a resident of that province. They have three children, Mrs. C. M. Scott, Annie and James Alexander.

THOMAS MONTGOMERY.

Thomas Montgomery, the subject of this sketch, is one of the most successful business men in the province, being part owner of the Queen's Hotel, the leading hotel of Winnipeg, and also being identified with a variety of interests all of which are yielding good financial returns. He is a native of Ontario, his birth having occurred at South Lanark, Drummond county, February 23, 1851, being a son of Oswald and Mary (Rothwell) Montgomery.

After a common school education he was apprenticed to the carriage-making business in Perth, Ontario. In 1869 he served his time at the trade. He then worked as a journeyman in Almonte for one and a half years, and afterwards continued working as a journeyman in Perth. In March, 1876, he came to Manitoba, where he continued journeying for about ninety days. He then decided to engage in business on his own account, and accordingly built a shop on Fort street, which he rented in connection with his brother, Mr. C. C. Montgomery, who had been in the province since 1874. This partnership was continued until April 1, 1881, at which time he built the Winnipeg Hotel on Main street, which institution he conducted until 1904, at which time he sold it out. At that time in connection with his brother Oswald, who had been his partner since 1893, he built the Queen's Hotel, on the corner of Portage and Notre Dame avenues. It occupies a space of



Thos. Montgomery



Montgomery

one hundred and sixteen feet on Portage avenue, and one hundred and twenty-one feet on Notre Dame avenue. It is a handsome brick building, four stories high with basement, the investment standing the brothers about three hundred thousand dollars, the land being valued at one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars and the building one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

The Queen's Hotel is known from ocean to ocean as one of the most up-to-date hostelries in the province. Mr. Montgomery is also heavily interested in real estate holdings in other portions of the city, and also is the owner of a large amount of farm property. His property in Fort Rouge consists of some of the most desirable and valuable in the entire city.

In 1877 he married Miss Martha King, a native of Ontario. They are the parents of five children, of whom three are living: Robert A., who is manager of the Queen's Hotel, Thomas Oswald and William Rothwell Albert, and the two deceased are: Margaret Maud and Mary Ellen.

OSWALD MONTGOMERY.

One of the pioneer hotel men of the Province of Manitoba is Mr. Oswald Montgomery, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Lanark county, Ontario, October 11, 1856, and is a son of Oswald and Mary (Rothwell) Montgomery.

His education was acquired in the public schools of Lanark county, after which he was engaged in agricultural pursuits in the same county until 1882, at which time he came to Manitoba and located in Winnipeg. Immediately upon his arrival he entered the hotel business, and has been actively occupied with this line of industry ever since. In company with his brother, Thomas Montgomery, they are the owners of the Queen's Hotel in Winnipeg, which is considered by all to be the leading hotel of the province. A more detailed description of the hotel appears on another page of this work.

In 1885 Mr. Montgomery married Miss Elsie Spaulding, a resident of Perth, Ontario, and they are the parents of nine children, eight of whom are living: Roy D., Oswald F., Clyde M.C. (deceased), Thomas, Earl, Clifford, Allan, Elsie Kathleen and John.

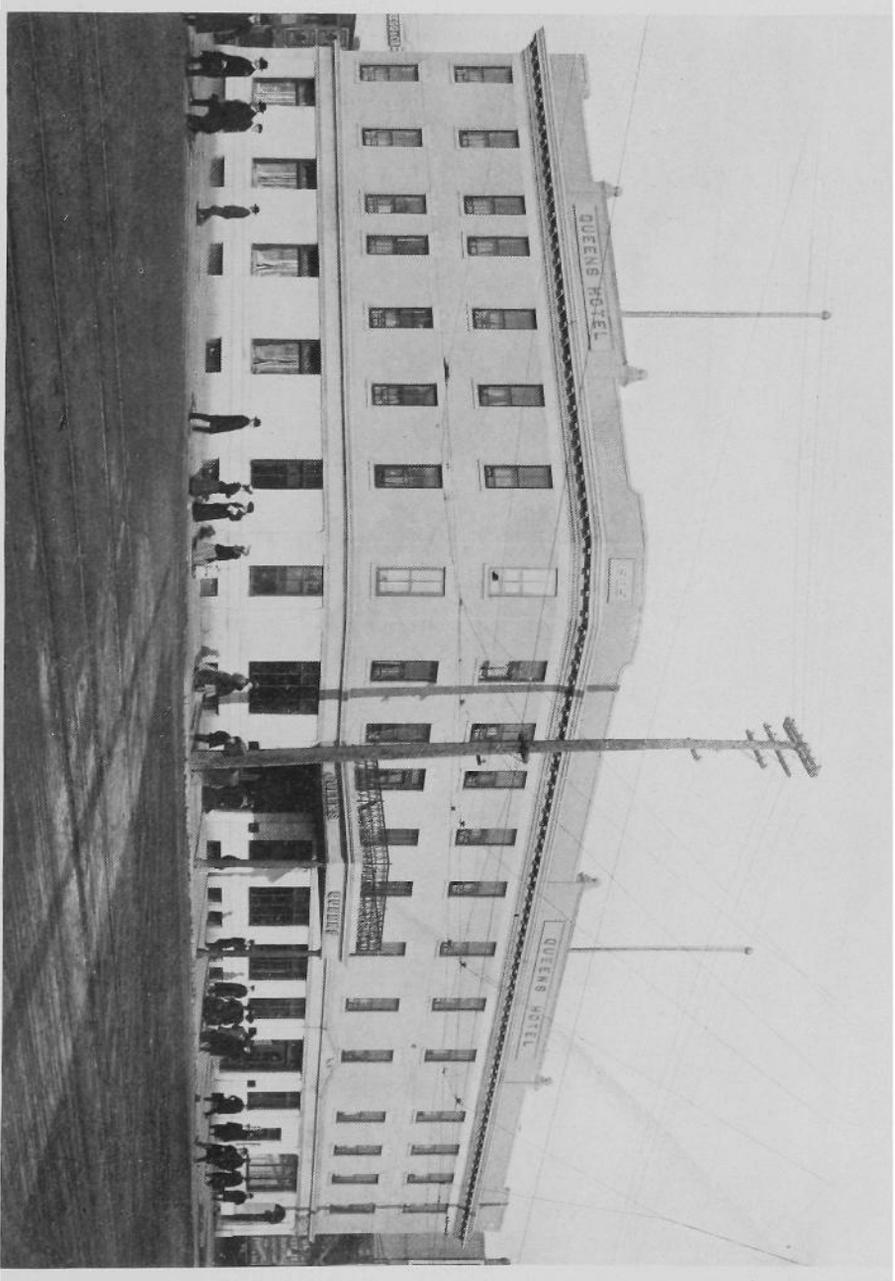
Mr. Montgomery is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, and is very popular with all people with whom he comes in contact. He has that rare gift of the successful hotel man, of making all his guests feel perfectly at home, and is always found to be courteous and obliging. The success of the Queen's Hotel and in fact of the different hotels in which Mr. Montgomery has been interested is due in a great measure to his striking personality and his great popularity.

ALEXANDER ROSS HARGRAFT.

Alexander Ross Hargraft, a prominent member of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange, is a native of Ontario, his birth having occurred at Cobourg on November 28, 1860. His father, who was a grain merchant, was a resident of Ontario until his death in 1887. Mr. Hargraft received his education at the public schools of Cobourg and later at the Collegiate Institute at that place. After putting aside his text books he entered his father's office, and there learned the rudimentary principles of the business which has since so successfully been carried on. He remained in his father's office until February, 1879, at which time he first came to Manitoba. He came in company with John A. MacDougal, and went to Edmonton with a cart train of general merchandise. In December of the same year he returned to Cobourg and again entered business with his father, and after his father's death in 1887 carried on the business until 1899, at which time he moved to Toronto, where he carried on a grain and commission business.

In August, 1901, he came to Winnipeg, and at once established himself in the grain business. The first year's operations were carried on under the name of Hargraft and Company, and was then changed to Coffee, Hargraft & Company. The firm do a general business of buying and selling grain and are also exporters. Within a few months of his arrival in Winnipeg Mr. Hargraft was elected to the council of the Grain Exchange, and was shortly afterwards elected vice-president. The following year, 1904, he was honored by being elected to the presidency of the Exchange, which office he most acceptably filled for the term.

In November, 1883, Mr. Hargraft was united in marriage to Miss Florence Fairbanks, a daughter of the late Colonel Fairbanks, of Oshawa,



QUEENS' Hotel, WYNNIPEG.

Ontario. Three children have been born of this union: Alice, Stewart Alexander and Bruce. In politics Mr. Hargraft gives his support to the Liberal party, although in no sense can he be classed as an active partisan, preferring rather to devote his energies to the business he has followed the better part of a life time.

He is a member of the general committee of the Manitoba Club and one of its valued members. Mr. Hargraft and his family reside in their pleasant home on Furby street.

CAPEL TILT.

Capel Tilt, the genial vice-president, is a comparatively recent arrival in Manitoba, but during his residence here has made himself widely known by his untiring activity and is classed as one of the representative men of the younger element. He is a native of Canada, his birth having occurred on September 25, 1871, at Listowel, Ontario. His education was acquired at the public and high schools of Listowel, and after putting aside his text books he determined upon a professional career and entered the employ of a law firm in Listowel, for four years being thus engaged. Deciding to abandon this for a business career, he entered the employ of James Carruthers & Company, the big grain operators in Toronto, and while there thoroughly mastered the many intricate details attendant upon the business. He next moved to Montreal, where he was associated with the same firm for three years, and in 1900 came to Winnipeg as the representative of James Carruthers & Company and opened their office in that city. He has since remained in Winnipeg in that capacity.

At present he is secretary of the Clearing House Association, and in 1905 was elected vice-president of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange. Mr. Tilt is a member of the Manitoba Club, the Commercial Club and the St. Charles Country Club.

H. DOUGLAS McLAUGHLIN.

H. Douglas McLaughlin, one of the younger members of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange, is a native of St. John, New Brunswick, his birth having occurred in that city in 1878. His business career has been

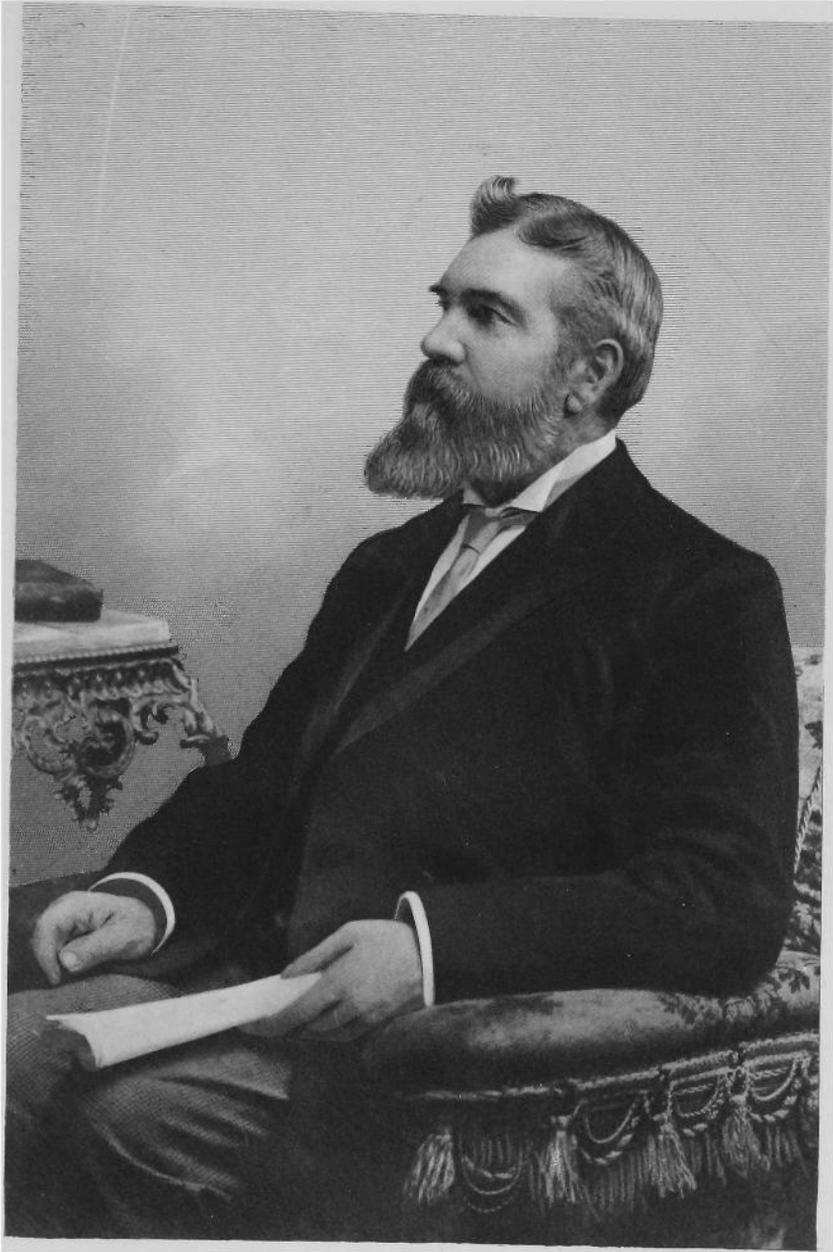
devoted exclusively to the grain industry, and he is recognized as one of the well posted men on this subject in the province. He received his education in the public schools of St. John, which was subsequently finished at the Rothesay Collegiate Institute. After laying aside his text books he left home, going to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he at once entered the business which he has since followed with such marked success. For five years he remained in Minneapolis, and in 1902 came to Winnipeg, where he instituted the firm of McLaughlin and Ellis. They own and operate twenty-five elevators in Manitoba, with an average capacity of thirty thousand bushels each. Under the name of the American Grain Company, with headquarters at Minneapolis, they also own and operate twenty elevators in the United States, with the same capacity. The officers of the American Grain Company are: W. S. McLaughlin, president; A. B. Ellis, secretary; and H. D. McLaughlin, assistant secretary.

Mr. McLaughlin is a member of the Elks fraternity and of the St. Charles Country Club.

JAMES STUART.

In the installation of the gas and electric light plant of Winnipeg the community owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. James Stuart, the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Near Butte, Scotland, and was born March 13, 1853, being a son of Alexander and Sarah (Muir) Stuart, both of whom were also natives of Scotland and representatives of old families of that country. The father followed farming as an occupation, and Mr. Stuart was raised on the home farm until he arrived at the age of thirteen, at which time he attended the Dollar Academy, from which institution he was graduated in 1871. The following two years were spent in the employ of his uncle, W. H. Muir, a prominent dry goods merchant of Edinburgh.

Thirty years ago Mr. Stuart immigrated to Canada and located at Toronto, where he entered the employ of the Consumers' Gas Company of that city, being engaged in the construction and installation of the first water gas plant under the patents of Professor T. S. C. Lowe, of Norristown, Pennsylvania. On the completion of these works he became superintendent of the same for the Consumers' Gas Company after the success of the pro-



James Smart.

scription or by grants from the missionary societies in England. In the district of Assiniboia, in 1870, there were, to provide for the educational needs of the polyglot twelve thousand population, a few schools in the French half-breed parishes, fourteen schools in the English-speaking half-breed parishes under the Church of England, and two schools under the Presbyterian church in the parishes belonging to the white descendants of the original Selkirk colonists.

As early as 1833 a higher school was established which existed in various forms, with varying fortune, until in 1855 it became St. John's College. The Bishop of Rupert's Land placed the institution on a new footing in 1866. Just as the rule of the Hudson's Bay Company was passing away, the Scottish Selkirk colony, with the help of Canadian friends, took steps towards the founding of a college. Thus, third in time of the colleges in the country, Manitoba College was begun in 1871.

In the first session of the legislature of the newly-created Province of Manitoba, in 1871, the first School Act, the germ of the present law, was passed. The leading provisions of this Act were as follows:—

1. That a joint board, half Protestant, the other half Catholic, should have control of common school education.
2. The management of the Protestant schools was given entirely to the Protestant section; that of the Catholic schools to the Catholic section.
3. The formation of school districts was effected by the board, with the approval of the governor-in-council.
4. The mode of support of the school, whether by private subscription or taxation, was left to be decided by each district.
5. The examination and licensing of its teachers belonged to each section.
6. A government grant was given to the board and divided proportionally among the two sections; and, after the payment by each section of a sum not exceeding \$600 to the secretary or superintendent of schools, the amount belonging to each section was to be divided amongst its schools.

The system thus founded was much developed in an Act passed in 1873. This gave the power to any ratepayer to choose the school he wished to support, whether Catholic or Protestant. The duties of all officers were

defined; taxation was made compulsory, and machinery established for collecting taxes.

By the year 1876, the educational question had become a serious one, especially in the capital city. Although the city contained a population between four and five thousands, owing to the state of the law, the difficulty of collecting taxes, the opposition of a number of leading citizens, and the inexperience of some of the trustees, the Winnipeg schools were in a deplorable condition.

In consequence, the Protestant section of the board of education for the province, whose meetings were held in Winnipeg, attempted, though without success, to carry out an almost revolutionary reform in the system of education. The general dissatisfaction with the school system had led the government of the day to infuse a greater amount of new Canadian blood into the board of education. This was a dangerous experiment. The new members having obtained the upper hand, in October of the year 1876 passed certain resolutions embodying principles which would have completely overturned the provincial legislation of 1871. Great excitement prevailed when the public became aware of what was being done in the usually quiet conclaves of the board of education. Several of the older members of the board, who considered themselves bound up in the pact of 1871, absented themselves from the board, and in some cases withdrew from the board altogether.

The Catholic section of the board were very naturally up in arms. The proposals of the Protestant section would plainly antagonize principles in the Manitoba Act of 1871, which they regarded as essential.

The debated proposals of the Protestant section aimed at the following:

1. A purely non-sectarian system of education.
2. One inspector for all classes of schools.
3. Compulsory use of English in all public schools.
4. One system of administration.
5. One normal school (there were none yet in the province).
6. The same requirements for every class of candidate for teachers' certificates.
7. A united board of education.
8. A pro rata division of government grants to all schools.

But the division in the board was so serious that the bill which the majority had proposed was too drastic for the government of the time to

face. Peace was at last restored for the time being by the removal from the board of education of the more violent of the agitators. This ferment in educational circles, however, led to the School Act of 1876.

The premier, with the co-operation of the Protestant section of the board of education, followed the Ontario plan of giving a special educational Act for "cities and towns." To this there could be no objection, and so peace was for the time restored by this concession to the city of Winnipeg. On February 4, 1876, the Act passed, and though it only concerned Winnipeg—for Portage la Prairie was then a hamlet and Brandon had not yet been born—it created great satisfaction in the city.

It provided for the new school board of twelve trustees—three to be elected from each of the four wards of the city. It had large powers of taxation, the right to make out its estimates yearly and to have those collected by the municipal machinery of the city. It had power to elect an inspector of schools, to erect buildings, issue debentures, appoint and pay teachers, who, however, must hold regular certificates from the provincial authority, procure suitable apparatus and authorized text books as well as to establish and maintain school libraries.

One of the useful provisions, which was afterwards left out by the legislation of 1890, was the power to compel attendance at school of children between the ages of seven and twelve years. Certain regulations were necessarily introduced as to the relations of the Protestant and Catholic school boards allowed under the Act. These were swept away by the Act of 1890. One of the greatest points of difference between the Manitoba Educational Acts and those of other Canadian provinces, is that secondary or high school education is all under the same school board as the primary schools. This union has worked well in Manitoba.

Under the system as thus established, the status of education in Manitoba, in the year 1887, is thus summarized:—

"It is generally agreed that Manitoba has a population of from 150,000 to 200,000. There are at present four hundred schools or districts belonging to the Protestant section, and fifty to the Catholic. In the Protestant schools, in 1883, 123 males and 123 females were teaching.

According to the returns for 1884, there were in attendance at the Protestant schools 10,831 pupils, and at the Catholic sections there were in attendance 1,941 in 1883. It will be noted that a considerable number of the organized districts have not their schools in operation. This arises from the very sparse population preventing their having schools carried on all the year round, as well as from the fact that, in the newer parts, except on a few main lines in winter, trails are not open in the more thinly populated localities. During 1884 the average number of days of attendance for pupils was 150 in cities and towns, and eighty in the country districts. The earliest school age allowed by the Act is five years; though so large a number of the schools belong to newly organized districts that children of the age of eight or ten years, or more, enter school for the first time. About six years would probably represent the average in the older and better-organized schools. There is little difference between the male and female pupils in this respect. In a large number of our country schools, the farmers' children can attend school for but half the year; but up to the age of fifteen most of the children in the better school districts attend in the winter season. In the cities and towns probably from twelve to thirteen years would represent the age of leaving school in the majority of cases, as work or situations can then be obtained. The school course extends over ten years.

“As to secondary education, the collegiate departments have only been long enough in operation to send up one class of university students; this occurred for the first time in May, 1884. On this occasion twelve students from Winnipeg collegiate department entered Manitoba University.

“The provincial grant for the Protestant section for 1884 was \$33,159.98; but as the schools become more numerous there is an annual increase. The amount of money allowed annually by the government is placed to the credit of the board of education. It is then divided between the Protestant and Catholic sections, according to the relative proportion of Protestant and Catholic children of school age in the province as obtained by the school census taken annually. From the proportion coming to the Protestant section, payment is first made to each school at the rate of fifty

dollars for each half year that it may be in operation, each department in a city or town school counting as an individual school. Secondly, when the schools have received payment at the rate stated, the remainder of the grant set apart is divided among them according to average attendance.

“The amount levied by the trustees as local taxation for the Protestant schools for 1884 was \$178,140.05. The total amount expended in 1884 (including sums for school building) was \$363,775.85, and the cost of governmental administration was \$6,627.56.”

On the subject of “General Intelligence” the same report had this to say:—

“Before stating the general condition of intelligence among the people, a word should be said about the Indian population. There are 11,311 Indians under treaty stipulations in the Manitoba agency. The Dominion government is bound by treaty to maintain schools among the Indians. There are forty-one school houses among these eleven thousand Indians, and twenty-four schools are in operation. Hitherto the teachers have been of inferior qualification, and have been wretchedly remunerated.

“In the general intelligence of its white population, Manitoba occupies a high place. The Dominion postoffice authorities state that the proportion of letters and newspapers passing through Winnipeg postoffice is very large compared with the numbers of the population; they state, moreover, that the standard of excellence in handwriting is above that of any other post-office in Canada. It must be noticed, however, that the French native adult population can seldom write. A petition from a French parish with upwards of one hundred names, had all but six signed with a cross, along with ‘sa marque.’ The immigrating population of a higher class coming to Manitoba is great. Retired clergymen (five in one settlement), graduates of British and Canadian universities, half-pay army officers, and the better class of British and Canadian farmers, all engaged in tilling the soil, are numerous.”

Thirteen years passed after the School Act of 1876 before the educational forces aligned themselves for the decisive settlement of the problems that had vexed the people since the creation of the province. The most

notable agitation that ever took place in Manitoba was that in connection with the question of separate schools.

While not bound to give schools to the Roman Catholics under the direction of their church, yet the young Province of Manitoba did so in 1871. It was not surprising that the legislature took this step. No school other than a church school had ever been known in Manitoba, unless it were Kildonan, and even that was virtually so. In the first legislature John Sutherland, the member for Kildonan, introduced a bill for an unsectarian public school system, but had little support. The influx of Canadian people, however, changed the situation. As already indicated, the protest against separate schools began in the middle '70s, and the reformers nearly succeeded in introducing their system in 1876. The School Act of that year was in the nature of a compromise between the opposing elements, satisfying temporarily the agitators in Winnipeg by allowing that city virtually local self-government in educational matters. But the main current of discontent and clamor was not affected by this Act, and by the latter eighties swelled to the flood that could not be checked.

The intention of the government to recast the educational machinery of the province, and in doing so to abolish separate schools, gradually evolved itself. All the ministers of the Crown were not equally anxious to go on with the changes. But Hon. Joseph Martin, the attorney-general, and to whom belongs the honor of opening this educational campaign, was persistent and aggressive in keeping the question to the fore. In the course of time Hon. Mr. Prendergast, being out of harmony with the policy of the government, resigned the provincial secretaryship, and was succeeded by Hon. D. McLean. Correspondence on the subject multiplied in the public press. The synods and other gatherings of the religious bodies took part in the struggle, and their leaders assumed various attitudes. The eastern newspapers fanned the flame with blasts from different standpoints, and the conflagration entirely absorbed the public mind, and diverted attention from many important public matters which demanded attention.

The introduction of the school bills in 1890 produced high tension not more among the legislators than the general public. The excitement continued during the discussions. Two bills were presented, viz., one providing

the superintendence and the machinery of government by the present system of a department of education under the direction of a cabinet minister; the other the School Act, dealing with the organization of public schools. The ministry had an enormous majority, while the opposition was not in a position on account of the unanimity of public feeling to make any diversion affecting the question. The only anxiety on the part of the government was that their band of some five French supporters, led by Hon. J. E. P. Prendergast, had been by the nature of the case compelled to withdraw their support. The first Act was that creating a department of education. This Act constituted an advisory board for the minister in charge of education. It consisted of seven members, which number was afterwards increased to nine. Two of these then as now were chosen by the teachers of the province. Notwithstanding the great interest taken in all parts of Canada, and in spite of the strong opposition made in very influential quarters, the Acts passed with the consent of an overwhelming majority of the people of Manitoba.

The transition from the old to the new took place as rapidly as possible, but was, of course, strongly resisted by the minority. While a few of the separate school districts accepted the new situation, the greater number did not. The city separate schools continued in existence, though the necessity of supporting them by private means bore heavily upon their friends. In the country forty or more schools after continuing for a while were either closed or remained as refusing government direction.

The minority after a few months decided to test the legality of the Education Acts of 1890. It was determined by the sufferers to bring an action against the city of Winnipeg to quash a by-law of the city to raise school taxes under the authority of these Acts.

Meanwhile, in April, 1890, a very large petition was presented to the Governor-General showing forth their grievances and asking that relief should be given by the Governor-General in council to the Roman Catholics in Manitoba. It was thought possible that the Dominion might disallow the Education Acts. However, on April 4, the privy council of Canada approved of the two Acts as legal.

In November, 1890, the minority brought on the action in the legal case. Dr. Barrett, a Catholic ratepayer of Winnipeg, accepted the position of prosecutor for his co-religionists. The affidavits made in the case were by the following gentlemen: For—Dr. Barrett, Archbishop Taché. Against—Rev. Dr. Bryce, William Hespeler, Alexander Polson, John Sutherland.

The Archbishop claimed the legal rights of the minority, on the ground that at the time of the passing of the Manitoba Act of 1870 there were within the territory now known as Manitoba a number of effective schools for children, that a number of these were Roman Catholic, and that justice and practice justified his claim for their continuance.

The opponents of the Archbishop in their affidavits maintained that the schools in the territory now known as Manitoba, up to 1870, could not be called public schools, as no law existed for establishing or governing any system, and no taxes were levied for the support of schools. As was pointed out afterwards by the privy council, the minority was in no way prevented from having such private schools as they had maintained before the entrance of the Red River country into Confederation.

The case was watched by the people with very great interest. Judge Killam heard the pleadings, and on the 21st of November, 1890, dismissed the application of Dr. Barrett. Appeal was made by Dr. Barrett to the full court of Manitoba, when Chief Justice Taylor and Judge Bain agreed with Judge Killam, Judge Dubuc dissenting. A further appeal was made to the supreme court of Canada, when the judgment of the lower courts was reversed, and the Acts were held to be *ultra vires* (October 28, 1891).

City and province now united in an appeal of the whole case to the privy council of the empire. Public interest was thoroughly aroused, and though the "law's delays" kept back the decision till July 30, 1892, yet at that time came the welcome news that Manitoba had won her case before the privy council.

In the fact of this decision and undeterred by the majority of the province being overwhelmingly against them, the minority fell back on their last resort. A petition to the Governor-General was forwarded on September 20, 1892, asking that the petitions for redress already sent in should now be taken into consideration as provided for in the educational

clauses of the Manitoba Act. One of these clauses permitted an appeal being made to the Governor-General in Council when in regard to education any minority was dissatisfied with the action of the local legislature. This put the matter in the class of public policy questions—in Dominion politics.

The government, having heard the case, referred it to the supreme court to decide whether this Manitoba matter was a fitting case for the interference of the Dominion government. The court held that the Parliament had no competence in the matter, but the judicial committee of the privy council reversed this judgment.

The brunt of the storm had now to be borne by the Dominion government. Seeing that there was no hope of the local legislature receding from its position on separate schools, the petitioners and the Catholic minority throughout Canada made common cause and brought enormous pressure upon the Dominion government to enact remedial legislation on their behalf. They declared that the British North America Act guaranteed their right to do this. Very unwillingly the premier, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, consented to the proposed dangerous novelty of asking the Dominion houses of Parliament to make laws on the school question to override those of the Province of Manitoba. The actual introduction of such a measure at the session of 1896 raised the question of "provincial rights" in acute form and produced controversy and political excitement throughout the Dominion. The government was in a most difficult situation, and the opposition was able to "talk the bill to death," so that Parliament was dissolved before the question was brought to vote.

The decision of the question was thus thrown upon the country, and the campaign among the constituencies was the most heated known in years. Sir Mackenzie resigned the premiership and was succeeded by Sir Charles Tupper, who on April 26, 1896, assumed the active leadership of the Conservative party. With amazing virility and pluck, he entered, at the age of seventy-one, on a most serious campaign. His bravery was shown in his coming to Winnipeg, the very storm centre of the opposition, where the remedial bill had been so unpopular. But the war-note of "provincial rights" rung out by Sir Wilfrid Laurier sank into the hearts of the Cana-

dian people both east and west, and in the June election of 1896 Sir Charles Tupper's ministry and party were defeated.

The burning Manitoba question faced the new premier, and in his second year of power he undertook to solve it. He conferred with the Manitoba cabinet, but found them very coy in accepting any suggestions of compromise. Three times they had been overwhelmingly sustained in their firm stand for Manitoba rights, and they were unwilling to forego any advantages these victories gave them.

Nevertheless in 1897 an agreement was reached by which pupils of the public schools, while not allowed to be divided according to religious denominations until 3.30 p.m. of the school day, might after that hour receive for half an hour religious instruction. Roman Catholics were also to be allowed their proportion of teachers of their own faith in the public schools, provided that these were regularly certified.

The putting of this agreement into the form of an Act in 1897 settled the question in so far as the country districts are concerned, but the refusal of the minority to accept the terms in Winnipeg leaves educational affairs still in the shadow of discontent and dissatisfaction.

COLLEGES AND THE UNIVERSITY.

The germs of the higher education whose institutions are represented in the University of Manitoba are found in the nucleus of intellectual forces that were gathered at Red River in the early years of the past century. It is evident that in the old Red River settlement there had been educational forces in operation much more powerful than the small population or the state of civilization would lead us to expect. The churches planted on the banks of the Red river had been organized and carried on by scholarly men; the Fidler and Red River libraries had early diffused knowledge; the people had in their seclusion more time and more taste for books than are found at present within the reach of the telephone, the telegraph and the railway; and the Hudson's Bay Company officers were to a certain extent an aristocracy of letters, who favored the spread of books and learning.

These forces being in operation, it became about that there were, in spite of the backwardness and remoteness of the settlement, institutions of learning which struggled into existence and gradually, though with difficulty, grew. Good Father Provencher and Dumoulin, brought through the suggestion of Lord Selkirk from Montreal to the North-West, carried in 1818 the torch of religion and learning and began a classical school which has developed into St. Boniface College of to-day. Shortly after that notable event, the Rev. John West, sent out through Lord Selkirk's agent by the Church Missionary Society from England, laid the foundation of education and religion among the Selkirk settlers. With varying fortunes the school grew, became in time the MacCallum school, until on a somewhat new basis St. John's College was established by the young Bishop of Rupert's Land forty years ago. It was shortly before the transfer of Red River settlement to Canada that the movement was begun to give form to a long cherished dream entertained by the Scottish settlers of Kildonan and their revered leader, of establishing an institution of higher learning among them. Manitoba College, begun in 1871, was the fulfilment of this hope.

These three colleges received a new impulse from the influx of Canadian settlers after the transfer of Red river to Canada; so that their history as incorporated institutions really begins with the history of the young Province of Manitoba. For several years the three colleges, each on its own line, fulfilled their mission. Young men were prepared for the British and Canadian universities, as indeed had been done in some cases before the transfer, and all of the colleges being provided with residences were a boon to the families of missionaries, traders and settlers, as far west as the Rocky Mountains, and north to the Arctic Sea. Good work was done by these pristine colleges, notwithstanding the fact that there was no fear of a university examination before their eyes. They were ill-provided with means, their management required marvels of financiering, but they lived in an atmosphere of exalted hope, that somehow has been a feature of the Province of Manitoba since its beginning.

So far back as the beginning of 1875 there were thoughts of co-operation in higher education in the minds of thinking men. In a well attended

meeting in the old court house called by the authorities of Manitoba College, the speakers referred to the importance of uniting to accomplish something better than the separate colleges could afford in higher education.

The Mayor of Winnipeg, Col. Kennedy, a prominent Methodist, was in the chair. Chief Justice Wood, a member of the Church of England, always willing to assist schemes of advancement, made a leading speech. Consul Taylor, the silver-tongued orator of early Winnipeg, took his part. Dr. Robertson and the professors of Manitoba College all combined in hoping for such action as would lead the colleges to lay aside any desire to have degree-conferring power granted to them, and to aim at an independent university, which would bestow degrees and rewards upon all classes regardless of creed or race or tongue.

During the years 1875 and 1876 the minds of the educationists continued to brood over the matter. The project was strongly endorsed by Governor Alexander Morris, who, ambitious to signalize his term of office by some great achievement, found in the creation of a university an object worthy of his ideals. With remarkable persistence he kept the matter before his ministers, and carried his point. Even after they had accepted the project, the Hon. Joseph Royal in introducing the university bill, on February 9, 1877, said with an air of complaint: "The government think the bill premature, but they have been so repeatedly urged that they have brought it down." To everyone but the governor the bill seemed to establish what a critic at the time called "a mere paper university."

Some little anxiety had been shown by the different religious bodies concerned, as to their liberty of conscience and action in the working out of the university. It was provided that each affiliated college should have "the entire management of its internal affairs, studies, worship and religious teaching." It was stipulated that no religious test should be required of students; that no student should be required to take any course of materialistic or sceptical system of logic or natural philosophy; and that every candidate should have the benefit of the authors of his choice in mental philosophy and history. One of the colleges having its students chiefly from among the French-speaking people, the liberty was given to students to pass their examinations in either the English or French lan-

guage. The courage of the founders of the university in thus making an institution wide enough to include all shades of religious opinion in the province was further tested in providing for the provincial university giving degrees in theology. In vain had other state universities struggled with this difficulty. At last the plan was struck upon in Manitoba of allowing each college to grant the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity, on the approval of the governing body of the denomination to which the college belonged, and, further, on the student for this degree passing a prescribed examination in Arts in the university.

It was to be for some time a university without buildings, without professors and without revenue. At the meeting of the first university council, in September, 1877, steps were at once taken to frame a curriculum of study for the university. At the second meeting the curriculum committee made their report, summarizing their work with the statement "that some difficulty had been experienced on account of the diverse systems of English and French universities, but that the committee were of opinion that these had been overcome without serious interference with the traditions and customs of either."

The first list of officials of the university was as follows: Chancellor, Archbishop Machray; vice-chancellor, Hon. Joseph Royal; registrar, Mr. E. W. Jarvis; bursar, Mr. Duncan Macarthur.

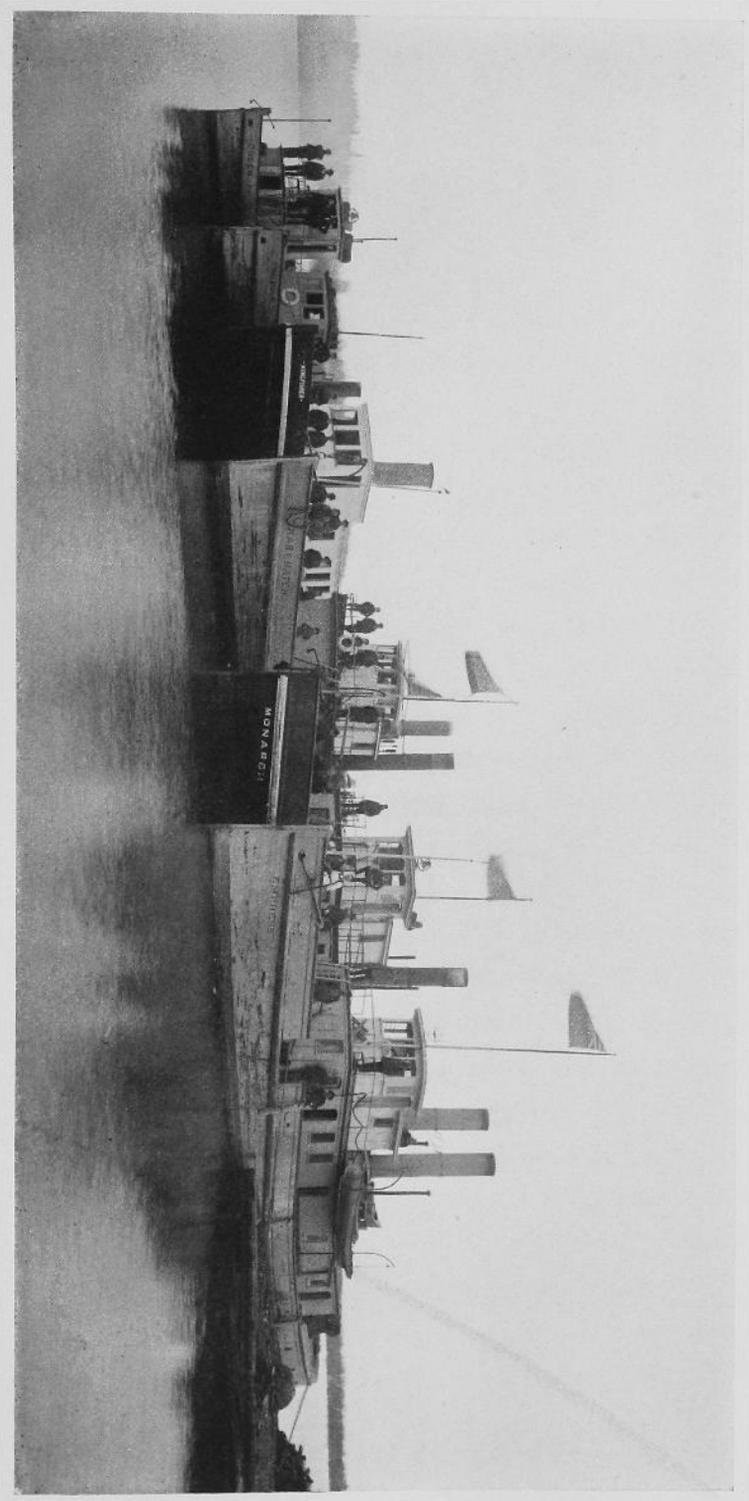
The first examination took place on the 27th of May, 1878. There were seven candidates present, all from Manitoba College. As to race, two were natives with Indian blood, four Canadians and one American. As to religion, two were Roman Catholics, two Methodists and three Presbyterians. When it is considered that the seven successful candidates of 1878 are represented by upwards of one thousand in 1905, it will be seen what great development has taken place in the university.

No sooner had the university begun than it was seen that its support would become a serious difficulty, that is if it were to become anything worthy of the name. Thus, early in 1878, an application was made to the Dominion government for a grant of wild lands in the province, to become in time a university endowment. In the following year the application was recommended by the local legislature. In the next year again the

petition of the council to this end received a favorable response from Sir John Macdonald. From time to time, as each Governor-General visited the province, the matter was kept to the fore. At length, in 1885, under what was known as the "Better Terms Settlement," an endowment of one hundred and fifty thousand acres was voted for a university "capable of giving proper training in the higher branches of education." Two years after this the university council adopted the regulations required for the bestowment of the land, providing for the purchase of a site and furnishing of university buildings. The remainder of the proceeds of the land was to be invested for the maintenance of the university. In the next year the provincial government voted four thousand dollars for the inspection of the vacant lands of the province in order that the university land grant might be selected. Shortly afterwards a protest was entered with the Dominion government on behalf of St. Boniface College, objecting to the granting of the lands, on the ground that the basis of the university was likely to be changed to that of a teaching body. For nine long years nothing was done toward giving the land to the university, until in 1898 the Hon. Clifford Sifton, supported by a majority of the members for Manitoba in the Dominion house, secured the delivery of the patents for the land grant to the university. This land grant will become a great boon to higher education in Manitoba. Some sixteen thousand acres have been sold, realizing \$120,000, so that the present value of the grant may be considered to be a million and a half dollars. The valuable site of the university was also given as a free gift by the Dominion government.

The young University of Manitoba, by its breadth and comprehensiveness, attracted the attention of educationists both in older Canada and in Great Britain. A son of old Red River, who had fought the battle of the early settlers in England, and had gained a competence in London as a teacher and educational leader, was so attracted by the thought of aiding his native land that he bequeathed eighty-five thousand dollars as a scholarship fund for assisting worthy students. This was Alexander K. Isbister, who figured so prominently in the troubles preceding the union of Red River with Canada. The Isbister fund as well as the land grant has done

A FEW OF THE DAY PORTAGE TUGS OF THE TOWBOATS.



much to anchor the university and to keep together its diverse elements, when they at times had different views on points of interest that arose.

The three original colleges of the university were, in order of their origin, St. Boniface College, St. John's College and Manitoba College. Provision was made in the University Act for the admission of new colleges as they should spring up. The first to join the three charter colleges was (1881) the Manitoba Medical College. Beginning in a very small way, this college has become steadily more efficient. Its early days were characterized by all the struggles and ailments of infant life, but it survived them all, and now has a large number of students, and has in some years sent up from twenty to thirty for graduation.

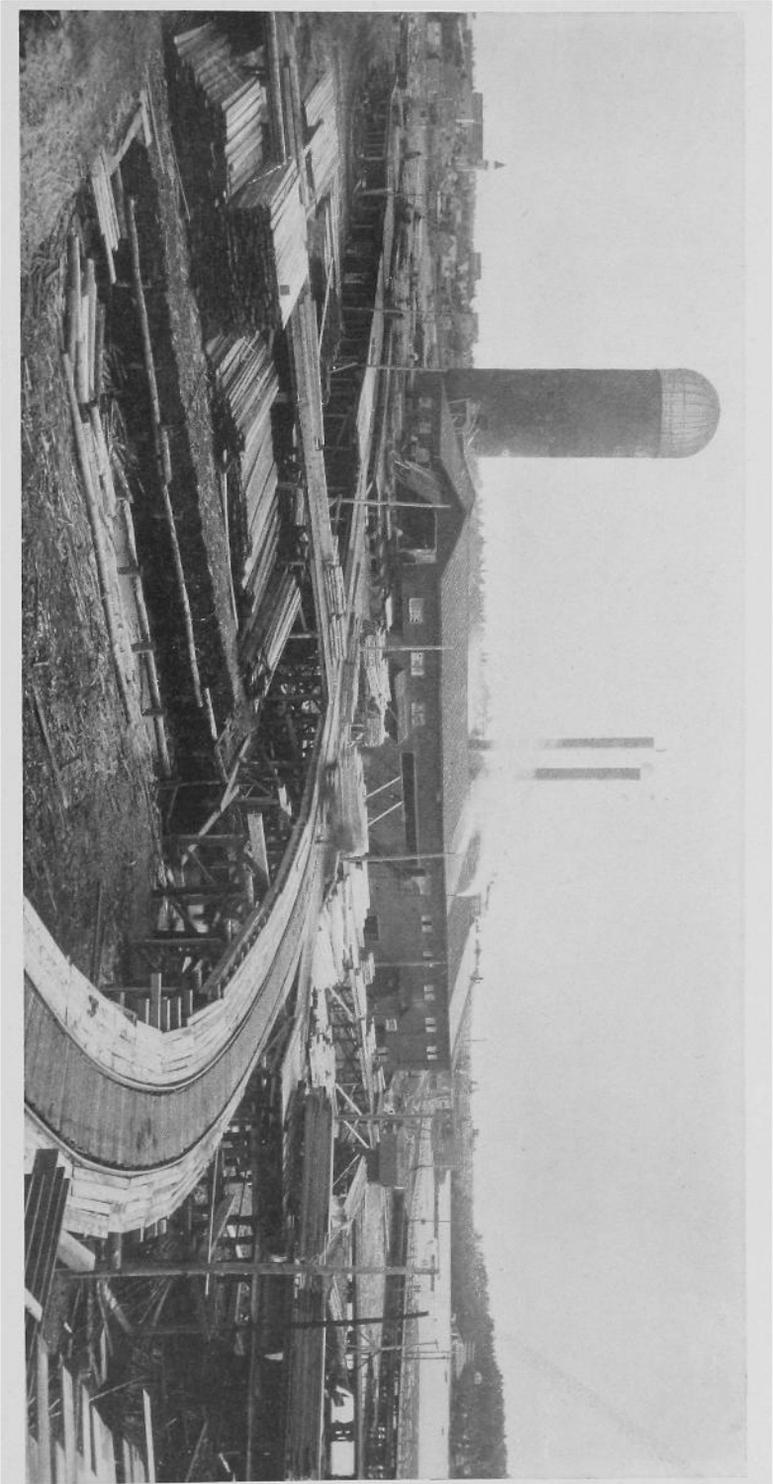
The youngest affiliated arts college is Wesley College, which, founded in 1889, has grown very much in numbers and has taken an active part in all university work. This college is the second institution conducted in Manitoba under Methodist auspices. In the seventies, on account of the poor condition of the public school, the Methodist church opened in Winnipeg a school called the Wesleyan Institute. Here two teachers, graduates of Victoria College, Cobourg, began work. For some three terms the Wesleyan Institute was conducted, but when educational conditions improved there seemed less need for the maintenance of such an institution, so that the institute yielded to the solicitations of the school board, who were in pressing need of accommodation for their schools, and the Wesleyan Institute building was rented by the school board.

In Brandon a Baptist college with a good building and a competent staff of professors has been established, and takes advantage of the university examinations. It is believed that it will become one of the sisterhood of affiliated colleges.

A College of Pharmacy in the city of Winnipeg has been affiliated and its curriculum has now been adopted to enable the university to give a degree in pharmacy.

The newest institution of learning in the province is the Agricultural College near Winnipeg, on the south side of the Assiniboine river. The probabilities are that for its higher courses it will also be affiliated with the university.

Certain privileges appertain to the colleges growing out of their affiliation, and it is likely that as new colleges arise, whether in Winnipeg or elsewhere throughout the province, they will come under the ægis of the university, for as stated in the charter, "it is desirable to establish one university for the whole of Manitoba." No college would in the present temper of the people of Manitoba have any chance of getting degree-conferring powers apart from the university.



MILL OF RAY PORTAGE LUMBER CO., KENORA.

CHAPTER XXXI.

THE RISE OF THE CHURCHES.

The colonists who crossed the ocean and penetrated the wilderness of Rupert's Land to found a settlement on the Red River did not leave their religion behind. Loyal to their Christian faith here as at home, they worshipped despite the difficulties of a primitive community and in time saw the institutions of religion established and growing in power and influence.

Previous to the first steps taken in colonization, the efforts for the spread of the Christian religion in Rupert's Land were feeble. The Hudson's Bay Company, being primarily a trading company, did not give attention to missionary work in the interior; while the teachings of the few French priests who had before the conquest of 1759 found their way to Rupert's Land from Canada, left little or no tangible record on the natives after their influence was withdrawn.

The first clergyman to arrive in Rupert's Land was in connection with Lord Selkirk's colony in 1811. A party of Lord Selkirk's first colonists having come from Sligo, the founder sent one Father Bourke to accompany the party to Red River. The wintering at York Factory seems to have developed some unsatisfactory traits in the spiritual adviser, and he did not proceed further than the shore of the bay, but returned to his native land.

The necessity of providing certain spiritual oversight for his Scottish colonists occupied Lord Selkirk's mind. In 1815 James Sutherland, an elder authorized by the Church of Scotland to baptize and marry, arrived with one of the bands of colonists at Red River. The first point in the agreement between Lord Selkirk and his colonists was "to have the services of a minister of their own church." This was Lord Selkirk's wish, and Mr. Sutherland was sent as *locum tenens*. For three years this devout man performed the duties of his sacred office, until in the conflict between the rival companies he was forcibly taken away to Canada by the Northwest Company.

Lord Selkirk entered into correspondence with the Roman Catholic authorities in Lower Canada as to their appointing priests to take charge of the French and De Meurons of his colony. Accordingly, two French priests, Joseph Norbert Provencher and Severe Dumoulin, proceeded to the North-West and took up a position on the east side of Red river nearly opposite the site of the demolished Fort Gibraltar. On account of the preponderance of the German-speaking De Meurons, the settlement was called St. Boniface, after the German patron saint. In 1822 the Priest Provencher was made a bishop under the title of Bishop of Juliopolis (*in partibus infidelium*). His jurisdiction included Rupert's Land and the North-West or Indian Territories. Besides his work among the Indians the bishop organized the French settlements along the Red and Assiniboine rivers into parishes. In addition to St. Boniface, some of these were St. Norbert, St. Francois Xavier, St. Charles, St. Vital and the like, until at the close of the Hudson's Bay Company rule in 1869, there were nine French parishes.

In the year 1844 a young French priest named Alexandre Antonin Taché came to the North-West and led the way in carrying the faith among the Indians of the Mackenzie river. In a few years the young priest was appointed co-adjutor of Bishop Provencher, and on the death of that prelate in 1853, young Monseigneur Taché succeeded to the see under the name of the Bishop of St. Boniface. As we already know, Bishop Taché became a notable man of the Red River settlement and of the Province of Manitoba. He was a man of much breadth of view, kindliness of manner, and of great religious zeal.

Though Lord Selkirk was compelled to betake himself to France in 1820 in search of health, he did not forget his promise to his Scottish colonists on Red river. He entrusted the task of procuring a clergyman for them to Mr. John Pritchard. Pritchard, acting under the direction of the committee of the Hudson's Bay Company, seems to have taken a course that Lord Selkirk would hardly have approved. To some extent disregarding the promise made to the Scottish settlers, either the agent or the committee applied to the Church Missionary Society to appoint a chaplain for the Hudson's Bay Company at Red River.

The choice made was a most judicious one, being that of Rev. John West, who wrote a very readable book on his experiences, in which the condition of the settlement, along with an account of his missionary labors, is described. Mr. West arrived in Red River settlement in October, 1820, and at once began his labors by holding services in Fort Garry. For a time he was fully occupied in marrying many who had formerly lived as man and wife, though already married after the Indian fashion, and in baptizing the children. He at once opened a school. In 1823 he erected the first Protestant place of worship on the Red river, and in the same year was joined by Rev. David Jones, who was left in charge when Mr. West returned to England.

Two years afterward Rev. William Cochrane and his wife arrived at Red River. Mr. Cochrane, afterwards Archdeacon Cochrane, was a man of striking personality, and to him has been given the credit of laying the foundation of the Church of England in the Red River settlement. The Indians to the north of the settlement on Red river were visited and yielded readily to the solicitations of the missionaries. Early among these self-denying Indian missionaries was the Reverend, afterward Archdeacon, Cowley. Churches were erected in the parishes that were set apart in the same way as the French parishes, St. John's, St. Paul's, St. Andrew's, St. Clement's, St. James, Headingly and the like to the number of ten were each provided with church and school.

In 1844 an episcopal visit was made to Red River by the first Protestant bishop who could reach the remote spot. This was Dr. Mountain, bishop of Montreal. Many confirmations took place by the bishop, and Mr. Cowley was made a priest. John McCallum, who had come to Red River in 1833 and had begun the school which has since become St. John's College, had taken such a hold upon the Selkirk settlers that it was deemed advisable to ordain him, and for several years he carried on the school along with the incumbency of the parish church. McCallum lived only five years after the bishop's visit.

In 1838 James Leith, a wealthy chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, bequeathed in his will twelve thousand pounds to be expended for the benefit of the Indian missions in Rupert's Land. Leith's family bitterly

opposed this disposition of their patrimony, but the master of the rolls, hearing that the Hudson's Bay Company was willing to add three hundred pounds annually to the interest accruing from the Leith bequest, gave the decision against them, and thus secured an income to the see of seven hundred pounds a year. In 1849 the diocese of Rupert's Land was established by the Crown, and Rev. David Anderson, of Oxford University, was consecrated first Bishop of Rupert's Land. In the autumn of the same year Bishop Anderson arrived at Red River by way of York Factory, and his first public duty was to conduct the funeral of the lamented John McCallum. After an incumbency of fifteen years Bishop Anderson returned to England and resigned the bishopric.

In 1865 Dr. Robert Machray arrived at Red River, having been consecrated bishop by the Archbishop of Canterbury. By the time of the passing away of the power of the Hudson's Bay Company, four years after the arrival of Bishop Machray, substantial stone churches and schoolhouses had been erected in almost all of the parishes mentioned, as organized by the Church of England. To the Church of England belonged nearly all the English-speaking half-breed population of the colony, as well as a large number of the Hudson's Bay Company officers.

A perusal of the work, "Red River Settlement," by Alexander Ross, shows that a long and somewhat disappointing struggle was maintained by the Selkirk settlers to obtain the fulfilment of Lord Selkirk's promise to send them a minister of their own faith. Scottish governors came and departed, but no Scottish minister came. Sir George Simpson arrived on his yearly visits to Fort Garry, and was often interviewed by the settlers of Kildonan, but the governor, though pleasant and plausible enough was impenetrable as the sphinx. Petitions were sent to the Hudson's Bay Company and to the Scottish General Assembly, but they seldom reached their destination and effected nothing.

The people conformed to the service of the Church of England in the vicinity of their parish. They were treated by the Episcopal clergy with much consideration. Their own psalter was used in their worship, the service was made as simple as they could well desire, but the people with

Highland tenacity held to their own tenets for forty years and maintained among themselves regular cottage meetings for prayer and praise.

At length the question arose as to the possession of the church property and the right of burial in St. John's burial ground. The Scottish settlers maintained their right to the church and churchyard. A very acrimonious discussion arose. In the end the matter was referred to Mr. Eden Colville, a company director, who was in the settlement on business. Through his efforts in settling the dispute, another site on the river bank two or three miles to the north of St. John's, called La Grenouillere, or Frog Plain, consisting of several hundred acres, was handed over to the Scottish settlers for church, manse and glebe. This was in 1851, and though the Kildonan people were still given the right to bury their dead in St. John's, in the future their chief interest centered in the new plot.

The presence in Red River of Mr. Ballenden, a countryman of the Kildonan people, as Hudson's Bay Company governor of Fort Garry, led to an application being made to their friends in Scotland to send them a minister. Indeed, the call had been made again and again for a generation. This request was transmitted to Canada to Dr. Robert Burns, a man of warm missionary zeal and great wisdom. Sir George Simpson had been communicated with, and deemed it wise to reverse his former policy of inaction and promised certain aid and countenance, should a Presbyterian minister be found to care for the parish of Kildonan.

Dr. Burns had among his acquaintances a recent graduate of Knox College, Toronto, named John Black. Him the zealous doctor urged, if not commanded, to go to Red River. This trust was accepted, and after a tedious and uncertain journey Rev. John Black arrived at Red River, September, 1851. The Kildonan people immediately rallied around their new clergyman, who, though not able to speak Gaelic as they desired, yet became an idol to his people. In 1853 a church was erected, with the aid of a small grant from the Hudson's Bay Company, and the foundations of Presbyterianism were laid.

In 1866 Rev. James Nisbet, who had come a few years before to assist Mr. Black, organized a mission to the Cree Indians, and named his mission church on the banks of the Saskatchewan, Prince Albert. Growing by

slow degrees the Presbyterian interest increased and was represented at the end of the Hudson's Bay Company regime by four or five clergymen. Schools as maintained by voluntary contributions were erected in the Presbyterian parishes of Kildonan and Little Britain.

The Methodists, with the fervor and missionary zeal which has always characterized them, determined to aid in evangelizing the Indians of Rupert's Land. It was the English Methodists who first showed a desire in this direction. They agreed to send the Indians a clergyman suited for the work, if the Canadian Methodist church would send a few laborers trained in Indian work in Canada. Having no whites in the country, the operations of the Methodist church in Rupert's Land were, up to the time of Hudson's Bay Company transfer, confined to the Indians of Rupert's Land. Mr. James Evans, the superintendent of these missions, became very celebrated by the invention of a syllabic system of writing introduced among the Crees. The plan is simple, and an intelligent Indian who has never seen the system can in a short time learn to read and write the syllabic. The syllabic has spread widely over Rupert's Land, and the different churches use, especially among the Crees, this ingenious invention in printing the Bible and service books. When Lord Dufferin, a number of years ago, visited the North-West as Governor-General of Canada, on hearing of Evans' invention he remarked: "The nation has given many a man a title and a pension and a resting place in Westminster Abbey who never did half so much for his fellow creatures."

These are the main movements of a religious kind that took place within the borders of the Rocky Mountains up to the end of the Hudson's Bay Company regime. A great service was rendered to the whites and Indians alike, to the Hudson's Bay Company, to the Kildonan settlers, and all the native people by the patient work of the four churches named. The best feeling, and in many cases active co-operation, were given by these churches to each other. The work done by these churches laid the foundation for the general morality and advanced social life which prevailed in Red River and in the regions beyond.

The movements begun in those early days have been followed up with

remarkable zeal by all the churches mentioned as well as by the other leading churches.

No part of Manitoba is now without churches and clergymen. In no country has the zeal of the pioneer missionary been more conspicuous. Instead of allowing, as in some of the western States, the immigration to leave the churches behind, in Manitoba and the western Provinces of Canada the churches have kept pace with the newly-formed settlements.

The following is the percentage of adherents of the several religious denominations of Manitoba, given in the order of their strength in the census of 1901:—

Presbyterian, 39 per cent.; Methodist, 20 per cent.; Church of England, 18 per cent.; Roman Catholics, 14 per cent.; Lutherans, 6.5 per cent.; • Baptist, 3 per cent.; Congregationists, .7 per cent.; Jews, .6 per cent; all others, 12.

CHAPTER XXXII.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

When Manitoba was formed the social conditions of the people were unique for an American community. Probably no more British colony could be found in the world. It had its upper and its lower classes. The man of the people struggled hard for a living. The fish in the streams, the rabbits and prairie fowl of the thickets and plains, the antelope or deer here and there on the plains, and behind all the buffalo supplied meat, bedding, clothing, beds and shoes to any who could go in search for them. A few arpents of land under cultivation gave the finest wheat or the sheaves of barley and oats.

The common people secured enough to live upon, but in most cases not much more. True, the thrifty Kildonan farmers kept three years' supply of wheat in their granaries lest draught or flood or grasshopper should come. This was the exception.

A quaint resident of twenty years' standing on old Red river thus discoursed of this social condition of equality:—

“This practical communism—borrowed from the Indians, among whom it was inviolable—was, in the matter of hospitality, the rule of all—a reciprocation of good offices, in the absence of all houses of public entertainment, becoming a social necessity. The manner of its exercise hearty, a knitting of the people together; no one was at a loss for a winter camp when traveling. Every house he saw was his own, the bustling wife, with welcome in her eyes, eager to assure your comfort. The supper being laid and dealt sturdily with, the good man's pipe and your own alight and breath satisfaction, a neighbor soul drops in to swell the gale of talk, that rocks you at least to a restful sleep.”

“How now, my masters! Smacks not this of Arcady?”

There were three divisions of the common or working people. Oldest in time were the five thousand Metis or Bois-brulés of whom we have spoken. They were light-hearted, shiftless, hunters of the plains, fickle and fond of glory. The “shagganappi” or Indian pony made them the Parthians of the prairies. These lived south, west and east of Fort Garry.

Then several thousands of English half-breeds, mostly of Orkney descent, occupied the banks of the Red river below Kildonan, which parish extended six miles north of Fort Garry. From that parish for twenty miles down the Red river lived the English-speaking half-breeds. There were besides two thousand whites. These included the Selkirk settlers of Kildonan, of whom we have written. They were the best farmers, the most educated, and most cultivated of the farming population of Red River settlement. A number of them by "tripping," as carrying goods for the company was called, either by boat or cart, had accumulated small fortunes.

The people who held themselves of higher rank were the retired officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, of whom there were several hundreds. Many of them had families with Indian blood. While there was no impassable gulf between them and the farming or hunting population, yet there were marked differences in the comfort and adornment of their homes.

Into this medley of society had projected themselves from 1859 or '60 up to 1870, the year when Manitoba was created, some four hundred whites from Great Britain and Ireland and about three hundred Canadians. The Canadians were mostly citizens of Winnipeg or farmers along the rivers, notably along the Assiniboine towards Portage la Prairie. The Canadians were ambitious, were desirous of connecting the country with Canada, and were decidedly brusque and arrogant in many cases to the old settlers.

After 1870 the Red River settlement ceased to be, and Manitoba was a part of Canada. Then the great immigration began and for five years it passed through the western States, especially Minnesota and Dakota, and the surveyed plains were occupied by these new comers as homes. Tens of thousands of energetic, well educated and ambitious Canadians came from eastern Canada and soon outnumbered the old settlers. At first there was much rancor and suspicion, but as we have seen under such leaders as Hon. Norquay, the force of the impact was broken and the bonds of friendship were established.

The old Red River settlement and system of parishes was simply a transplanting of the village plan of Europe to the banks of the western rivers.

The new method was the Anglo-Saxon manner of individual farmers,

and accordingly the whole prairie was divided up into blocks one mile square, which were again quartered into four blocks of one hundred and sixty acres each. One of these smaller subdivisions became the homestead given free to the man who would occupy and improve it. The offer of free land brought tens of thousands of settlers to the fertile prairies of the west.

The more enterprising of the young men of the old settlement began to see the advantage and in large numbers they left the river and moved out upon the plains.

Under legislation of the new legislature the people on the plains built school houses and with the help of government grants maintained teachers for their children.

The leading denominations, given in the order of their numbers—Presbyterian, Church of England and Methodist—followed the settlers with religious services and churches were erected in all the new and rising settlements. Thus provision was made for educated and well-doing communities.

An independent and educated yeomanry was thus formed, and a society modelled on that of the eastern Canadian provinces, democratic and at the same time intelligent.

The Canadian—which, of course, included the Manitoban—farmer on a moderate sized farm with fields under scientific cultivation, who has the instruction of books, agricultural papers, farmers' conventions, and government institutes, seed train specials, and all the devices of modern farming, with comfortable and oftentimes beautiful house, with well kept farm and farm buildings of every kind for animals and the preservation of his grain, presents an ideal worthy of any man, and needs a new Virgil to write his *Georgic* or *Bucolic* pastoral of the most independent and most happy of all lives—that of the farmer.

“Then send them to me—to my home in the West,
My prairies have waited long
For the ploughshare to cleave their grassy breast,
And the reaper's merry song.

“With bounteous fields of waving grain
And a sky that is blue and clear,
I'll reward the labour of hand and brain,
In the home I love so dear.”

It was not strange when the story of these fertile plains was told abroad that the people of other strains of blood than British began to turn their eyes to the opportunities offered them.

Among the first to come in large numbers were a people brought by Consul William Hespeler to **Manitoba**. These were the German Mennonites. A century before these people of the low countries, speaking the Low Dutch dialect, had accepted the offer of the Russian government to settle on the broad plains of southern Russia. It was thought that these settlers would be valuable in showing how to settle our high treeless plains on the western prairies. Led by Consul Hespeler in the summer of 1875, several thousands of these Mennonites, who are Quakers so far as their peace principles are concerned, arrived in Manitoba, coming in steamers and barges from the railway town of Moorhead in Minnesota to the plains of Manitoba. On their way down the river they sang, in their weird minor notes, the psalms, and under the exhortation of a leader, chosen from the people, held worship on their journey.

Two large reserves were given them, one on the west side of Red river just north of the boundary line, another on the east side of Red river some twenty-five miles southeast of Winnipeg. In their settlements they at once introduced the village system followed by them in Russia. The land they divided up in strips for cultivation near their village, and the village consisted of from twenty to forty houses with their farm buildings, built on both sides of one street. Here they led a communal life, had school and church convenient and did much thus to preserve their own ideals. In some parts of their reserves they accept the public schools, in other parts they refuse the government schools and carry on private schools of a most primitive type, the herdsman who keeps their herds of cattle and horses in summer being the schoolmaster in the winter. Many of them refuse to vote, though now the voters are more numerous among them. They have a strict religious government—the preacher being the arbitrator of their disputes. In the reserves a number of churches are banded together under one kaiser or bishop as he is indifferently called. The Mennonites have grown wealthy in their thirty years' residence in Manitoba. They maintain to a certain extent their Quaker-like distinctive garb, and they are

very exclusive and separate, it being an extremely rare thing to hear of a Mennonite man or woman marrying outside of their religious community. According to government reports there are now more than fifteen thousand Mennonites in Manitoba.

In the same year (1875) in which the Mennonites arrived in Manitoba came another band of immigrants from the extreme North Atlantic—the island of Iceland. In 1871 and four succeeding years some scattering Icelanders attempted to take up their abode in Muskoka and elsewhere in northern Ontario, as others of their people had done previously in Wisconsin.

The first band of Icelanders came down the Red river in 1875, and in flat boats took their departure down the Red river forty-five miles to the mouth. At this point their flat boats were taken hold of by the Hudson's Bay Steamer "Colville" and towed to Gimli, their settlement on the west shore of the lake. A number of these newcomers remained in Winnipeg and their colony in the city has now reached thousands in proportions. The Icelanders are a sturdy and industrious race. They are perhaps the best educated immigrants that have reached Manitoba. They not only read and write, but many of them coming from schools in Iceland, now in service in homes of the Canadians, are acquainted with Latin.

The young Icelanders are clever, and take high places in the public schools and even in the University. In religion they are Lutherans, though some of them have become Unitarians. Including Winnipeg there are eleven colonies or settlements of these people in Manitoba. In the whole province they number upwards of ten thousand, and of these four thousand reside in Winnipeg. The Icelanders of Winnipeg are found in every department of business, and they are successful both in making money and in carefully husbanding it.

Lord Dufferin, the popular Governor-General of Canada, in 1878 visited Manitoba. He had years before this visited Iceland and written a description of it in his book, "Letters from High Latitudes." On visiting them in Manitoba he said, addressing a number of them: "I have pledged my official honor to my Canadian brethren that you will succeed." Canadians unanimously say they have redeemed the pledge.

In the last decade the immigration to Manitoba has been very great, until in 1905 the influx to the whole of western Canada exceeded upwards of one hundred and forty thousand. Of this a large and welcome portion was from the British Isles and from the United States.

The greatest impression which has been made upon the province from Europe is that by Galicians from Austria. It is held that there are upwards of thirty thousand of them in Manitoba, and as many more in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Galicians are a healthy sturdy race. Their mode of life has been of a low order in Europe, and they need training in the ordinary arts and decencies of life. However, they are a strong, industrious, hard-working race, and a very saving—almost penurious—people.

They are chiefly settled in reserves in Manitoba and the western provinces. They love the wooded country for the trees and shelter, and they are chiefly going into the forest regions lying most northerly in the province. They are slowly building up homes for themselves. They mix freely with the other elements in the province, are anxious to become Canadians and in the public schools their children are remarkably clever. They are as laborers—both men and women—of immense value to Manitoba in its development. They desire education. Teachers are being prepared privately and by the government for their schools and these will be well supplied as the years go by. Religiously they are divided into Greek church of several divisions, and Roman Catholics.

The Poles who speak their language are almost all Roman Catholics. A movement called the Independent Greek church of Canada has been begun among the Galicians with remarkable success. This church is Canadian in sentiment, maintains a religious paper which goes through the settlements, and has numerous churches in the reserves. It claims one-third of the Galicians as belonging to it and that of the other portions there are many who cannot be supplied with clergy who are favorable to it. As declared by Dr. Osler in the United States that the children of even Italians and other immigrants are absorbed into the mass of people in the first generation, so the next generation of Galicians will be very clever, ingenious, industrious and intelligent Canadians.

A multiplicity of other peoples are found settled in Manitoba. There are large numbers of Germans, Belgians, Scandinavians, Hungarians and other peoples who are being moulded by the powerful Canadian spirit of the west. The strange sect of Doukhobors is not found except in a few cases in some of the centres of Manitoba. They are settled in force in Saskatchewan. Their leader, Verigin, has this year (1906) taken a contract to build with his people one hundred miles of new railway in the province mentioned.

The strong Canadian spirit and our educational agencies and religious influences will bring out of this chaos of foreigners—this polyglot conglomerate—order and regularity and even the Doukhobors will yield to fair treatment and the forces of western life.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE FUTURE OF MANITOBA.

In conclusion, it will be a profitable as well as a pleasant task to indicate, in the light of the past, the tendencies and directions of Manitoba's progress in the future. In a few years the people of the province will celebrate the centennial anniversary of the founding of the Selkirk colony. Looking back a hundred years, they will commemorate with the respect that is due all honorable origins the planting of the seed of civilization in a far-off and isolated region; they will view as in a perspective the growth of that germ, under adverse conditions, to the splendid development of the visible present. In that survey there will be much to inspire patriotic pride, much to touch the fancy and arouse sympathy for "moral affairs," and much reason for belief in a still greater destiny for the brave and confident people of Manitoba than the present has yet vouchsafed.

The symbolism of the grain of mustard seed is not inapplicable with regard to the nucleus of Manitoba established at the forks of the Red and Assiniboine rivers nearly a hundred years ago. Lord Selkirk's purpose, laudably philanthropic as it was in origin, persisted through countless discouragements. The hardships that beset the accomplishment of his plan hastened his death, and, like the leader of the hosts to Canaan or the discoverer of the new world, he was permitted to see only from afar and in a vision as it were the realms of a colony established in fruitful industry and permanent well-being. But as Columbus could have, by no mortal faculty, forecast the real magnificence and commanding greatness that now belong to the lands he discovered, so too the fruition of time and men's efforts in the regions of the Red and Assiniboine has surpassed the founder's boldest dream. The meagre Selkirk colony, despite the conflict of rival trading companies and the hostility of the Bois Brulés, maintained its precarious existence through the "storm and stress" period, and when the skies finally cleared began to grow. The paternalism of the Hudson's Bay Company was doubtless misdirected though kindly in intent, and, as we know, there were racial factions, religious and political dissensions, there was lack of power of self-government at home and little but neglect from the distant

authority; there were floods and periods of scarcity as well as abundance, the population was not homogeneous either in race or civic tendencies, and its vigor and independence was weakened by its dependent relations to the commercial corporation whose power and influence were practically absolute.

Despite it all, the Selkirk colony remained. The diverse elements of population gradually coalesced into the Red River settlement. The company's wall of exclusion was broken down and the bond was joined between Rupert's Land and Canada. Immigration was encouraged, and was accelerated first by the opening of the waterways and then by the steel pathways that guided migration and the instruments of commerce and industry to the very heart of the North-West. All the barriers were thus thrown down and fifteen years after political unity was accomplished, the integration of Manitoba with Canada and with all the world became a reality through the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway. That event signalized the permanency and comprehensiveness of the movement of population to occupy every corner of Manitoba's area. From that time "Red River" is no longer synonymous with Manitoba. From that old restricted territory as a centre the homeseekers journeyed forth to every locality that promised a fertile soil and prospects of home and community comforts. Thus the vision of Lord Selkirk to found a colony where "the colonists may, with a moderate exertion of industry, be certain of a comfortable subsistence," is more than fulfilled, and his hope, planted in adversity and tended with hostility and neglect, has flourished to wondrous proportions and casts its seeds far abroad to vitalize and enrich the entire province.

Looking back to the time when Rupert's Land and the Indian territories were transferred to Canada, we see Winnipeg still four hundred miles away from the nearest railway. Old Fort Garry was still in its glory. Its stone walls, round bastions, threatening pieces of artillery and rows of port holes, spoke of a place of some strength, though even then a portion of stone wall had fallen and was allowed to remain down to give easier access to the "Hudson's Bay Store." It was still the seat of government, for the Canadian governor lived within its walls as the last company governor, McTavish, had done. It was still the scene of gaiety, as the better class of

the old settlers united with the leaders of the new Canadian society in social joys, under the hospitable roof of Governor Archibald.

Since that time a generation has passed. The stage coach, the Red River cart, and the shagganappi pony are things of the past, and three railways—the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Great Northern—with richly furnished trains connect St. Paul and Minnesota with the city of Winnipeg over the route that the pioneer traveler of thirty years ago followed by stage or cart. More important still, the skill of the engineer has blasted a way through the Archæan rocks to Fort William, Lake Superior, more direct than the old fur traders' route; the tremendous cliffs of the north shore of Lake Superior have been levelled and the chasm bridged. To the west the prairies have been gridironed with numerous lines of railway, the enormous ascents of the four Rocky Mountain ranges rising a mile above sea level have been crossed, and the giddy heights of the Fraser river canyon traversed. The iron band of the Canadian Pacific Railway has joined ocean to ocean, and the city of Winnipeg sees every day the Atlantic and Pacific expresses hastening on their journeyings, connecting with lines of swift ocean steamers, and carrying to and fro the commerce of the Orient and the Occident. It is said that Liverpool and Yokohama are the termini of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

A wonderful transformation has taken place in the land since the days of Sir George Simpson and his band of active chief factors and traders. While the Hon. William McDougall was arguing the value of the prairie land of the west, his Canadian and other opponents maintained "that in the North-West the soil never thawed out in summer, and that the potato or cabbage would not mature." With this opinion many of the Hudson's Bay Company officers agreed, though it is puzzling to the resident of the prairie to-day to see how such honorable and observing men could have made such statements. The fertile plains have been divided into three sections, the Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Manitoba, which at the time of the closing of the Hudson's Bay Company regime numbered its twenty-five thousand people, more than one-half Indians and the remainder whites and half-breeds, has multiplied sixteen times up to its present population, estimated at four hundred thousand.

The city of Winnipeg, which as a hamlet in 1871 had less than three hundred souls, was estimated at the end of the century to have a population of from forty-five to fifty thousand and has doubled since that time. The Hudson's Bay Company store was a low building, a wooden erection made of lumber sawn by a whip-saw or by some rude contrivance, having what was known in the Red River days as a "pavilion roof." Its highly colored fabrics suited to the trade of the country did not relieve its dingy interior. To-day the great departmental stores and offices, built of dark red St. Louis brick, speak of the enormous progress made in the development of the country. Every town upon the prairies bears testimony, by its towering elevators, to the overflowing abundance of what the old fur traders contended could not be produced, viz., agricultural products of every kind characteristic of the north temperate zone. The returns made by the government show that Manitoba, with a population of four hundred thousand, and of these not more than forty-six thousand being farmers, produced in a recent year of record seventy-five millions of bushels of wheat. Not less remarkable is the development of the other portions of the North-West.

What, then, is to be the future of this Canadian west? The possibilities are illimitable. The Anglo-Saxon race, with its energy and pluck, has laid hold of the land so long shut in by the wall built around it by the fur traders. This race, with its dominating forcefulness, will absorb and harmonize elements coming from all parts of the world to enjoy the fertile fields and mineral treasures of a land whose laws are just, whose educational policy is thorough and progressive, whose moral and religious aspirations are high and noble, and which gives a hearty welcome to the industrious and deserving from all lands.

The leaders of opinion in Canada have frequently expressed their opinion that the second generation of the twentieth century may see a larger Canadian population to the west of Lake Superior than will be found in the provinces of the east. William Cullen Bryant's lines, spoken of other prairies, will surely come true of the wide Canadian plains:—

"I listened long
 . . . and think I hear
The sound of that advancing multitude
Which soon shall fill these deserts. From the ground
Comes up the laugh of children, the soft voice
Of maidens, and the sweet and solemn hymn
Of Sabbath worshippers. The low of herds
Blends with the rustling of the heavy grain
Over the dark brown furrows."

The French explorers are a reminiscence of a century and a half ago; the lords of the lakes and forests, with all their wild energy, are gone forever; no longer do the French Canadian voyageurs make the rivers vocal with their chansons; the pomp and circumstance of the emperor of the fur traders has been resolved into the ordinary forms of commercial life; and the rude barter of the early trader has passed into the fulfilment of the poet's dream, of the "argosies of magic sails," and the "costly bales" of an increasing commerce.
