
CHAPTER XXVIII

SOME NOTED JURISTS, ADMINISTRATORS, PHYSICIANS, AND FINANCIERS OF SCOTTISH EXTRACTION

*Others there were who, 'chance in lesser guise,
Served well their day—and passed from off the stage.
These, too, the chronicler, who is truly wise,
Will give their allotted page.*

IN writing a sketch of Scotsmen prominent in different epochs of Canadian history, the early period from about 1775 to 1820 is an interesting one. During this time many men of Scottish birth and extraction took an active part in the great struggle for the permanency of the British Empire on this continent. The greater number of these have been mentioned in the long series of chapters on the early settlements. There were others, however, of a later date, who were active adventurers in the New World of the Canadian provinces who should be at least noticed in a work of this nature. This included a class of men, such as early Lieutenants-Governor, Members of Provincial Governments, and other men prominent in the life of the colonies in the early days of the nineteenth

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century. Among such men were the following : Peter Grant, one of the early administrators of Upper Canada ; Sir Gordon Drummond, head of the Forces and also an administrator in the same province during the later days of the war of 1812-1815 ; Alexander Henry, the discoverer and fur trader ; Chief Justice Hay, in Lower Canada, who advised Carleton regarding the civil foundation of the province ; Col. John Macdonell, of Glengarry, the first Speaker of the Upper Canada House of Assembly ; Lord Selkirk, who in addition to his settlement on the Red River made settlements in Prince Edward Island, and was associated with enterprises in Upper Canada ; Commander Barclay, of the British fleet on Lake Erie in 1812-15 ; Robert Gourlay, a Scotsman, who was the first Canadian agitator ; Samuel Cunard, of Nova Scotia, founder of the famous ocean line of steamships of that name ; Sir Hugh Allan, who was later the founder of the famous Allan Line of steamships, and founder of the great Scottish-Canadian family who were the pioneers of steamship traffic on the St. Lawrence. There is another interesting group of Scotsmen connected with Canadian shipping. It has been for years fully established that the first steamship to cross the Atlantic propelled entirely by steam was the *Royal William*, which was built at Quebec. It is also a fact that her commander was a Scotsman named John McDougal, who was born in Oban. George Black, John Saxton Campbell, James Goudie, and Joseph William Hervey, her

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builders, were all Scotsmen. Afterwards when this historic vessel was fitted out as a man-of-war, her first work was to save a Scottish Highland regiment in the action in the Bay of San Sebastian on May 5, 1836. James Goudie, builder of the *Royal William*, was the son of Mr. Goudie, the ship architect, who constructed the British-Canadian Navy on Lake Erie in the war of 1812.

Another class of early Canadian-Scottish pioneers were her Judges and other professional men. Among these were Sir William Campbell, an early Chief Justice of Upper Canada, who was knighted by William the Fourth. He was born in Caithness and belonged to what was called the Guoy Crook branch of the clan, who settled in Caithness when the first Earl of Breadalbane invaded that shire, having purchased the lands and earldom. Campbell was at first a soldier, then studied law in Halifax. He died in Toronto. Another was the Hon. Thomas Scott, also a Chief Justice of Upper Canada. Chief Justice Stuart was a noted Judge of Quebec, and Chief Justice Haliburton was a member of that distinguished Nova Scotian family. Since then, in Upper Canada, we have had Chief Justices Cameron, Harrison, Macaulay, and Wilson.

The Hons. Thomas Galt, William Proudfoot, and Kenneth Mackenzie were all noted Justices in Ontario. Among county Judges, Robert Dennistown, of Peterborough; Archibald Macdonald, of Wellington; Roland Macdonald, of Welland; Herbert Stone Macdonald, of Leeds and Grenville;

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David S. McQueen, of Oxford County; Henry McPherson, of Grey County; Alexander Forsyth Scott, of Peel; William A. Ross, of Carleton County; Jacob Ferrand Pringle, of Stormont; Daniel Home Lizars, of Perth County; and James Shaw Sinclair, of Wentworth, have upheld Scottish ability upon the Ontario Bench. To-day we have such men as the Hon. Justice Mabee and McLean on the High Court of the Railway Commissioners; the Hon. Mr. Justice Duff on the Supreme Court; and Judge McTavish and Judge Gunn represent Carleton County.

In Quebec the Hon. Alexander Cross, Robert Mackay, Thomas Kennedy Ramsay, and Frederick William Torrance have been prominent members of the Bench.

In New Brunswick the Hon. Charles Duff was a prominent Judge, as was the late Judge James Grey Stevens, of Charlotte County. Judge Stevens was through his mother a descendant of a cadet branch of the Campbells of Auchinbreck.

In Nova Scotia there have been many prominent Judges of Scottish extraction, who have already been mentioned in other portions of this work, among them the late Lieutenant-Governor Fraser, who has just died.

There is another class of men in every community who are as a class too often ignored, but who deserve more honour and respect than any other—namely, the members of the medical profession.

This important profession in Canada has, and

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has had, in its ranks a large percentage of Scotsmen ; many of whom are, and were, among its ablest representatives. One only has to read the list of medical professors on any University board to note the great number of Scotsmen, or men of Scottish extraction, who stand high in the ranks of medicine in Canada. In the earlier days many physicians were surgeons in the different regiments, and a good proportion of these were Scotsmen. We have such men as Dr. Small and Dr. Walker of the Loyalist regiments ; later were Dr. James Campbell, father of Sir Alexander Campbell, and Dr. Morrison and Dr. Neilson, both of the latter having participated in the "'37" Rebellion in Upper and Lower Canada.

Among noted Scottish medical men in Canada the following names of old-time practitioners in Upper Canada may be of interest : Dr. Joseph Adamson, born in Dundee, 1786, practised near Toronto, was brother of Col. the Hon. Seton Adamson, a Member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada and a noted officer in the Peninsular War. Dr. Wm. Allison, of Glasgow, settled at Bowansville. Dr. Charles James Stewart Askins practised at Chatham. Dr. John Beatty, of Coburg, was a Professor at Victoria. Dr. Norman Bethune was born at Moose Factory, Hudson Bay, 1822 ; was grandson of the Rev. John Bethune, first of that noted family. He practised at Toronto. Dr. Edward W. Armstrong practised at Toronto. Dr. Charles Williams Buchanan, Ulster Scotsman, settled at Brockville. Dr. David

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Burn, Toronto. Dr. James Campbell, father of Sir Alexander Campbell, settled at Kingston. Dr. Duncan Campbell, born in Argyllshire, 1811, settled at Hamilton, then Toronto; he had a son, Dr. Lorn Colin Campbell, who died at Port Arthur in 1885. Dr. G. W. Campbell was born at Roseneath, Dumbartonshire, in 1810, and settled in Montreal. Dr. James Cathcart practised at York. Dr. Stuart Chisholm, surgeon in the Royal Artillery, Kingston. Dr. Robert Whichelo Clark was born at Leith in 1811 and practised at Whitley and Ottawa. Dr. James Cobban, born at Aberdeen, 1802, settled at London. Dr. George Cooper, born at Strathaven, Lanarkshire, 1794, settled in Belleville; his daughter married Dr. James Lister. Dr. Wm. Craigie, born in Aberdeenshire, 1790, died at Hamilton. Dr. George Gillespie Crawford, of Toronto. Dr. John Crumbie, born in Scotland, 1794, settled in Peel County. Dr. Wm. Dougall settled at Halliwell in 1799. Dr. William Dunlop, son of the Laird of Kippoch, was born at Greenock about 1795, was founder of Goderich. Dr. Wm. Durie, born in Fifeshire, practised at Thornhill. Dr. Wm. Ford, born near Montreal, 1807, of Lambton Mills. Dr. John Fraser, of Argyllshire, settled at Font-hill. Dr. Geddes, of Kingston; Dr. John Gilchrist, of Coburg; Dr. Samuel Gilchrist, of Port Hope; Dr. James Graham, of Woodhouse; Sir James Grant, of Ottawa; Dr. John Grant, of Williamsburg; Dr. Robt. Gunn, of Whitby; Dr. Robt. Douglas Hamilton, of Scarborough; Dr.

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J. Hamilton, of Niagara ; Dr. T. Hay, of Peterborough ; Dr. R. Kerr ; Dr. Lithgow ; Dr. Wm. McGill ; Dr. D. E. McIntyre ; Dr. A. McKenzie ; Dr. R. McLean ; Dr. J. McCaulay ; Dr. Thos. Gibson, of Ottawa, who is a gifted musician as well as a noted physician.

Of later members of the medical profession many are mentioned in other chapters of this work, as many of our doctors, like our lawyers, have entered what is called public life, and others are connected with the Universities.

Some noted medical men who have won distinction outside of medicine are Sir James Grant, Dr. Tait McKenzie, Dr. Andrew McPhail, and Dr. W. H. Drummond, the Habitant poet. Dr. Frank Ferguson, late of Nova Scotia, is now a leading Professor in Bellevue College, New York City.

To enumerate cases of Scotsmen who have been successful manufacturers would be equally unnecessary. Sufficient is it to mention the names of Messrs. Goldie, of Galt and Hamilton ; Capt. McCulloch, of Hamilton, the founder of the Canadian Clubs ; and the Polsons, of the Polson Ironworks, in Toronto, as examples of thousands of Scottish firms throughout Canada. Among our leading merchants Scotsmen are the greater majority. Such merchant princes and financiers as Sir George Drummond, Senator Mackay, and John Macdonald and Senator Jaffray, of Toronto, are a few remarkable names in a long roll.

Among railway men, Mackenzie and Mann and Strathcona and Mountstephen are prominent

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examples. Of our many noted engineers, Sir Sandford Fleming is a distinguished representative as surveyor of the Intercolonial and the Canadian Pacific Railways.

It would be impossible to even catalogue the roll of Scotsmen among our agriculturists. The Hon. George Brown, Senator Gibson, and the Hon. Sydney Fisher are noted leaders in this important branch of our Canadian industries so far as Eastern Canada is concerned.

In the Civil Service of the Dominion and Provinces Scotsmen have more than held their place. The two Dominion Auditors-General have been Scotsmen; the first the well known honourable, able, and faithful guardian of the country's revenues, the late John Lorn McDougall, C.M.G.; the present able holder of the position is a member of the great clan Fraser, which has given able and famous men to the service of the Dominion. Both of our Dominion Analysts have been Scotsmen born. Dr. McFarlane was a well-known chemist and an able writer on a wide range of subjects. His successor is a native of Scotland, Dr. Anthony McGill.

Among heads of Departments we have to-day John Fraser, I.S.O., Auditor-General; John McDougald, Deputy Minister of Customs; Robert Miller-Coulter, C.M.G., Deputy Postmaster-General; James B. Hunter, Deputy Minister of Public Works; E. R. Cameron, K.C., Registrar of the Supreme Court; Adam Short, M.A., F.R.S.C., Civil Service Commissioner; Dr.

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Rutherford, C.M.G., Veterinary Director-General ; Brigadier-Gen. Macdonald ; Archibald Blue, Chief Census Officer ; A. W. Campbell, C.E., Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals ; and Dr. King, Dominion Astronomer, are some of the prominent Scotsmen in the Canadian service.

In the world of finance are Sir Edward Clouston, Baronet, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal ; Mr. George Burn, the able General Manager of the Bank of Ottawa ; and Mr. D. L. Finnie, the Assistant Manager ; W. H. Beattie, a Director of the Bank of Toronto ; James Ryrie, a Director of the Metropolitan Bank ; J. K. Macdonald, Secretary of the Confederation Life Association. This is a class of men who should more and more receive public recognition in the country. Few realise the great responsibility to the public borne on the shoulders of these faithful and hard-working servants of Canadian finance. Far too much prominence is often awarded to politicians who have far less real responsibility.

As has already been pointed out, the number of men of Scottish extraction in Canada who have done work in all walks of life is so great that it would be impossible to pretend to include even a small portion of them in a work of this kind.

Indeed, this is a volume dealing with communities rather than individuals. The community is, after all, of far greater importance than the mere individual. If the reader, by perusing the whole or even a portion of this work, may get some idea of many of the great pioneer Scottish com-

munities in Canada, he may then, perhaps, take the trouble to study, more than he has done in Canada in the past, the individual in his relationship to the community and the family or parent stock. If individuals have been dealt with in the later chapters of this work, it has been largely in connection with their importance to the community. All really important men are only so in their value to the community and the age; and their biography is that of the people whom they have served.

In closing this chapter it would be wrong to omit the names of a few Scotsmen and men of Scottish descent of to-day in Canada who are, by reason of remarkable personality, unusual men even in a community of Scottish breed.

One of these men is Sir Sandford Fleming, Canada's most distinguished engineer, and a great and noted Scotsman the world over. Few men have so well spent their lives as has this wise and faithful son of Fifeshire in the best interests of the vast Empire which he has so well served. Among Scotsmen over the world to-day, Sir Sandford Fleming is admittedly a great man. He is also a great Imperialist and Empire-builder. His long and arduous work for the accomplishment of an Empire cable and the All-Red Line would alone constitute a lifework for one man. If we add to this his agitation for cheaper postal and cable rates, and for a uniform time, we must not also forget that this great Empire-welder is also a pathfinder of Empire, and that he was the man who

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surveyed the Intercolonial and the Canadian Pacific Railways. In this work there is but room to recognise his great work for Canada and the Empire and to point him out as a great Imperial Scotsman.

In Sir William Macdonald Canada has another great Scotsman, a soul of a marvellous tenacity for doing good and finding a great pleasure in so doing. The several colleges he has founded are an enduring monument to his deep interest in technical education in Canada, and his splendid benefactions to McGill University reveal a man who realises, as few men have done, his duty to his fellow-citizens in enabling them to make the best of life.

Lord Strathcona, a very great Scotsman, who has already been mentioned, is worthy of the respect of every Canadian. But his career will be dealt with more fully by Dr. Bryce in the second volume of this work. He with Andrew Carnegie, Sir Sandford Fleming, and Sir William Macdonald make a distinguished quartette of noted men that any race would be proud to own.

The late Sir George Drummond was also a rare character, a man who, in a quiet, unobtrusive way, did a great deal of good. He was a splendid influence in the country, and carried all through his business career a firm integrity. He was a man of a fine intellect, with a love for literature and the arts; and his magnificent private collection of paintings is the finest in Canada.

Mr. Ross Robertson, of Toronto, is a Scottish Canadian who was born in Stornoway, Isle of Lewis.

He is a man of artistic and literary tastes who has some fine collections of historical manuscripts, especially his Simcoe Papers, which are very important in connection with the history of early Upper Canada. His "Landmarks of Toronto" is a series of volumes of great value, and the result of much labour and research. But it is also as a philanthropist in a quiet way that Mr. Robertson merits recognition by Canadians. His Hospital and Home for Incurable Children is in itself an enduring monument to any man.

There is a young Scottish Canadian whose career, so far, has been very remarkable; so remarkable, indeed, that it calls for special notice in a work of this nature—that of the Hon. W. Lyon Mackenzie King, the present Minister of Labour for Canada. If Scottish ancestry is an aid to a man, he certainly has it on both sides of the house. His father is Mr. John King, K.C., a well-known barrister, and Professor at Osgoode Hall, who is a profound and industrious writer on legal questions; and his paternal grandfather was an officer in the British Army of a regiment, strange to say, sent out to quell the Rebellion of 1837. Mr. King's mother is the youngest daughter of William Lyon Mackenzie. With such an ancestry, it is no wonder that he has inherited that remarkable force of character, intuitive, original mind, and administrative ability, which in themselves are a surety of success. But he has inherited, what is even more important in a great servant of the State, an unusual sympathy with

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all classes of the community, especially the vast army of toilers. He has, therefore, made the Labour problem a life study and has already done much for technical education in Canada.

A thoroughly trained scholar with a brilliant University career at Toronto, Harvard, London, England, and Berlin, in Germany, he has an unusual intellectual foundation for the career of a Canadian statesman.

It might be said that, in the history of Canadian politics, no man, save in the cases of Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, has so early shown such original talent and such splendid promise. His very manner of entrance into public life has been unusual. He began his career in building up a new and untried department and made it a needed institution throughout the country, and one that is being copied in other countries. He is the real inspirer and author of the famous Lemieux Bill, the one great bit of Labour legislation to-day in the world. He was also sent on important missions to China, England, the United States, and British Columbia; and this all before he was made a member of the Cabinet or had even entered the House of Commons. Little more need be said, save that he is, young as he yet is, one of the most remarkable men of Scottish blood whom Canada has produced.

The end of this work, so far as my part of it is concerned, is now in sight. With the chapters on literature and art and Scottish societies it will

close. Now that it is finished, I see its many defects ; but I now fully realise that the work undertaken is one even greater in extent than I had imagined. If what I have set down will be of some value in awakening, among those of Scottish descent and other students of history, an interest in the great Scottish colony in Canada, I will feel that my work has not been all in vain.