

THE SCOT IN CANADA

By BERNARD K. SANDWELL.

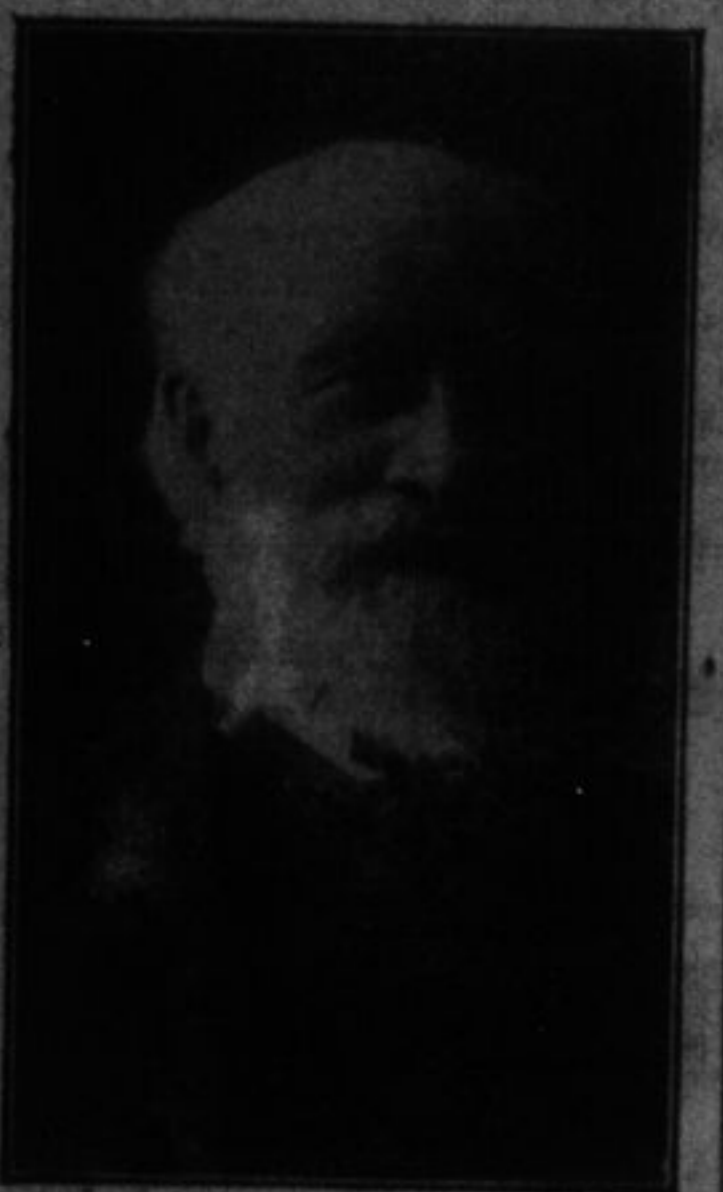
Copyright 1910 by Publishers' Press. There are more purely Scottish names in the Canadian Who's Who, or directory of distinguished persons in Canada, than there are of any other racial division. The Scottish "Mac" and "Mc" alone constitute eight per cent. of the whole list, and they are but a fragment which happens to hang together in one part of the alphabet. A very low estimate of the number of Scottish names through the entire volume published by the



LORD STRATHCONA, Canada's Grand Old Scotch Man.

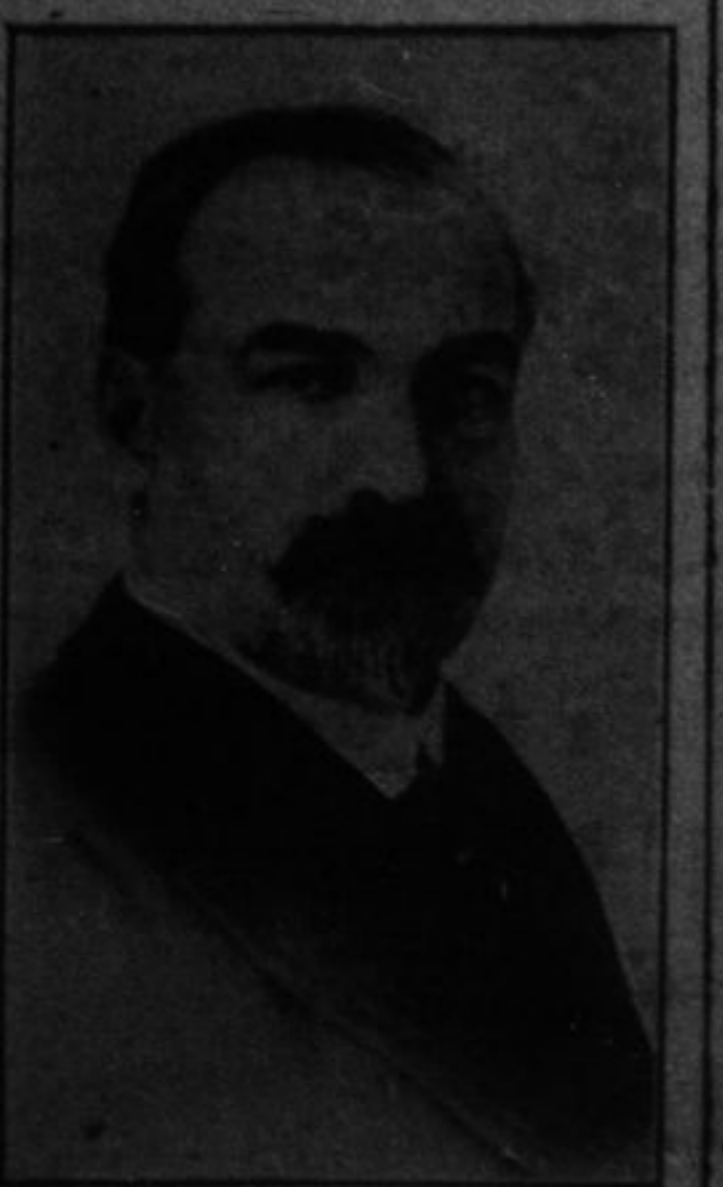
London Times the other day would put the total at twenty-five per cent. If we include the number of persons of Scottish descent who came in with the United Empire Loyalists, the Catholicized and French-speaking descendants of the Scotsmen who settled along the St. Lawrence during the French regime, and the Canadians born of a Scottish mother but bearing an English, Irish or French name, we shall easily reach the conclusion that over a third of the Canadians of prominence have Scots blood in their veins. Against this rather the French, the original colonists of the country, the English, who administered it after conquest, the Irish, the Loyalists, the Germans, the Americans, the Hebrews, any of the many races which make up our variegated population, can make a showing to approach it.

And the Scots of Canada reached this position by their own qualities alone. Almost without exception they



SIR SANFORD FLEMING, Canada's most distinguished engineer.

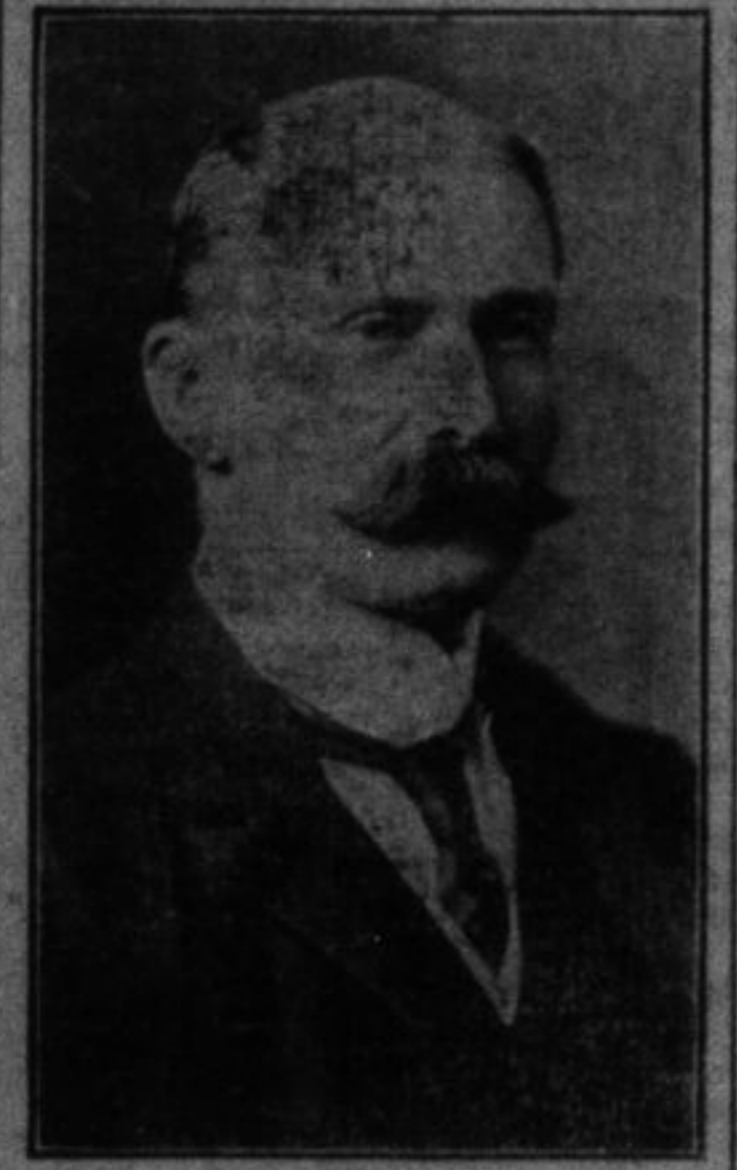
came to Canada extremely poor in this world's goods, devoid of honors, dignities or influence, relying on nothing but their own determination and abilities. No London-appointed governor favored them with offices and grants of land, no Family Compact divided the country for their behoof. For many years they were almost as completely excluded from a share in the government as were the French in Lower Canada, upon whom the English residents looked as upon conquered people. They exalted themselves in the remotest corners of the Far North and West to act as servants of an English company which could find no one else so well fitted to do its difficult work. With English administrations dividing up the furthest and fairest of the public land among their own families, Dur-



DR. ANDREW MACPHAIL, successor to Goldwin Smith.

ham reports that 130,000 acres in Upper Canada were granted to executive councillors and their families; 250,000 acres to magistrates and barons; 7,500,000 acres to L. E. Loyalists, and other more or less private grants, totalling, with the Clergy II acres, nearly half the surveyed land of the province, the Scottish titles took up farms where the soil was such that the governing aristocracy would not look at it, and by their industry and economy they developed thereon a reasonable amount of wealth and an immense strength of character, which enabled them to become at once the dominating element of the country and to provide its greatest and noblest statesmen.

When the French, after the British conquest of Canada, laid down the axe and compass of the explorer and was led to venture into the unknown lands, the Scotch were the first to take up the task again. Alexander Mackenzie, in the service not of an English company, but of the Northwest Fur trading company, of Montreal, with the great merchant Simon McTavish at its head, was the first white man, about 1790, to penetrate the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast. He was followed sixteen years later by Simon Fraser, who travelled the perilous Fraser river to the mouth. David Thompson, Alexander Henry, Ross Cox, Alexander Ross, John McLeod (his wife with him), Robert



SIR MONTAGUE ALLAN, a Scotch shipowner.

Campbell, Douglas, the botanist, these are the men with the tell-tale names who left the trails and a thick cloud of Scottish nomenclature over the map of the dominion. They made the northern wilds into a Scotch country, and they taught the meaning of law and justice to countless thousands of savages in regions where the king's writ had never run.

Meanwhile in Montreal and Toronto, the great Scottish merchants and financiers were busy establishing that long line of commercial princes which descends to our own day. McTavish was but one of a powerful group, almost entirely Scotchmen, which dominated the commercial world. McGillivray, John Stuart, Fraser, McLeod, Sir Alexander Mackenzie himself, were the men who diverted to Canadian channels the vast fur trade which the Hudson's Bay company had long held in monopoly. The Scotsmen were practically forced into commerce and agriculture, because politics, education, the liberal professions, and every other path of ambition, were all closed to them by the impenetrable wall of "privilege." But com-



The Scots throughout Canada were in the forefront of the fight to relieve education from the shackles of official and ecclesiastical control. In the province of Lower Canada these shackles were such as to prevent the existence of any higher education at all, and James McGill, native of



REV. JAMES BARCLAY, D.D., Canada's foremost preacher.

Glasgow, one of the group of great fur-trade already mentioned, founded in Montreal the university which still bears his name. In Ontario the provincial university at Toronto was so judged with religious tests as to be useless to any but Anglicans, though it is interesting to note that even so the first educational experts whom it employed were an Anglican Scotsman and an Anglican Irishman respectively—Strachan and McCaul. As a result of a conflict in which the Scottish citizens of Upper Canada were ever the leaders, this university was ultimately opened to all faiths without test or privilege, but not until the Presbyterians had founded the second great university of the province, that of Queen's. These institutions and their losses, offices at the maritime provinces, rapidly endowed with scholarships by the wealthy and generous Scottish merchants of the time, speedily removed all obstacles in the path of the young Scotch-Canadian towards the highest educational attainments. The Scot began to take possession of the learned professions. No other race exhibited so general an anxiety to learn on the part of the young, and so self-sacrificing a disposition to finance the task on the part of the parent.



SIR JOHN MACDONALD, political life.

George Brown came to Canada by way of the States in 1843. The next year saw John A. Macdonald enter the parliamentary life in which he was destined to be the predominant figure for most half a century. Opposite him rose the figures of Alexander Mackenzie, and in the same rapidly developing national life we see William Macdougall, Alexander T. Galt, Alexander Campbell, Oliver Mowat, a score of great figures in an epoch in which the destiny of a continent was being decided. When these men and their colleagues had hammered out the constitution of Canada, the next problem to be solved was that of transportation. In this field the Scots had almost a monopoly. The Allans led the way in ocean navigation. In railway work Sir Sanford Fleming was the dean and the unquestioned master of the engineering forces of Canada. The engineer of the Grand Trunk, which was not a Canadian undertaking, was Alexander McKenzie Ross, the strictly Canadian projects for trans-



HON. EDWARD MORRIS, Premier of British Columbia.

continental lines which culminated in the Canadian Pacific were absolutely in the hands of Scotsmen. The original rival syndicates were headed by the Allans on one side and Sir David Lewis Macpherson on the other. When actual building began the whole scheme would have been wrecked but for the gigantic energy and financial abilities of the Scots.

Today it is impossible to turn to any walk of life in Canada in which Scotsmen are not at the front. If their prominence is less noticed, it is because all races in Canada are drawing closer together and merging in the common Canadian nationality. The Scotch-Canadian as such may be a little less in evidence in future, but its Canadian character has had indelibly imprinted upon it a most powerful impress of the best traits of the people of Scotland.

OLD CLOTHING MATERIALS.

Fabrics Made From Stone, Spun Glass and Paper.



PROP. ARCHIBALD ARGOUN, K.C., making the collars of coats set properly.

Other than George Franksburg, the inventor of this note was identified with the beginning of the last century, at a time when the penalties for crime in England were excessively harsh. Out these hundred offences were punishable by death, those ranging from murder to the theft of a piece of cloth or the passing of a counterfeit one-pound note. Hanging was, therefore, so common that to witness an execution was among the most popular forms of amusement. All windows that commanded a view of Newgate or Tyburn were full of high priced, and parties were made up around people in the country to go to see a hanging.

"Now," says a writer in Harper's Weekly, "it chanced one day in the year 1813, that George Cruikshank was passing Newgate, when a great crowd was gathered before it. His curiosity was excited, and he went forward and saw the execution of several men and women, terrified at the spectacle, he enquired as to the crimes committed by the unfortunate, and learned that the women were being hanged for passing counterfeit one pound notes. He noticed, too, that the poor creatures often cried in ig-



JAMES MUIR, Ottawa's best newspaper correspondent.

norance, being the dupes of men who set them to buy some trifle and return the change. "Cruikshank went home and moved by pity and shame, sketched a grotesque caricature of a bank note—not to be imitated. "On it, he represented a place of execution, with a row of criminals hanging by the neck. The spaces were filled in with halberts and muskets. There was a figure of Britain—a deploring her children, and around it were transports bearing to Australia, the lucky and unlucky ones who had escaped death. In place of the well-known signature of Abraham Newland was that of "J. Keble."

This note was seen by Cruikshank's publisher, Home, who begged it for publication. So Cruikshank etched the note and gave it to Home, who exhibited it for sale in his window with startling effect. Crowds gathered and purchased so eagerly that the issue was soon exhausted. Cruikshank was kept hard at work making more etchings, and the crowds grew so great that the street was blocked and the mayor had to send soldiers to

A REMARKABLE BANKNOTE.

The Most Extraordinary One Ever Issued.

It was no banking corporation, but an artist, that issued what was perhaps the most remarkable banknote ever put out, and this artist was no



LORD MOUNT STEPHEN, other than George Franksburg.

clear it. Home realized \$3,500 in a few days. "But the effect in other directions was still more startling. The bank directors were furious. They had not with scruples from the prison reformer, Elizabeth Fry, but they refused to have decorated her. Here, however, was an adversary of a different stamp whom they could neither silence nor crush. They had a meeting and studied the issue of one pound notes, a measure which had a sensible effect in diminishing the number of hangings at Newgate. Soon afterward an important public committee parliament to make paper laws."

AN ARTIST'S BATH.

To M. Paul Mounet, the French actor and brother of St. Monnet, in his dressing room at the Comedie Francaise, entered a shy young artist, and reminded him of his promise to sit to him. The actor was not best pleased. "Five minutes is a perfectly all I have to give you, begin this instant, and do what you can," and M. Mounet sat down. The young artist had only just taken out pencil and sketchbook when up leaped M. Mounet, whose voice is the second loudest in the world, the first being his brother's, and roared with a roar which made the Theatre Francaise rattle. He was out for a classical notice, and his exploits were appropriate: "Zou and Hades! Thunder and blazes! I have left my bath tap open, and I shall be called on the stage in five minutes. Now, here are my keys; run like



HON. LIEUT. GOV. PATERSON, British Columbia.

lightning; take a taxi, and turn off the tap. The artist flew, and arrived just as the water was pouring over the edge of the bath. He came back, M. Paul Mounet took him to his arms. "My gratitude will be lifelong. I will sit for you forever," and the young artist is now painting a portrait of M. Paul Mounet, with which he hopes to make a name.—Paris Correspondent, London Telegraph.

She Dropped His "H."

The orchestra on the steel pier was playing selections from the most popular Italian operas. The reason for the light on the waters was beautiful while the boardwalk in the far distance was a kaleidoscope shifting of humanity and multi-colored lights. The young man had only that afternoon registered at a beach view hotel, while his fair companion had been sunbathing at a house in Virginia avenue. They met that evening by appointment. The mother, acting as a dutiful chaperon, had wandered away to the auditorium, leaving the young folks to themselves and the beautiful ocean.

There could be no doubt of the young man's charm for the young



WILLIAM MACKENZIE, railway magnate.

women; but on the other hand, oh, well— "Pshaw!" exclaimed Miss Harker, impatiently. "It seems to me we have waited a good many minutes for that mother of mine."

"Hours," I should say," snapped her companion, in his harshest tones. "Ours? Oh, George!" And the girl's burning cheek upon his immaculate pink-tinted shirt front.—Philadelphia Times.

Not Related.

Michael McCarthy was suing the Swift Packing company in a Kansas City court. A colored witness was called. "Did you work at the plant?" he was asked. "Yesir." "Do you know the foreman and the other officials?" "Yesir." "What was your relation with them?" "Now, look yere," said the witness. "I'm black and they're white. They ain't no relation of mine."—Abe Lincoln.



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