

time as Chargé d'affaires. He returned to Ottawa in 1959 to hold the position of Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Department until 1964, when he became Deputy Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Mr. Ritchie was appointed Ambassador to Washington in July 1960. He has been Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs since January 31, 1970.

### National Library acquires important collection of Canadiana

The National Library of Canada has purchased the Georges-A. Daviault Collection, probably the most important Canadiana acquisition ever made by the National Library. The collection includes about 4,000 pieces, comprising books, pamphlets, brochures, serials and newspapers. Many are rarities. Outstanding among these is a group of 17 original *Relations des Jésuites*, published between 1638 and 1669, all in excellent condition. The entire collection is in a remarkably fine state of preservation.

Born in 1887 in Berthierville, Quebec, where he lived his whole life, Georges-Alphonse Daviault owned a store there and served several terms as mayor. A member of the Historical Society of Montreal and of the Historical Society of Joliette his interest in Canadian history is reflected in the collection which he began to assemble seriously in 1927, when he bought 1,500 Canadian titles from Alfred Pelland, another Berthierville collector. Mr. Daviault continued to build and develop his collection until his death in 1963. Gonzague Ducharme, the noted Montreal antiquarian and bookseller, once described the Georges-A. Daviault Collection as the most important private collection of Canadiana in the country.

#### Rare first editions

The earliest imprint in the collection is the 1632 Sevestre edition of *Les Voyages de la Nouvelle France occidentale, dicte Canada...*, by Samuel de Champlain, published in Paris. There are also rare first editions of the voyages and travels of other famous explorers such as de LaHontan, Lafitau, LeClercq, Sagard-Théodat, Hennepin, Mackenzie, Portlock, Hall, Heriot and Dixon.

Among the very fine seventeenth century French publications relating to New France are two rare treaties: *Traitez de paix conclus entre S.M. le Roy de France et les indiens du Canada...*, 1666, and the French edition of the Whitehall Treaty, 1686, which defined English and French rights in the Hudson's Bay region. The Paris publications of this period also include *La Vie de la vénérable Mère Marie de l'Incarnation*, by Dom Claude Martin, and her own *Lettres spirituelles...*, 1696, and *L'Ecole sainte...*, 1684, of which this is the third known copy in Canada.

Activities in North America prior to 1759 are well documented in this collection. While the main focus is on the political and commercial rivalry between the French and English, some rare books and pamphlets on the native peoples are also included. For example two works on Indians published during this period are *The Four Kings of Canada. Being a Succinct Account of the Four Indian Princes Lately Arrived from North America*, 1710, and Cadwallader Colden's *The History of the Five Indian Nations of Canada*, 1755. Several imprints directly related to the British conquest of Quebec and ensuing negotiations with the French are also included.

#### Early Quebec presses represented

The earliest Canadian imprint included is *Catéchisme du Diocèse de Sens*, printed in Quebec by William Brown and Thomas Gilmore in 1766, two years after they had established the first press in the province. Also from their press is the first publication in Montagnais printed anywhere, being a Roman Catholic devotional book translated into the Algonkian dialect by the Jesuit missionary, Jean-Baptiste de LaBrosse, 1767. All of the early Quebec presses are well represented, but of particular importance are 15 fine examples from the press of Fleury Mesplet, the first printer in Montreal, dating between 1776 and 1793. Among the Mesplet imprints is one believed to be unique, *Mémoire en cassation du testament de M. Simon Sanguinet*, 1791.

Thirty-seven copies of *The Quebec Almanack*, issued between 1791 and 1841 also form part of the collection.

Considerable material on the Lower and Upper Canada Rebellions, settlement in Upper Canada and the Selkirk

Settlements is also held. A large group of scarce pamphlet material relating to Louis Riel, the Red River Rebellion and the North West Rebellion forms a very valuable research collection.

More recent imprints, which go to 1963, include nearly every known edition of *Maria Chapdelaine*, by Louis Hémon, and many beautifully bound and illustrated limited editions of Canadiana. Many of the books are important for their associations. Several are originally from the private collections of Mr. Ducharme and Victor Morin. Some bear the autograph of Louis-Joseph Papineau.

A small medallion-type book plate has been designed to identify the books of the Georges-A. Daviault Collection within the holdings of the National Library of Canada. Mr. Daviault, a bibliophile of knowledge and dedication, did not place one mark of personal ownership on any of his precious collection.

### Family incomes, 1972

Average family incomes, counting all money income before taxes or other deductions, increased to \$11,311 in 1972 from \$10,368 in 1971 and \$8,927 in 1969, according to preliminary estimates prepared from data collected by a sample survey of 15,000 households in May 1973. The average income of all family units, including both families and unattached individuals, was about 9 percent more than in 1971 without taking inflation into account (4 percent after allowing for consumer price changes). For unattached individuals, the increase in average income was about 6 percent to \$4,605 from \$4,346. Average income of family units headed by men changed to \$10,729 from \$9,882 and that of units headed by women to \$4,696 from \$4,288.

Income distributions shifted as family units receiving less than \$5,000 declined to 29.7 percent in 1972 from 31.8 percent in 1971 and the \$10,000-plus group increased to 41.8 percent from 35.7 percent.

The average income of men and women both rose about 9 percent, to \$7,647 from \$7,004 for men and to \$3,223 from \$2,948 for women. This covers persons 14 and over with any income other than primarily military pay or allowances.