

Mr. Carling has been a School Trustee and Alderman; a Director of the Great Western, London, Huron and Bruce, and London and Port Stanley Railways, and is Chairman of the Board of Water Commissioners, being one of the most enterprising and public-spirited citizens of London.

In 1849 he married Hannah, eldest daughter of Henry Dalton, of London, Ont., and they have six children living.

While in the Ontario Legislature, Mr. Carling was prominent in bringing forward a liberal emigration scheme, and for opening free grants of lands to settlers in Muskoka; also a scheme for an agricultural college, now established at Guelph; and an Act for the drainage of low lands.

HON. TELESOPHORE FOURNIER,

OTTAWA.

TELESOPHORE FOURNIER, who took his seat on the Supreme Bench of the Dominion in October, 1875, is a son of Guillaume Fournier and Maria A. *née* Morin, and was born at St. François, Rivière du Sud, Montmagny, Province of Quebec, August 5, 1823. He was educated at Nicolet College, graduating in 1842; studied law at Quebec with the Lieutenant-Governor Caron; was called to the Bar of Lower Canada in 1846, and created a Queen's Counsel in 1863.

As a lawyer, Mr. Fournier was admitted by his colleagues to have won his place at once in the foremost rank, and in 1867 he was elected by them *Batonnier* or President of the Bar of the District of Quebec. It is said that the late Sir L. H. Lafontaine, Chief Justice of the Province of Quebec, looked upon him as the most eminent lawyer in the Province, and always selected him as his counsel when he had any business before the Courts. At one time he was President of the General Council of the Province of Quebec.

From 1856 to 1858 Mr. Fournier was an associate editor of *Le National* of Quebec, a paper devoted to the interests of Liberalism. Previous to being elected, in 1870, a member of the House of Commons, representing Bellechasse, he was defeated several times, once by five votes, at another time by seven. However, about that time his popularity increased very much, and in 1871 he was elected to represent Montmagny in the Quebec Assembly by nearly 300 majority, and he became the acknowledged leader of the Liberal party in the District of Quebec. He remained a member of the local Assembly until 1873, when dual representations were abolished. At the time of the Pacific Railway Scandal, when the Macdonald-Langevin Ministry resigned, Mr. Fournier was sworn in as a member of the Privy Council, and appointed