

with whom he remained for three years. In 1859 he formed a partnership with Mr. Robert Swan, which existed for six years, when Mr. Swan retired. Mr. Galbraith has since carried on the business with very good success. He was President of the Corn Exchange four times, and Vice-President of the Board of Trade twice. He took an enthusiastic interest in the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway when that line was first proposed. In 1883 he took a trip to Great Britain, and visited the scenes of his early youth. In religion Mr. Galbraith is a staunch Presbyterian, and in politics an uncompromising Liberal. He married in Feb., 1856, Janet Grey Wright, a native of Neilston, Scotland, and by this lady has had ten children, nine of whom are living. His eldest son is associated with him in the milling business at Allandale, near Barrie. Mr. Galbraith is a total abstainer, never having touched a drop of intoxicating liquor during his life. Wherever Mr. Galbraith is known he is respected, and is a persevering, honourable, and upright man.

Small, Henry Beaumont, Ottawa, the subject of this sketch, was born on the 31st of October, 1831, at Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, England. His father was the Rev. N. P. Small, Rector of Market Bosworth, and his mother's maiden name was Catherine Lee. The family belong to the Athol Clan, and the lineal descendant resides on the family estate of Dirnanean, Pitlochrie, Perthshire, where Alexander Small branched off to London in 1723, becoming a Court Physician, and acquiring large property in Buckinghamshire. The family intermarried into the Beaumonts and Dixies, two old Leicestershire families. Our subject was educated at Bosworth School, King's College, London, and Lincoln College, Oxford. From an early age he showed a leaning to literary and scientific pursuits; and as his intellectual parts became matured he concerned himself with a close and zealous study of natural history. It was because he believed that wider opportunities for the successful prosecution of this study existed in Canada, that he emigrated thither. In 1858 he moved to New York, where he was appointed Classical Professor at the Military College of Sing Sing. He afterwards engaged in private tuition in New York, but returned to Canada in 1865. It may be stated that our subject served in the United States Sanitary Commission during part of the American civil war, in Virginia, and was one of the first who entered Yorktown after its evacuation. He

entered the civil service of Canada in 1868 in the department of Marine and Fisheries, was transferred to the position of Private Secretary to the Hon. C. Dunkin, Minister of Agriculture, in 1871; went through the various grades, and finally became Chief Clerk of Immigration and Quarantine for Canada in 1885. Mr. Small is a director in Canada of the Glasgow-Canadian Phosphate Co., and connected with the Ossining Lyceum of Natural History, (New York State); the Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society; the Ottawa Field Naturalist Club, and is honorary member of the Leicester Museum. He has travelled largely throughout Canada and the United States. He is a member of the Church of England, and broad views, and without meddling unduly in politics, is a sound Conservative. He married Henrietta, daughter of Thomas Falle, Esq., one of the oldest families of the Island of Jersey, on June 20th, 1853. By this marriage he has five children, three sons and two daughters, the eldest being a rising physician in Ottawa. Mr. Small is the author of a number of works on forestry, minerals, manufactures, etc., and is a contributor to the British press and to several magazines.

Vaudreuil, Marquis de, a French lieutenant-general, who had acted for some time as Governor of New France. He was sent to Canada as commander of the force bringing with him some eight hundred men. During the massacre of Lachine he went with three hundred of these to the relief of Montreal. He also served in other expeditions, notably under De Frontenac in his celebrated expedition against the Iroquois; and in the defence of Quebec against Admiral Phipps in 1690. A few years afterwards he gained a signal victory over la Chaudière Noir, at that time the most formidable and crafty of the Iroquois chieftains. Giving up the military for the naval service, in 1702, he obtained a seignior, and was appointed Governor of Montreal. His marriage at Quebec to Louise Elizabeth Joybert de Soulange, daughter of Chevalier Joybert de Soulange, caused great dissatisfaction to the French Ministry, who strongly objected to the alliance of their colonial governors with the colonists themselves. In 1703 he became Governor of Canada, succeeding M. de Callières; in 1710 he took a most prominent part in the defence of Quebec, where his activity was unbounded; he also did all that lay in his power for the relief of Montreal. During the reign of Louis XV., he brought about many useful

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