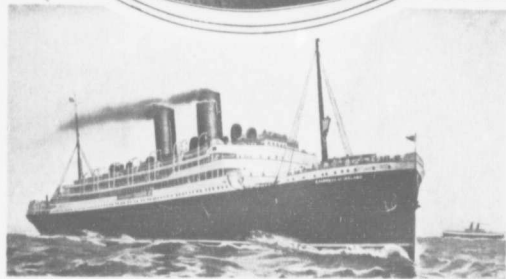


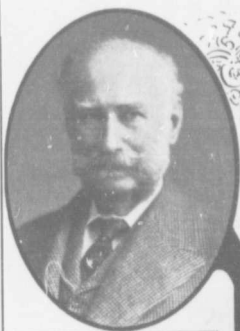
# THE CANADIAN TRADE REVIEW



AN ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE EDITION  
OF THE CITY OF QUEBEC AND DISTRICT

TREATING OF THEIR HISTORY, RESOURCES,  
INDUSTRIES, SCENERY AND WATER-FALLS.

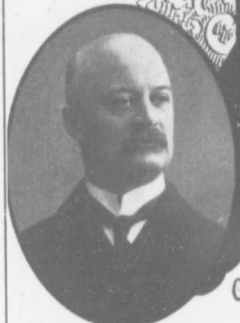
PAAP  
FL  
2946.3  
C3  
101



J. HALE, DIRECTOR



Wm. PRICE, VICE PRESIDENT



GEO. THOMSON, DIRECTOR



HON. JOHN SHARPLES, President



GEO. H. BALFOUR, GEN. MGR.

OFFICERS DIRECTORS  
AND  
GENERAL MANAGER  
OF THE  
UNION BANK  
OF  
CANADA



MORTIMER DAVIS, DIRECTOR



WILLIAM SHAW, DIRECTOR

# QUEBEC.

## HISTORICAL AND BEAUTIFUL.

### The Mecca of American and Canadian Tourists

"Give me the land where the ruins are spread,  
And the living tread light on the graves of the dead;  
Yes, give me the land of the wreck and the tomb;  
There is grandeur in graves, there is glory in gloom.  
For out of the gloom future brightness is born,  
As after the night comes the sunrise of morn."

While Canada is yet too young a land to have ruins and ancient monuments, yet her history of three centuries bristles with names and deeds that cast a flash of glory upon her past. The record of that period seems written in the stones and carved into the rock of her glorious old city—Quebec. Nature has been prodigal of her splendors and attractions in and around the ancient city; man's hands have done much to embellish and fortify the noble fortress; and the shades of heroes and heroines hover around the place, as even the sea gulls that circle around the rugged breast of Cape Diamond.

Next year—1908—will witness the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of Quebec, by Samuel de Champlain. No doubt the events of that great demonstration, which will bring together representatives of every element in Canada, as well as others from the United States, the British Isles, and from France, cannot fail to be worthy of the historic commemoration. It is, therefore, a most opportune moment, for such an organ as The Trade Review, to revive some of the memories that cling to old Quebec and to tell of the changes that three centuries have brought about.

#### ITS PICTURESQUE SITE.

Not Naples, with its calm and lovely expanse of water, and its semi-circle of hills; not Dublin, with its wonderful bay, its towering headlands and its background of Wicklow mountains; not Athens, seated amidst the ruins of the Acropolis, and gazing out, beyond the Pirenean upon the tideless Aegean, dotted with the ever renowned "Isles of Greece," not any view that nature presents for human contemplation and admiration, can surpass in exhaustless beauty the scene from "Old Quebec."

Standing upon the terrace, that hangs or stretches above the Lower Town, and forms a magnificent promenade for the tourists who frequent the world-renowned "Chateau Frontenac," one gazes upon a panorama of the richest variety and most attractive combinations. Two hundred feet below winds the grand flood of the St. Lawrence, broadening out to em-

brace the verdant Isle of Orleans, in the distance. One hundred feet above towers the frowning citadel, that mighty military structure on the summit of Cape Diamond, that has gained for Quebec the title of "Gibraltar of America."

Yonder, beyond the stream, on whose bosom float the vessels from all corners of the earth, and the tiny ferry-boats ply their puffing traffic from shore to shore, are the heights of Levis, crowned with a mass of irregular buildings and marked by spires that point heavenward and catch the first rays of the rising sun. Far down, to the left, and almost opposite the Isle of Orleans—

"Through yonder mountain crack'd and smoldered by volcanic fire, sings Montmorency's cataract—fit chord for such a granite lyre."

From Montmorency, back along the north shore, as the eye ranges, the long village of Beauport extends its narrow length, while far behind the blue Laurentians roll up their hills upon hills, until they blend with the horizon. The St. Charles steals down from the northwest and empties into the St. Lawrence, while along its green valley the suburbs of the city meet the white highways that lead to Charlebourg and Ancient Lorette. Nearer still are the hilly, winding, narrow streets, along which are huddled together the buildings of twentieth century construction and countless structures that tell of the centuries that are gone. All this and much more may be seen from the terrace. Morning, noon or evening the promenade is delightful beyond words to tell. But this is only a panoramic view of the surroundings of Quebec. To examine them in detail you must drive out along the St. Foye or St. Louis roads, take excursions to the Indian village of Lorette, go down to Montmorency and Ste. Anne de Beaupre, on the electric railway, or visit Chateau Richer, Beaumanoir and the other lovely spots where the traditions of stirring events in the early history of the Colony still linger.

Since the introduction of electric light, wonderful transformations have taken place in the world. On a summer night, when the swarms of

lights along the Levis Heights may be said to dazzle, and, in the depths of the St. Lawrence, like stars they are reflected, when the schooners, ferry-boats, yachts, ocean steamers, propellers, and other vessels move hither and thither, like floating palaces of light through the darkness, possibly Venice—in its days of glory—could alone be compared to the picture. But words are vain to describe the natural beauties, the artificial attractions of the Ancient Capital. It is absolutely necessary that you should visit Quebec—and that during the summer months.

The yearly increasing rush of American and European tourists has become remarkable in a degree. Trains from all directions, ocean steamers, and above all, the palace boats of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's line, are daily and nightly loaded with passengers, pleasure-seekers, tourists coming to enjoy that grandest of all trips on this continent; and Quebec is ever the objective point.

#### ITS HISTORICAL MEMORIES.

In 1535, when Jacques Cartier first ascended the St. Lawrence, his practised eye detected the natural beauties, and above all, the natural strength of the majestic cape, whereon to-day the citadel of Quebec is seated. At its base he pitched his tent and held communication with the aboriginal tribes. Sixty-five years went by and Quebec, as a city and a fortress, became a reality.

To conciliate contending parties in France, after the edict of Nantes, and the expedition of the Norman Saint Chauvin, Henri IV granted a commission to a young, but brave and tried soldier, Samuel de Champlain, of Brouage. In 1603, we find this gifted man, with Dupont-Grave, teaching Indians at Tadoussac. In 1608 he laid the foundations of the city of Quebec, and began a work, the greatness of which, in Canadian history, will be evidenced in the celebration of next year's ter-centenary. It was 1615 before Quebec had any missionaries, but in that year Recollets and Jesuits appeared upon the scene. In 1632, a wealthy nobleman, Rene Rehaust, eldest son of the Marquis de Gamache, entered the Jesuit order and dedicated his fortune to the establishment of a college at Quebec. But the taking of the city by David Kirkc prevented for a time the commencement of the work. However, before the summer of 1635, the foundations were laid, and thus began the oldest educational institution on this continent; it being one year older than Harvard.

On Christmas day of that year, the noble soul of Champlain went to its certain reward. He had laid the foundations of the city and had equalled the commencement of what may be styled the most historical building of Quebec.

Where stands the City Hall of to-day,—just across the square from the old Basilica, and bounded by Anne street, on the one side, and by Fabrique street on the other—stood the

old College. Towards the beginning of the nineteenth century the British authorities utilized it as a military barracks—hence the title it received of "the Jesuit Barracks." In 1875 the old edifice was torn down, and thus vanished one of Quebec's most monumental landmarks.

At one time that old college had sheltered the venerable Marie de l'Incarnation, foundress of the Ursulines, and Marie de St. Ignace, the foundress of the Hotel Dieu. The buildings in which the communities established by these ladies now live are objects of deepest interest for the traveller and lover of history.

The men who taught in that old college had occupied the highest positions in the largest colleges of France, and names like Lejeune, Lallemand, Ravignan, Chastelain, Vimont, and de Quen are associated with the histories of leading educational establishments in the old world. That College also sheltered Louis Joliet; it was inside its walls that Marquette drew the plans of his famous voyage of discovery to the Mississippi; under its roof lived and labored the now famous martyrs Now, Jogues, Daniel, de Brebeuf, Garnier, Chabanel, Bateux, Garreau, Pierron and Gabriel Lallemand.

It is on the site of this most interesting historical institution that now rise the splendid proportions of Quebec's modern and attractive City Hall.

#### PLACES OF INTEREST.

To give a list of the places of interest in and around Quebec one would require a small volume. Firstly, we must pause in presence of the citadel. Up there, upon what is called the "King's Bastion," you are 314 feet above the level of the St. Lawrence, and the eye can range, as far as the horizon will allow, over a scene that cannot be duplicated on this continent.

The Citadel covers an area of forty acres. In 1832 it was completed, at a cost of twenty-five million dollars. Quebec had been besieged five times, and relics and memorials of each of the sieges may be found scattered over the city. In 1609 David Kirkc, a native of Dieppe, in the service of England laid siege to it. In 1690, same Admiral Phipps; then, in 1744, Sir Hovenden Walker; in 1759, Wolfe; in 1775 Montgomery and Arnold.

From the Citadel you can see the Plains of Abraham, whereon rises a monument over the spot where Wolfe fell victorious, and around which took place the famous battle that gave Canada to England, that replaced the Bourbon Fleur-de-Lys, by the Red Cross of St. George, and that witnessed the death of the gallant Montcalm.

Below you, back from the Terrace, and within a step of the Chateau Frontenac Hotel, is the Governor's Garden, in the centre of which rises a majestic monument to the joint memories of Wolfe and Montcalm. The conqueror and the conquered are equally commemorated. If the ponderous weight of the granite shaft crushes out the divisions and emmi-

ties of the past, its summit, like an index, points to the regions where the souls of the heroes are united.

The Terrace is actually built on the site of the old St. Louis Castle—that famous chateau that witnessed the splendors of de la Gallissotiere and the heroism of Frontenac, and below it, huddled together against the rock, are the antique gables, quaint roofs, peculiar spires and historic walls that carry us back into the last and second last centuries.

The Dufferin Terrace was originally called Durham Terrace, after the Governor, who in 1838, had it constructed. Later it was called Dufferin Terrace, the name it still retains, in honor of Lord Dufferin, who had it enlarged, and who did so much to embellish the city of Quebec.

The hotel erected by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, at a cost of one million dollars, is a veritable castle, in the style of Louis XV. The foundations of the original castle still to be seen under the Terrace, date from 1620.

There are other hotels in Quebec. The St. Louis Hotel, The Clarendon Hotel, and down in the Lower Town, amidst a tangle of quaint, old, narrow streets, on a little cobble-paved square stands the Blanc Hotel, and in front of it is the oldest church in Quebec, and possibly in Canada—"Notre Dame des Victoires." The altar was given by Louis XIV and the old flags that fluttered in battle two and a half centuries ago, hang from its sanctuary walls. This church must be visited, otherwise you have not seen historic Quebec.

Take a stroll around the Ramparts; they are about all of the ancient fortifications that remain to tell of battles and sieges in times that are gone. The gates have all disappeared, to be replaced by new and more modern imitations, gates constructed more like arches, in view of the increasing demand for wider thoroughfares and of present day traffic.

As you ramble around the Grand Battery you pass the door of Laval University, the chief seat of French learning in Canada. It was founded by Mgr. Laval de Montmorenci. Just in front of the post-office, at the head of Mountain Hill, a space has been secured to erect a monument in honor of the great pioneer Bishop. There his effigy will look up to the spires and magnificent proportions of the University, across at the Arch-episcopal palace, where dwells his last successor, and again across at the ancient Basilica, built on the site of the olden temple of Notre Dame de la Recouvrance, erected by Champlain in 1633. Laval University contains a museum, a library and an art gallery that should be carefully visited. In the art gallery are works of the great masters, amongst them may be mentioned: Salvator, Rosa, Teniers, Rembrandt, Joseph Vernet, Paquet and Poussin. The Basilica, as well as the seminary chapel and the Chapel of Ursulines, contain a veritable collection of the old masters.

Driving around the Cape, along the narrow street that lies between the

frowning rock and the river, there is a placard—high up on the face of the cliff—that announces the death of Montgomery, 31st December, 1775, at that spot.

It would be impossible to detail every place of interest in the Ancient City. The spirits of departed heroes, pioneers, governors, intendants, and bourgeois hover over the town, and each stone seems to have its story to tell. Quebec is the resume of Canada's history during two hundred and fifty years of its existence. So easy of access is the place, so many avenues converge towards it—railways and steamboat lines, and ocean steam lines—that it is now becoming generally accepted that every tourist or traveller of note has seen Quebec.

#### OUTSIDE QUEBEC.

One of the finest and easiest excursions outside of Quebec is to the far-renowned shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre. Every hour the electric car leaves for that rendezvous of pilgrims, and stop-over privileges are granted for Montmorency Falls and historic Chateau Richer. The drive to Charlebourg affords an opportunity of visiting the scene of the infamous Intendant Bigot's life of mad debauchery. Between that country seat and the famous Chien d'Or, or Golden Dog, in Quebec, took place the events so admirably recorded in Kerby's romance of the "Golden Dog." In fine, no matter in what direction you go, either by electric car, or in carriage, or in the unique old caleche, you have scenery the most magnificent on all sides, and memorials of days that live only the annals of the past. On the Ste. Foye road towers the Monument of the Brave, a bronze statue of the goddess Bellona, on a lofty shaft of granite—commemorative of the men who fought and fell in that valley "where the shades of heroes flit around us, never yet enshrined in song." Up and down the avenues of Canadian history you can journey, in imagination, as you linger around the old rock city, or as you rush out to the country surrounding it.

No more delightful view of Quebec can be had than that which beheld from the slope of the hills, down which wind the roads of Lorette and Charlebourg, except it be the glimpse of the panorama from the deck of a boat coming up from the Isle of Orleans.

From Quebec you can go daily by boat down the St. Lawrence to Murray Bay, to Tadoussac, and up the world-famed Saguenay, or you can leave Quebec by the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway and travel northward past Lake Edward, and on to Roberval and Lake St. John—thence to Chicoutimi, where you can take the steamboat down the Saguenay and back to Quebec. If you do not care to enjoy the poetry of motion as you glide up the St. Lawrence, on one of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation steamers—should you be too hurried—you can return to Montreal by the Canadian Pacific Railway, from Quebec City. Or you can cross to Levis and return by the Grand Trunk. Or you can go eastward to the Maritime

Provinces on the Intercolonial. Or you can run over to the White Mountains, and on to Boston or New York, in a few hours.

There can be no complete, and at the same time condensed guide to Quebec. You must go there, walk its narrow streets, climb its twisting hills, sun yourself on its unsurpassed Terrace, promenade in the shade of its trees and monuments, lounge around its fortifications, talk to its people: read its legends, its traditions, its history; visit every nook and corner of that great treasure-house of antiquities; study the surviving characteristics of its people; enjoy its northern atmosphere, and live over in actual life, the years that are dead and buried. Do this and for you, as it was for Parkman, Quebec will be an open book of Canadian history, the perusal of which will be a liberal education.

#### THE QUEBEC EDITION.

Through the Quebec Edition of the Trade Review we have been able to present to the people of Canada, Great Britain and United States, the undeveloped resources, investments and homes awaiting the home-seeker and the capitalist in the City and District of Quebec, and that in a form and manner not heretofore done. Elsewhere in this issue will be found a map which covers the territory under review. For the first time, we have presented to the investors of the world, views and a description of the wealth of the water-powers of this section of Canada. We illustrate and describe in this issue water-powers whose approximate power-producing capacity exceed 1,000,000 Horse Power. The Province of Quebec is endowed with a wealth of water-powers far exceeding that of any other country in the world, and with the yearly advancing price of coal, the water-powers of Quebec will play an important part in developing her resources and manufactures. Illustrations and descriptive matter on the developed and undeveloped waterfalls are herein set forth. We have treated the Pulp and Paper Industry of Quebec and its promising future, an industry which is destined to become the National Industry of Canada, and its chief centre will be in the Province of Quebec. We have also dealt with Quebec City as a location for manufacturers. Our illustrations are among the best selected from the wealth of scenery in the city of Quebec and its vicinity. We feel the work we have just completed is national in its character. Its chief and only object is to present in an attractive manner the resources, the investment awaiting the investor and the immigrant in this section of the Dominion.

To those who have cooperated with us in this splendid work, we offer our sincere thanks, feeling assured that the circulation of this Edition will do much to create an interest in the grand old City of Quebec.

#### QUEBEC AS A MANUFACTURING CENTRE.

In all the requisites essential for a large industrial and manufacturing centre, the city of Quebec stands richly endowed.

Nature has done much for the old city of Champlain, and Frontenac was guilty of no exaggeration when he wrote to the French Minister of the day that "Nothing seemed so beautiful or so magnificent as the site of Quebec, which could not be better placed to become the capital of a great empire."

Quebec could not certainly be better situated than it is to become the producer and the distributor of the fruit of enormous industries.

Abundance of cheap power,—an un-failing supply of both skilled and unskilled labour,—the best of transportation facilities, and a large choice of suitable sites for factory buildings are amongst the advantages that are bound to appeal to those who are in search of available localities for the establishment of industries.

The past and present industrial development of Quebec, despite the many drawbacks which have been but recently removed, give abundant promise of future growth in this direction.

Until the superseding of wooden sailing ships by iron steamers, the skillful handicraft of Quebec's artisans, and the many suitable sites for shipyards, maintained here an enormous and a very profitable shipbuilding industry, furnishing employment to thousands of skilled and unskilled operatives.

In its place have sprung up a number of other industries. Tanneries and hoot and shoe factories, and breweries, now furnish the bulk of employment to the artisans of St. Roch and St. Sauveur, and these have flourished and successfully competed for years with similar industries in other parts of the country, even when they were handicapped by difficult transportation problems, owing to lack of railway accommodation, and by the absence of any cheaper motive power than that of steam. The same may be said of biscuit box, trunk and furniture factories. Added to these, within comparatively modern times, have been very large cotton mills (situated at Montmorency), and the manufacture of hats and furs,—which has assumed large proportions,—of machinery for shoe factories, etc., and of rifles and other small arms.

Within recent years Quebec has taken some pretty long strides along the path of modern progress. She has mended her ways until her streets are perhaps the cleanest to be found in any Canadian city. She has beautified her public places, and has appointed a strong committee of prominent business men to promote the establishment of new industries, by making known the opportunities for manufacturing and for investments which the city has to offer.

The City Council has been very liberal in granting exemption from taxation and other aid to new indus-

tries, and is now being asked to apply to the Legislature at its coming session for increased powers in this respect, which are almost certain to be granted.

#### ELECTRIC POWER.

It is chiefly to the electrical development of the various water powers at Montmorency, Jacques Cartier and the Chaudiere that Quebec owes its somewhat recent awakening. These powers are all within a few miles of the city, so that the cost of supplying electric motive power in Quebec is reduced to a minimum. Not only are there other water powers, like those at Ste. Anne and the Seven Falls awaiting development whenever the demand arises for more power, but it will also be just as simple for the Shawinigan Power Company to supply Quebec with some of its enormous surplus power, as it is for it to furnish it to Montreal on the one hand and to Thetford Mines on the other. Quebec's north country contains hundreds of magnificent waterfalls from which almost unlimited electric power may be developed and brought to the city.

Important as the city's development has been during the last few years, there is little doubt that its industrial activities are but yet in their infancy. The abundance of power has been already described.

#### FACTORY SITES.

Available sites for factories are abundant. Not only in the heart of the city itself and of its labouring population are there opportunities for the establishment of numerous industries, but the enormous plateaux adjoining it, and situated to the west,—both of the upper suburbs, and of St. Sauveur on the lower level,—could furnish accommodation for the sites of hundreds of factories. The same is true of the vast sweeps of territory stretching away from the banks of the St. Charles towards the foothills of Charlesbourg and Lorette; while from the Beauport beach spreads out a magnificent belt of country, traversed by the line of the railway running to Montmorency and Ste. Anne, and destined to be largely built up with dwelling houses and factories within the next few years.

Then there are the former shipyards along the banks of both the St. Lawrence and the St. Charles, whence hundreds of ships have already been launched, and which offer such magnificent opportunities for the construction of iron and steel steamships.

#### LABOR SUPPLY.

So far as labor is concerned, Quebec is most advantageously situated. Industry, contentment and sobriety are the well-known qualifications of the French-Canadian operatives who form the great bulk of the working population of Quebec. They are also, for the most part, natural mechanics. The French-Canadian settler and labourer is no more skillful with the axe and the adze than is the city workman with almost any tool that is put into his hand, when its use

has been once explained to him. How admirably such men are adapted to the work of iron ship-building. For instance, is shown by their skill at boiler-making, and at the repairing of the iron steamships that have been so successfully rebuilt in great part by the Messrs. Davis & Levis.

Some four thousand operatives, men, women and children, almost entirely French-Canadians, are employed in the thirty shoe factories of Quebec, where they earn \$24,000 to \$25,000 per week. These factories are all operated upon a total capital of about a million and a half of dollars, and turn out three and a half to four million pairs of boots and shoes per annum, from the coarsest brogans to the finest shoes manufactured.

In the rifle and small arms factory, many of the hands employed upon the most delicate work are English-speaking mechanics of long experience in their particular lines, but here also there are a large number of French-Canadian operatives engaged, and French-Canadians are, as a rule, in the very great majority in the cotton factory, and also in the fur and hat factories, the kid dressing and glove factories and the manufacturers of tobacco, cigars, box shoos, furniture, stoves, boilers, biscuits, beer and aerated waters, as well as in the tanneries. There are from twenty to thirty tanners and curriers in Quebec, who have some \$200,000 invested in the industry, and who tan from four to five thousand hides weekly.

The adaptability of French-Canadian labor to textile manufactures is such that this class of labor is given the preference in all the large manufacturing districts of the New England States. The result has been a large exodus of French-Canadian operatives from time to time from the province of Quebec to Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, etc. The French-Canadian is an ardent patriot, however, and when the opportunity is offered to skilled operatives of this nationality in the United States, to find the same class of work are not long in returning.

For industries in which European labor may be desired, no other locality is likely to prove so attractive as Quebec, where all the newly arrived immigrants are landed, from the opening to the close of the season of St. Lawrence navigation.

#### TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

In transportation facilities, Quebec will shortly be the most highly favored city in Canada. Her harbour is to-day one of the finest in the world. In its fifteen miles of length and one to three in width, it could accommodate the entire British navy. While it has safe anchorage everywhere, there is thirty to forty feet of water along almost the entire river front. The largest vessels afloat may moor at her wharves and take on cargo direct from the cars and freight sheds. Improvements are still being made, however, looking to the increase of the present number of deep water wharfage berths.

Railway facilities will be more than

doubled with the completion and the opening to traffic of the Quebec bridge over the St. Lawrence, which it is feared may now be a couple of years later than was at first expected, in consequence of the recent fall of the south arm. Even now, however, Quebec has the lower St. Lawrence terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is the summer terminus, at the same time, of that company's Atlantic steamship line. She has also the southern terminus of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, which brings such enormous quantities of lumber, cheese and pulp for shipment to Europe, and which carries all the manufactured produce from Quebec necessary for the supply of the entire Lake St. John district, and of the important agricultural and mining districts beyond. Then there is the electric line of the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company, which distributes manufactured produce to one of the oldest settled and wealthiest agricultural districts of the province of Quebec. The steamers running from Quebec to the Saguenay, and those trading to the north shore of the Gulf, from the same port, furnish manufactured goods and other supplies to the whole of the north coast and country below the district of Quebec.

Quebec will not have to wait for the construction of the bridge over the St. Lawrence to secure more railway facilities. Two of the most important roads in the country are now racing towards her on her own side of the river, and will reach her early during the coming season. These are the lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific Transcontinental road and of the Canadian Northern. The Canadian Northern is building a direct line of its own into the city, which is rapidly nearing completion, and which will enable Quebec to ship supplies to a large additional territory in the St. Maurice region, and later on will make of the old capital the lower St. Lawrence port of the Canadian Northern's transcontinental line of railway. A little later on when the G.T.P. Transcontinental line is also extended to Quebec, the latter will have become the lower St. Lawrence terminal port for all three of the Canadian transcontinental roads. Then when the railway bridge already referred to has been completed, Quebec will also be in direct communication with the Quebec Central, the Intercolonial, the Grand Trunk, the Delaware and Hudson and the other roads on the south shore. As a matter of fact the old city will not have to wait for the completion of the bridge for these south shore connections, for a railway ferry is at present in course of construction, and will be put in operation at Quebec next summer, for the ferriage of railway trains between Quebec and Levis, without breaking bulk.

#### DISTRIBUTING CENTRE.

As a centre of distribution for manufactured goods, and for supplies of every description, it will thus be seen that Quebec will possess facilities unequalled by almost any other centre.

Banking accommodation is all that can be desired. The banks doing business here have, between them, branches covering the entire country. Their joint capital is close upon fifty millions of dollars, and their combined rests exceed thirty millions. Those having their head offices here are the Union, the Quebec and the Nationale. The following have branches in Quebec: the Bank of Montreal, the Bank of British North America, the Bank of Commerce, the Imperial, the Merchants' and Molsons'.

The impetus given to local trade by the industrial and electrical development of the last few years has encouraged extensive building operations, especially in the newer portions of the city and upon the north side of the St. Charles, as well as near the Beauport beach. Real estate has had somewhat of a boom in consequence, and there is a growing feeling that it affords opportunity at this time for profitable investment.

Capitalists and manufacturers, whether Canadian or foreign, who are alive to the fact that the twentieth century, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier has said, is to be Canada's century, and who are anxious to take advantage of it will be convinced, after a careful study of the opportunities offered by Quebec for the establishment and prosecution of industrial activities, that Canada's century is to be prominently the century of Quebec, and in the present is the low level stage for acquiring sites for industrial enterprises, which are never likely to be as profitably acquired again as they may be at the present moment.

#### THE PULP INDUSTRY OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

During the past ten years the pulp industry has assumed such a development, especially in the Province of Quebec, that it may be considered as about to become our national industry, if it be not already.

In 1897, when the Chicoutimi Pulp Company was organized, the Grand Mere pulp mill was really the only large one in the province. Since then numerous mills have been erected nearly everywhere.

First of all came that of Chicoutimi, whose success almost made people believe that it was only necessary to set a pulp mill in motion to make a fortune. Thus, shortly afterwards, the Jonqueres mill was started, closely followed by those of Oulatchouan, Peribonca and Metabetchon, making five pulp mills in the Chicoutimi and Lake St. John region alone. Then came those of Montmagny, Rimouski, Lachute, Buckingham, Brompton Falls, Angus, the Belgo-Canadian, etc. The small mills of St. Raymond and Riviere du Loup had already been in existence for some time.

The production, following upon the establishment of so many mills, exceeded the demand, and the result was a drop in prices, which fell to \$12 per long ton (2,240 lbs.). There was too little profit in selling pulp at

that price, and the consequence was a crisis which threatened to wreck the pulp industry, and which lasted till about a year ago, that is until equilibrium was restored between demand and production. At the present time the production is less than the demand. If to over-production we add lack of capital to ensure the success of such undertakings, the inexperience of the promoters, three consecutive years of drought, which deprived most of those mills of water during three or four months of the year, we shall have an idea of the difficulties of all kinds that beset the pulp industry during the past five or six years. Fortunately, all this belongs to the past and an era of no ordinary prosperity has opened for this industry. But let us not anticipate.

In Canada 400,000 tons of pulp are manufactured, about one-half of which is converted into paper on the spot; the other half is exported partly to the United States, which buy about 150,000 tons from us, and partly to England, to which we supply about 100,000 tons.

There are two kinds of pulp, mechanical pulp and chemical pulp. We manufacture the former almost exclusively. Mechanical pulp is merely made of wood, ground and reduced to a paste, and accumulating in sheets as it passes over the cylinders. The sheets are folded, pressed to extract a portion of the water and put up in bales of 450 lbs. The pulp so baled and ready for shipment contains about 50 per cent. of water.

Chemical pulp is made of wood cut up into small pieces the size of a bean, then mixed with sulphuric acid ('sulphite' or soda ('soda pulp') and subjected to a very high temperature.

Mechanical pulp somewhat resembles card-board, while chemical pulp rather resembles parchment. Pulp is used chiefly in the manufacture of paper for newspapers and books, a paper in the manufacture of which 50 per cent. of mechanical and 50 per cent. of chemical pulp are used.

#### THE MARKET FOR PULP.

The natural market for Canadian pulp is the United States, which consume about 5,000 tons a day of mechanical pulp, say a total of 1,500,000 tons a year. The consumption increases at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

England consumes about 450,000 tons of pulp a year. We send her about 100,000 tons; the balance is supplied by Scandinavia.

France buys from Scandinavia over 200,000 tons of pulp a year. So far Canada has not sold her any. This year, however, the Chicoutimi Pulp Company sent 5,000 tons to one of the leading houses of Paris. France might become an excellent customer for manufacturers of Canadian pulp, and, with the aid of the new Franco-Canadian treaty, we do not despair of seeing our country furnish her with a considerable proportion of the 200,000 tons she now buys from Sweden and Norway.

There was a time when pulp sold at \$30 a ton; that was the golden age for the manufacturer. But only a very small quantity was then made.

Prices fell as production increased; they dropped to \$25, then to \$20, \$15, and at last (from \$89 to 1906), the price was only \$12. For 18 months there has been a tendency to a rise, prices varying between \$14 and \$18, and even \$20, according to demand. Of course we refer only to mechanical pulp, for only sufficient chemical pulp is made to supply the needs of local consumption.

#### CANADA'S NATIONAL INDUSTRY.

We have said that the pulp industry would become, if it has not already done so, the national industry of the Province of Quebec, as it is the national industry of Scandinavia. How could it, in fact, be otherwise, when we have the timber, the labour, the water-powers, the markets. We also have experience. That experience has been acquired at great cost by a certain number of mills established by men who possessed more spirit of enterprise and of initiative than practical knowledge. But that period of experimentation is over, and the mills that have weathered the storm now sail on a charted sea.

As a market we have at our doors the United States, to whom, in three or four years, we could sell 500,000 tons of pulp if we produced them. We have England, whither we should export at least 200,000 tons a year, and France which should buy from 100,000 to 150,000 tons a year from us. That is to say that we have markets all ready for from 800,000 to 900,000 tons of pulp per annum. And as yet we produce only one half of that quantity.

It is no timber that we lack. Our spruce forests are immense. Mr. J. C. Longcher, in a paper read at the Forestry Convention in Quebec, says that they comprise the regions of the St. Maurice, of the Saguenay, of the North shore of the St. Lawrence, from the Saguenay to Labrador, the south shore to Gaspé inclusively, the Eastern Townships, the region of James Bay, the whole forming a total area of 327,721 square miles, or 209,741,463 acres, giving, at 25 cords per acre, which is hardly half the average, a first cut of 516,353,657 cords of pulp wood, taking only trees of regulation diameter. It is admitted by people in the trade as well as by the Forestry Associations of the United States and of Canada, that spruce grows again in 25 or 30 years, but let us say, for sake of argument, that it grows again only in 50 years. The natural re-growth is therefore equal to 2 per cent. of the quantity mentioned above, and, if our lumbering operations are properly carried on, we can cut every year for ever 10,000,000 cords of wood without touching our capital.

Such are the extent and wealth of our spruce forests that nobody can form an accurate idea of them for the figures are so great that it is difficult to realize them. A better idea of this can be obtained by considering one or two well-known forest regions. Let us take, for instance, the Saguenay and St. Maurice regions.

The Saguenay region contains 12,000 miles of spruce forests; that of the St. Maurice contains 18,000 miles,

making a total of 30,000 miles. Let us say that there are only 15,000 miles (10,000 for the St. Maurice and 5,000 for the Saguenay) accessible at present, and that lumbering can be carried on to advantage. This means 15,000 square miles at 640 acres to the mile, or 9,600,000 acres at 4 cords to the acre, say 38,400,000 cords of wood. Spruce grows again in 50 years, which means a re-growth of 2 per cent. per annum, say 773,000 cords. So that, if lumbering operations be properly carried on in those forests, and if the latter be effectively protected from fire, we practically have, in those two small corners of the Province alone, a perpetual source of supply for 800,000 tons of pulp a year, say 150,000 tons for local consumption, 450,000 tons for the United States, 200,000 tons for England and 100,000 tons for France.

Nevertheless, we must not overlook the fact that the almost incommensurate richness of our spruce forests is perishable wealth, contrary to that of our mines, which is imperishable. Thus the forests of the St. Maurice and Saguenay regions, taken as examples for purposes of demonstration and representing 38,400,000 cords of wood, may be destroyed by fire in a few weeks or by insects in a few years. Hence the absolute necessity of taking every possible precaution to protect them from fire; hence also the necessity of turning them to the best possible advantage by making as much pulp and paper as we can consume and dispose of on foreign markets.

As to markets, they are such that we are justified in saying we shall never produce enough to supply the demand, provided the proper authorities devote to that question the attention it deserves, and adopt, with regard to it, a policy which will be a truly national policy.

#### AN EXPORT DUTY ON PULP-WOOD

Everybody knows, the Americans themselves admit, that the forests of spruce pulp in the United States are rapidly decreasing in value. It is acknowledged that they will practically be exhausted in the near future. Manifest proof of this supplies us by increased exportation of pulp wood to the United States, which a few years ago amounted to about 400,000 cords per annum, which will be over 800,000 cords, and would have been 1,000,000 cords in 1907, had the railway companies been able to furnish enough cars to carry that enormous quantity of freight. We may add that the American pulp manufacturers hope to get from Canada 1,500,000 cords in 1908 and 3,000,000 cords in 1910. Everybody knows that practically one cord of wood corresponds to one ton of pulp. We thus have incontestable proof that at present the Americans are making three-fourths of their mechanical pulp with our wood, and that, in a few years, mostly all of the pulp in the United States will be made with wood from Canada.

Let the Government of Canada prohibit the exportation of pulp wood to the United States, and we shall at once have a market at our

doors for at least 1,000,000 tons of pulp.

But this is not all. The prospect is still finer, the field offering itself to the pulp industry is almost as vast as the forest wealth at its disposal.

We have seen that England buys from us 75,000 tons of pulp while getting 350,000 from Scandinavia. Why should we not supply the greater portion of those 350,000 tons? The sole reason is that Scandinavia exports pulp to England at \$3 per ton less than we pay to send our pulp there. England buys just enough of that product from Canada to create competition between our country and Scandinavia, and prevent a rise in prices. Let the Government put us in a position to transport our pulp to England and France as cheaply as Scandinavia does hers, and Canada will have a market in those two countries for 500,000 tons of pulp. This might be done, either directly by an adequate export bonus or indirectly by subsidizing a line of steamers for such purpose.

We think we have said enough to show the brilliant future in store for the pulp industry in Canada, provided the governments do their duty.

#### ENCOURAGE THE BUILDING OF PULP AND PAPER MILLS.

The establishment of the many pulp mills required for producing the 1,500,000 tons of pulp we could export to the United States, England and France without glutting the market, and without injury to local consumption, would represent an amount of \$12,500,000.00 per annum in wages, and would give employment, either directly through the cutting of the timber and the making of pulp, or indirectly through the necessary handling in connection with shipment and conveyance by rail and steamer to hundreds of thousands of men. Supposing that only two thirds of what would be exported to the United States—say 500,000 tons—would be transported by railway, this would represent 12,500 freight cars. The shipment of the balance by water to the United States, England and France would require a fleet of 200 steamers, each carrying 4,000 tons of freight, and employed exclusively in the conveyance of such freight.

The transformation effected in the districts of Chicoutimi and Lake St. John since the pulp industry has been established there, is a proof that nothing contributes so much to the progress of colonization and agriculture as the same pulp industry.

The building and equipment of the many mills required for the production of those 1,500,000 tons of pulp (for it must come to that; all our efforts must tend to that end if we wish to benefit by the unequalled advantages Providence has placed within our reach), would cost from \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000. This is an enormous sum, especially at this period of monetary crisis. Thus we must not think of it just now. But the crisis will pass and the millions will come to us from those who are most interested, namely from the pulp and paper manufacturers of the United States and the paper makers of England and France. They will

know how to make capitalists seeking investments understand that money invested in the pulp industry in Canada not only runs no risk but yields good interest.

In any case, even if we were possible to begin building such pulp mills at once, they could not be operated before three or four years. And, as the consumption grows at the rate of 10 per cent., when those mills would be in operation, when they would supply the 1,500,000 tons of pulp in question, the demand would still exceed the production.

It is, therefore, as certain as anything can be here below, that pulp manufacturers can count on remunerative prices for their products in the future. That industry has entered upon an era of prosperity which will last as long as production does not exceed demand (in the present state of affairs, it is impossible to foresee when such a contingency could occur) or as long as no substitute is found for wood in the manufacture of pulp, or no substitute for pulp in the manufacture of paper.

Private initiative has done all it was possible for it to do; it is now the duty of the authorities to act. Let the Government of Canada prohibit the exportation of pulp wood to the United States, and let it place us in a position to convey our pulp to England and France as cheaply as Scandinavia does hers. Let the Government of the Province of Quebec do what that of Ontario has done; let it compel owners of pulp wood limits to convert their wood into pulp and paper under penalty of the cancellation ipso facto of their timber licenses.

All this will come to pass a little sooner or a little later, for public opinion has taken up the matter; it realizes how exceedingly important it is for our country that the pulp wood, the raw material which soon we alone shall possess, should be converted into pulp and paper here. Public opinion realizes that it will soon be time to put an end to the present system which consists in letting the Americans take away all our wood to make the fortune of their manufacturers, of their workmen and of the Republic to the detriment of our manufacturers, of our workmen and of our country. When questions of public interest reach such a point they are on the eve of being settled in a satisfactory manner.

N. GARNEAU,

President Chicoutimi Pulp Co.

#### QUEBEC HARBOR.

The name of Quebec has been familiar as a household word in maritime and commercial circles in Great Britain and in most continental ports for more than a hundred years. Favored by nature, Quebec possesses the finest natural harbor on the St. Lawrence, if not in America, and one where the entire British navy could safely ride at anchor, and where the largest vessels now afloat or likely to be afloat could be safely accommodated.

Quebec is situated on a promontory near the confluence of the St. Law-

rence and St. Charles Rivers, about 100 miles from the mouth of the St. Lawrence; and the harbor extends for about eight miles above and six miles below the city proper, thus giving a water frontage available for vessels of the deepest draught, not exceeded, even if equalled, by any other harbor in the world.

Nature having thus done so much for Quebec, it is not surprising that her citizens are now more than ever on the alert to promote her interests and utilize her great natural advantages to the fullest extent, and to make of Quebec what nature evidently destined her to be, viz: the great transhipping port of the Dominion.

The following railways reach Quebec: The Intercolonial Railway, from Maritime Provinces and Montreal; the Quebec Central Railway, from Boston, New York, and other New England points; the Canadian Pacific Railway, from Vancouver and the Canadian Northwest; the Great Northern Railway, from Hawkesbury, where it connects with the Canada Atlantic; the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway, to Lake St. John and the northern districts; and the Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix Railway, along the North Shore of the St. Lawrence.

The construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific (of which Quebec will be the terminal point for at least seven months of the year) will bring into her ample harbor the teeming product of the great west, and the as yet undeveloped and almost unknown wealth of Northern Ontario and Northern Quebec. The increased and increasing tonnage of the ocean carriers is another point in her favor, as in her magnificent harbor vessels of any draught can be accommodated, and it is now fully recognized that if the Dominion does not want to see the trade that should come via the St. Lawrence transferred to United States seaports, steamships must be used equal to, and of as great a carrying capacity as the immense boats that are now doing the carrying trade to and from the United States, and for this class of vessels Quebec is the natural and only harbor on the St. Lawrence.

The wharf and dock facilities of the harbor have been pronounced (in so far as their accommodation reaches), equal to those of any harbor on this continent, and are capable of receiving vessels of the deepest draught.

In the Quebec graving dock, the property of the Dominion Government, vessels of almost the largest size can be docked and repaired, as this dock has been recently lengthened, so that it can now accommodate a vessel of six hundred feet.

To hold her present great export trade, and to provide for its ever-increasing volume makes the question of improving Quebec's harbor and utilizing the port's natural advantages to their fullest extent, of much importance to the whole Dominion, that is, if our great western producing and exporting sections are to secure the benefit of the lowest possible rates, by the employment in the handling and transhipping of them of the best ter-



minimal facilities and the most up-to-date and largest ocean carriers.

The very great importance of this transportation question to the well-being of the Dominion is, no doubt, fully recognized by the Government, and public opinion has advanced far in that direction during the past few years.

In the vicinity of Quebec, on the line of the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway, at Shawinigan Falls, Grand Mere and Chicoutimi, large factories have been erected for the manufacture of wood-pulp, paper, etc., for export whose shipping point is Quebec, and this trade, though yet in its infancy, gives promise of immense development in the near future. The timber exports developed in the country north of Quebec by the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway Co., have also to find their shipping points at Quebec, principally from the Louise Docks and this also, like the wood pulp, promises to give greater outputs year by year.

All this country is subsidiary to the Port of Quebec, as its shipping point. The Louise Docks in the Harbor of Quebec, consist essentially of two shipping docks. The outer, or tidal, harbor has a water area of twenty acres, with a quay frontage of 3,150 feet; the inner, or wet dock, in which the constant level of high water is maintained by a set of entrance gates, has a water area of forty acres, and a quay frontage of 3,500 feet. Each of these docks can accommodate vessels having a draught of thirty feet.

These docks are divided by the crosswall, 800 feet in length and 150 feet wide; and are enclosed on the north by the Louise Embankment, 4,000 feet long by 330 feet wide. The Point-a-Carcy Pier, with extension, forms the south side of the tidal harbor; while railway terminals, private wharves, and 1,000 feet of Commissioners' frontage, bound the wet dock on the south or city side.

On the river front the breakwater, enclosing the Tidal Harbor on the eastern side, has a frontage of 900 feet, with a depth of over 50 feet at low tide. The Point-a-Carcy pier has a river front of 580 feet, with over 45 feet of water at low tide. The wet dock is devoted principally to the lumber and coal business. The Dominion Coal Co. and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, having erected extensive and costly plants for the discharging and handling of coal, other large areas in these docks have to be reserved for general cargoes, lumber, etc.

The Tidal Harbor and Point-a-Carcy berths are for more general cargoes. There are two grain loading berths in the Tidal Harbor, and one at the Point-a-Carcy Pier served by two elevators, one of 1,000,000 bushels capacity, the other of 250,000 bushels.

Freight sheds line the face of the docks, furnished with electric lights both inside and along the dock front. They have a combined floor surface of some 174,000 sq. feet, and have in all cases railway tracks along their shore faces.

A mechanically refrigerating cold-storage containing one hundred thousand

cubic feet of storage space has also been provided.

The present dock surface is some fifty acres in extent, on which there are about six miles of railway tracks owned by the Commissioners.

The projected extension to the Louise Docks consists of a large basin situated immediately to the north of the present docks. Into this basin piers three hundred feet wide are to extend for one thousand feet, at which there is to be a depth of forty feet of water at low tide. The first of these piers, being the extension of the present Breakwater, is now under construction, and has so far been completed, as to permit of the southern end being used for the berthing of the C.P.R. Empress boats. A commodious landing shed has been constructed on this part of the new pier, with railway lines connecting it by way of the Louise Embankment directly with the C.P.R. main line. Steamship trains are thus enabled to run through to this berth without delay.

In addition to the Louise Docks, eight wharves and twelve warehouses are owned and administered by the Harbor Commissioners, who with their officers, are as follows: J. B. Laliberte, Chairman, since 1896, and Roger La Rue, Wm. M. Macpherson, Dosithee Arcand, John L. Thom, George Tanguay, M.P.P., William M. Dobell, Etienne Dussault, Felix Carbray, James Woods, Secretary-Treasurer; St. George Boswell, M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer; James C. Sullivan, Harbor Master; P. Flynn, Warlinger Raoul Renault, Chief Clerk and Book-keeper; John Stain, Assistant Book-keeper and Customs Clerk; Omesime LeBrun, clerk.

## QUEBEC DISTRICT.

### LA TUQUE.

From a point 78 miles from Quebec, a branch line of railway has just been completed to La Tuque, the head of steamboat navigation on the St. Maurice river. This branch, which is about forty miles long, passes through a picturesque country, admirably adapted for agricultural purposes. It opens up for tourists a new pleasure route with scenic attractions described by all who have visited the upper part of the St. Maurice river, as fully equaling those of the far-famed Saguenay. Tourists will be able to leave Quebec in the morning, reach La Tuque by rail, connect there with a first class passenger steamer for the descent of the picturesque St. Maurice river, and reach Quebec again in time for dinner at night.

At La Tuque there is a water power of 90,000 horse power—(illustrated elsewhere)—one of the finest in America. This power has been recently purchased by American capitalists and will be immediately developed. It is expected that the industries to be established there will result in the building of a town at least equal to those at Grand'Mere and Shawinigan.

### GRAND'MERE.

Forty-five miles from Riviere a Pierre on the Canadian Northern

Quebec Railway is Grand'Mere, on the bank of the St. Maurice river. Here, since the construction of the railway a few years ago, there has grown up a flourishing town of five thousand inhabitants. The Laurentide Pulp Company has erected here large pulp and paper mills, almost the largest in Canada, and amongst the largest in America. A capital of two millions of dollars has been invested here by the Company, which numbers amongst its members some of the most distinguished names, in railway, finance and political life, of Canada and the United States. The water power derived from the Grand'Mere falls is something enormous, and the scenery here is of the most picturesque description. The approach to Grand'Mere by the railway is exceedingly beautiful. The railway bridge crosses the river below the falls, which are seen a hundred feet beneath from many different points, the railway, on both sides of the river, taking the form of a horseshoe in approaching Grand'Mere.

### THE OULATCHOUAN FALLS.

One of the most picturesque bits of scenery in these northern wilds is the Oulatchouan Falls, where the waters of the Oulatchouan, the outlet of Lake Bonchette, leap over a rocky precipice to near the level of the lake, not far from its south-west angle. The falls are 236 feet in height, and rival in altitude that of Montmorency, while they far surpass them in the distribution of their waters, as they are lashed into foam by the projecting rocks. "Oulatchouan" in the Montagnais dialect means, "Do you see the falls there?" The beautiful Oulatchouan Falls may be seen for many miles around, and from every part of the lake, and have given to the river its name. A fine view of their upper portion may be had from the car window as the train rushes along between them and the lake. Just above the railway bridge that spans the mouth of the river, its waters spread out into a majestic pool, in which the spring-time fishing for ouananiche, or fresh water salmon, is at its very best from about the 20th of May to the 15th or 20th of June. There is a railway station at Oulatchouan, and it is a pleasant drive of six miles to it from Hotel Roberval. There is a good footpath in from the roadway to the very foot of the falls, and heavy trout are sometimes taken there. The footpath route affords the tourist some splendid views of the narrow gorge through which the boiling waters of the Oulatchouan rush toward the lake, making a variety of scenes, quite as exciting as those witnessed at the far-famed Natural Steps above the Falls of Montmorency. A few minutes' ride on the cars from Oulatchouan brings the tourist to the end of the first stage of his journey,—the modern and elegantly equipped

### HOTEL ROBERVAL,

immediately before reaching which the train crosses the wildly playful, Oulatchouan, or Little Oulatchouan, which rushes into the lake over a rocky and rough descent, where its

waters are lashed into spray as they sportively leap in cascade or dash onward in a succession of picturesque rapids.

Roberval is a name famous in Canadian history, being that of a French governor sent out to New France more than three and a half centuries ago. The Hotel Roberval is a handsome building overlooking the lake, and close to both the steamboat landing and the hotel station of the railway. It has accommodation for three hundred guests, and is one of the most commodious as well as one of the most comfortable houses in Canada.

#### THE BEAUTY OF A CANADIAN WINTER.

The landscape is glorified with the coming of the first snowfall. The delicate tracing of white on trunk and limb may accentuate the bareness of the apple orchard and long avenue of maples, but it gives to the evergreens a compelling beauty which is seen only in the months when the storm king holds sway. In the wind-break, which protects the farm home from the blast of the north wind, and on the sloping banks of a city park, not yet hard beneath its winter covering, great masses of fleecy white are suspended from the serried branches of the spruce and hemlock, the almost ghost-like whiteness of the one and the living green of the other being blended in a harmony such as finds expression only in the handiwork of Nature.

Where the road dips to the valley, through which the creek still runs, the sombre cedars are arrayed like brides, and the jagged top of the old elm stump is hidden beneath a cap of fluffy down, the whole being a present joy to the young, and recalling to the elders a time not so far distant when all our roads led through the darkness of the forest, and no field was yet cleared of stumps of giants which had fallen. Off to the north, where the highlands rise clear of the patches of timber at their base, the setting sun places a crown of glory on each glittering hill top. A little later and the blue vault above will be pricked out with a thousand points of light. Then from village street and country road in the north land there comes the musical notes of sleigh bells that give an added touch of romance, as the old but ever-new story is told once again, and human truth is plighted 'neath the witnessing stars.

#### QUEBEC.

The Old Capital of Canada As An Ideal Industrial Centre.

QUEBEC is surrounded on every side by magnificent water powers, of which those of the falls of Montmorency, of the Chaudiere and of the Jacques Cartier have been fully developed, while a contract has been awarded for the development of the Seven Falls, when Quebec will have several thousand horse-power more than is at present required, with other power yet to be developed.

QUEBEC offers its electric power to manufacturers and others at prices so low that they are only exceeded in this respect by two cities in Canada.

QUEBEC is the greatest lumber market in Canada, and brick and cement are made in the environs, consequently building operations are cheaper here than in any other part of Canada.

QUEBEC'S ancient historical traditions combined with her picturesque scenery, render her the "Mecca" for the tourists of the world.

QUEBEC and vicinity offer to paper manufacturers inducements not to be found elsewhere.

QUEBEC is destined to become one of the great paper manufacturing centres of the world.

The spruce grown in the district of Quebec, for its strength of fibre and other high qualities for paper making purposes, is without an equal.

QUEBEC has openings for many industries not at present represented in the vicinity, or yet in the country; which could turn out goods for which there is, at present, a large and ever growing demand.

QUEBEC is second to no other point in Canada for transportation facilities, having one of the largest and finest ports in the world, and being the lower St. Lawrence terminal of no less than three great Trans-continental roads, namely the C.P.R., the G.T.R., and the Canada Northern. Nearly 120 trains come and go daily, entirely irrespective of the railway service of the I.C.R., the Quebec Central, the Grand Trunk, and the Delaware and Hudson, which will all be connected with the city in the spring of 1908 by a railway ferry, and as soon as possible by the new bridge over the St. Lawrence.

QUEBEC offers land, power, labor, and transportation facilities on as favorable terms as any city or town in Canada, and on much more favorable terms than most other places.

QUEBEC, together with the outlying municipalities and suburbs on both sides of the river, has a population of over 100,000; clear headed, hard-headed, sympathetic, enterprising, liberal and progressive.

#### AS A RESIDENTIAL CENTRE.

QUEBEC is the most picturesque city of Canada, and one of the most beautifully situated in the whole world, the fame of its scenic attractions being world-wide.

QUEBEC has a magnificent climate both summer and winter, and all the year round, and is one of the healthiest cities to be found anywhere.

QUEBEC is the seat of the Provincial Government.

QUEBEC is the official residence of the Lieut.-Governor of the Province, and the centre of that interesting social life which is so distinguished because of the admixture, with other at-

tractive elements of the population, of so many descendants of the old French noblesse.

QUEBEC is a city of beautiful homes and of well-paved and cleanly-kept streets.

QUEBEC is exceptionally well provided with parks, shady avenues, boulevards and picturesque driveways.

QUEBEC is unique among cities, not only for situation and grandeur, but also because of possessing the Citadel, the historic walls and ramparts, the Chateau Frontenac upon the site of the old Fort St. Louis, the monuments to Champlain, Wolfe and Montcalm and the glorious battlefield of the Plains of Abraham.

QUEBEC has two cathedrals, one of which ranks as a basilica, and over thirty other churches and chapels.

QUEBEC has Laval University, Laval Normal School, Morrin College, two business colleges and over forty schools, private and public.

QUEBEC has twenty-five banks or branches of banks.

QUEBEC has four daily newspapers.

QUEBEC and neighbouring parishes on the two sides of the river have a population of over a hundred thousand souls.

QUEBEC has a pure and abundant water supply, and a perfect drainage system.

QUEBEC has a thoroughly efficient and well-equipped fire protective service.

QUEBEC has miles of electric railway in the streets of the city and connected therewith.

QUEBEC possesses the Parliament Buildings, with museum an library, the museum, picture gallery and library of Laval University and the library of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.

QUEBEC has numerous social and athletic clubs; its young men being foremost in all kinds of sports, and having carried off innumerable championships.

QUEBEC has a permanent military garrison in occupation of the Citadel, and has also the barracks and a permanent detachment of the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry, besides a number of well-drilled and popular volunteer military organizations, including cavalry and artillery as well as infantry.

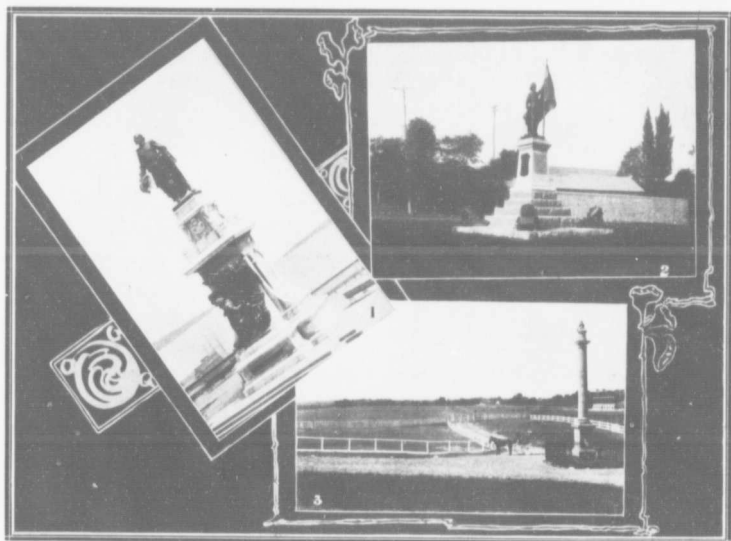
QUEBEC is the centre of a number of the finest sporting resorts to be found anywhere, splendid trout fishing being available within a reasonable distance of the city, while due north of it is the famous Lake St. John country, with its ouananiche, or fresh water salmon, fishing, and large quantities of Moose, caribou and deer.



QUEBEC—PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS



QUEBEC—DUFFERIN TERRACE ON A GALA DAY



1—Champlain's Monument.

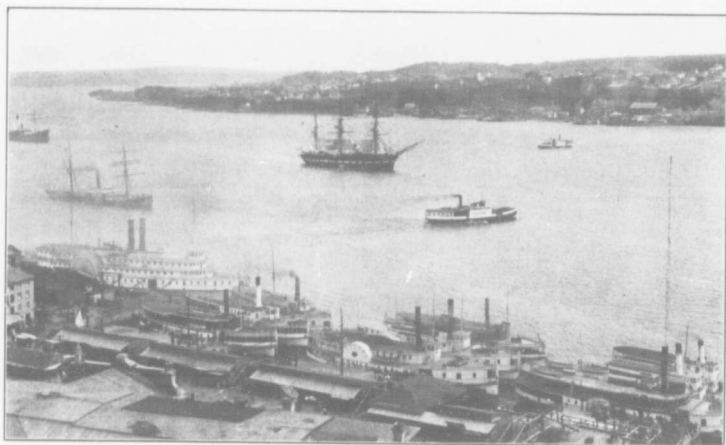
2—Monument erected to the memory of those who fell on the battlefield of the Transvaal.

3—World's Monument.

## QUEBEC—HISTORICAL LAND MARKS.



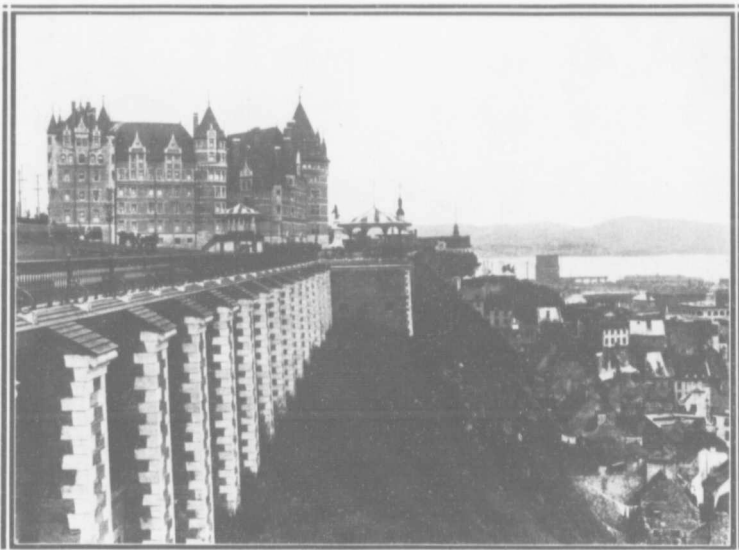
ST. LOUIS GATE, QUEBEC



QUEBEC HARBOR.



QUEBEC—CHAMPLAIN'S MONUMENT AND PORTION OF DUFERAIN TERRACE

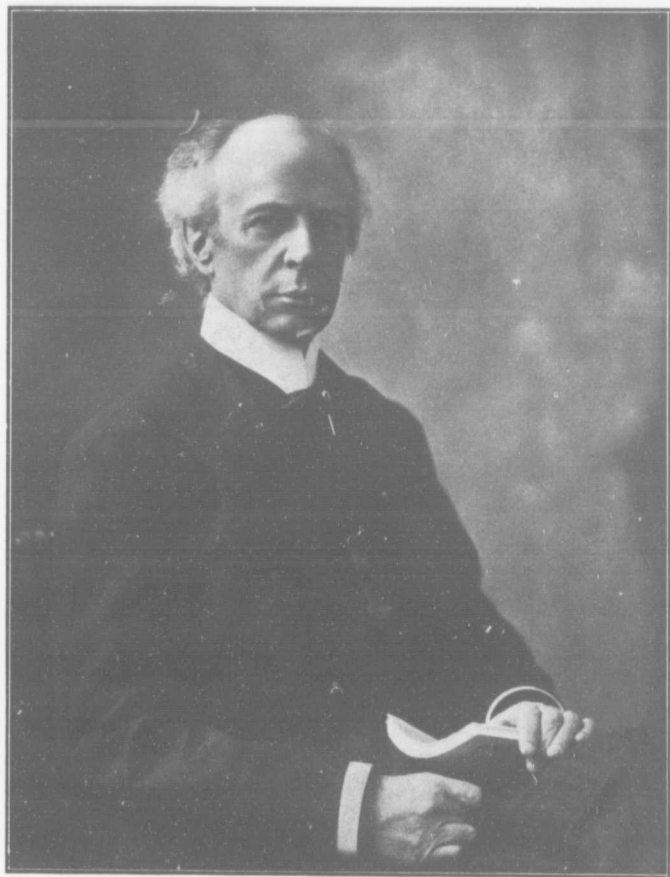


QUEBEC — CHATEAU FRONTENAC AND LOWER TOWN

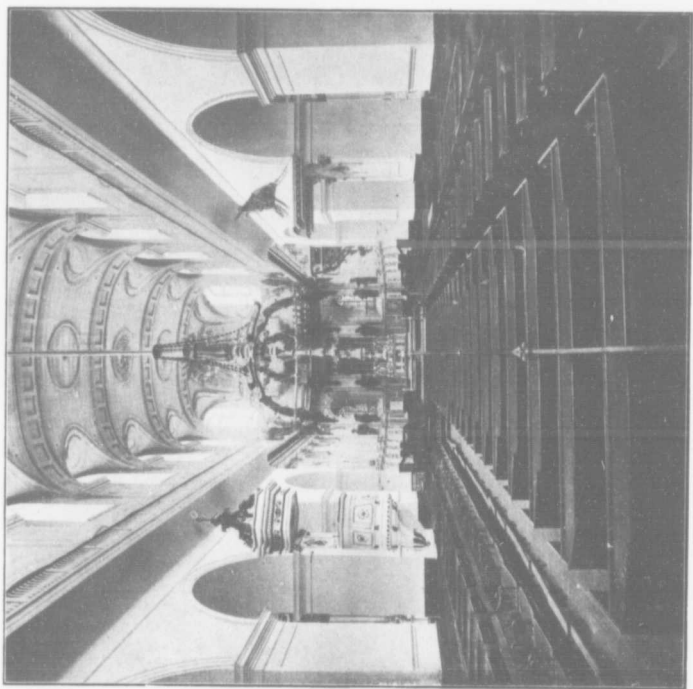


KENT HOUSE — MONTMORENCY FALLS

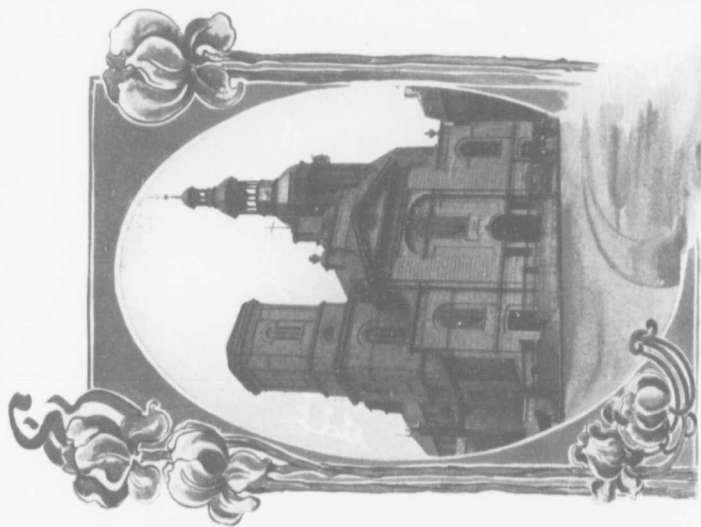
*The former residence of Duke of Kent, father of the late Queen Victoria.*



THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G., P.C., M.P.  
Member for Quebec East,  
PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

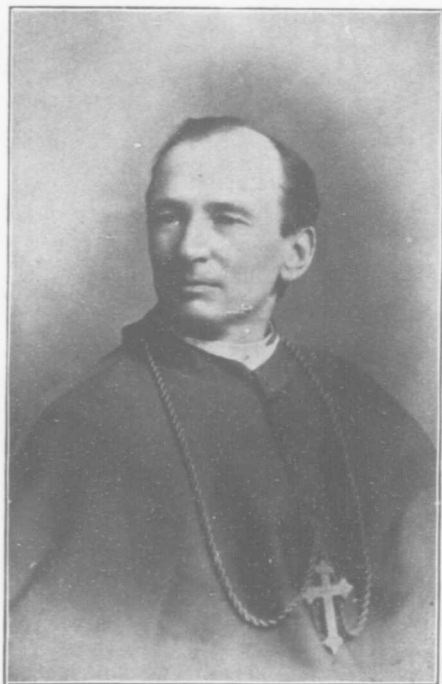


INTERIOR OF BASILICA



BASILICA, QUEBEC

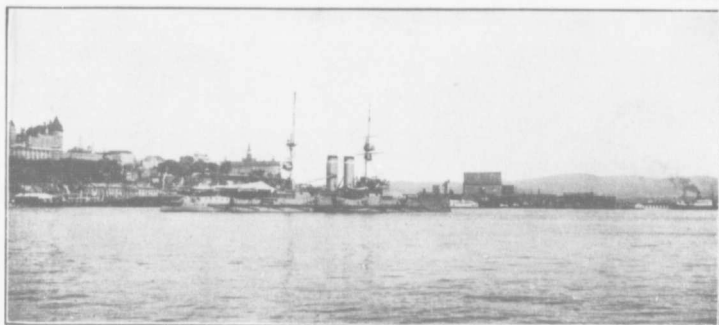




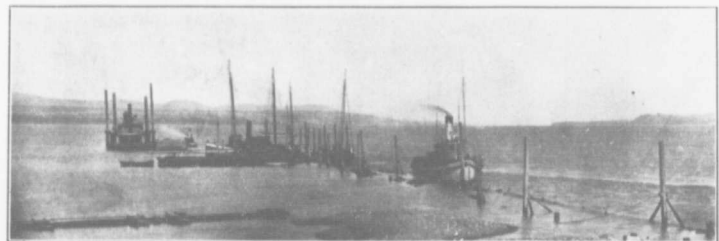
HIS GRACE MGR. BÉGIN, ARCHBISHOP OF QUÉBEC.  
THE OLDEST ROMAN CATHOLIC SEE IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.



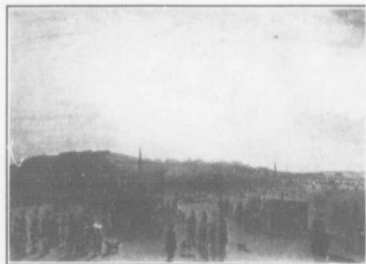
THE RIGHT REVEREND ANDREW HUNTER DUNN, D.D.  
LORD BISHOP OF QUÉBEC.



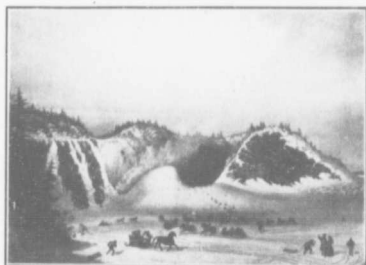
QUEBEC HARBOR—H. M. S. DOMINION.



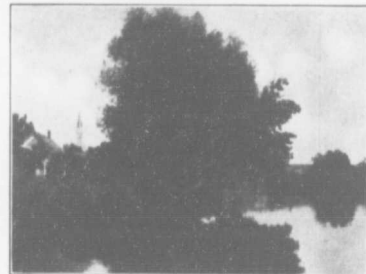
QUEBEC HARBOR—SHOWING BREAKWATER UNDER CONSTRUCTION.—By E. Dussault & Co.



QUEBEC—AS IT APPEARED DURING THE REIGN OF GEO. IV.



A WINTER VIEW OF MONTMORENCY FALLS.  
Taken during the reign of Geo. IV.



RURAL SCENE NEAR QUEBEC.



QUEBEC



QUEBEC — VIEW OF ST. JOHN ST.



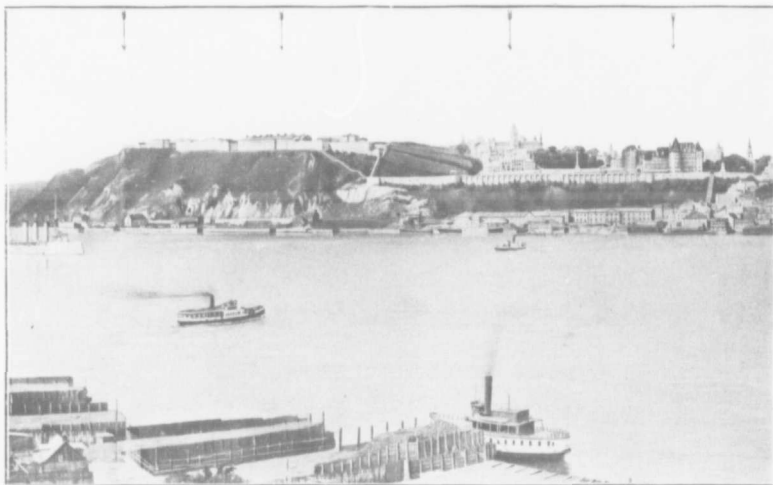
QUEBEC — VIEW OF MOUNTAIN HILL

CAPE DIAMOND

CITADEL

PARLIAMENT BLDG.

CHATEAU FRONTENAC



FIRST LEVIS

QUEBEC HARBOR



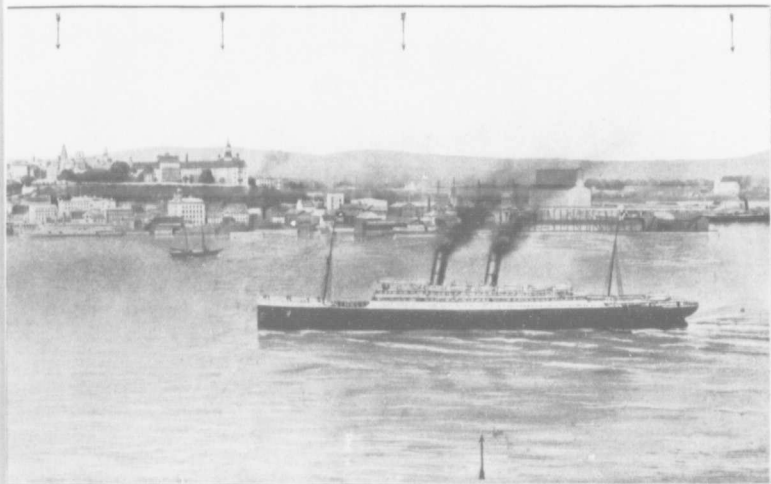
SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY, PRESIDENT, CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

BASILICA

L'YVAL UNIVERSITY

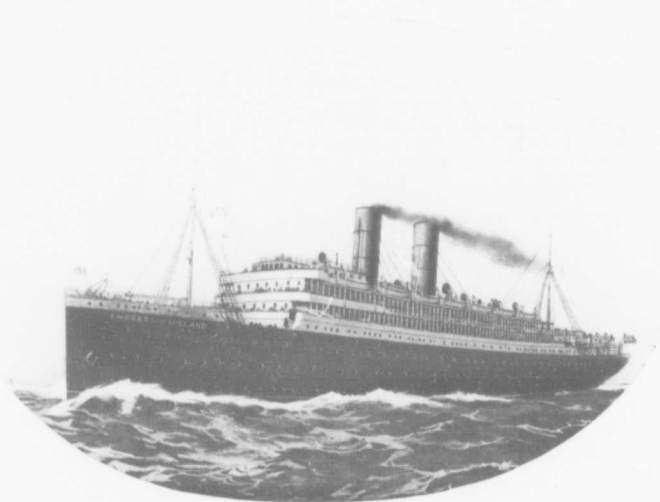
LOWER TOWN

C. P. R. DOCKS



FROM POINT LEVIS

EMPERESS OF BRITAIN



EMPERESS OF IRELAND



QUEBEC—THE CITADEL



QUEBEC—RIVER SCENE



QUEBEC—HEAD OFFICE OF THE UNION BANK OF CANADA

J. A. MAILLOUX

J. E. BEDARD  
VICE PRESIDENT

NAPOLEON LAVOIE.

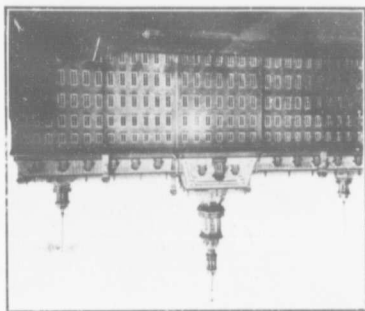
HON. C. E. DUBORD  
PRESIDENT

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF  
**BEAUPORT BREWERY**

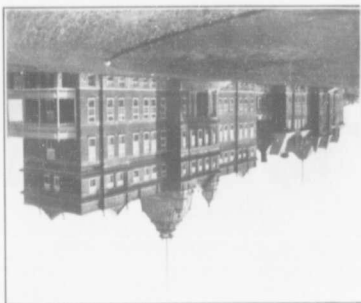
FRS. PARENT 1908 N. E. ROUSSEAU  
SEC. TREAS.

SOCIÉTÉ DE BRASSERIE DE BEAUPORT  
1850  
S. M. QUEBEC

QUÉBEC — LAVAL UNIVERSITY



QUÉBEC — JEFFERY HALL HOSPITAL



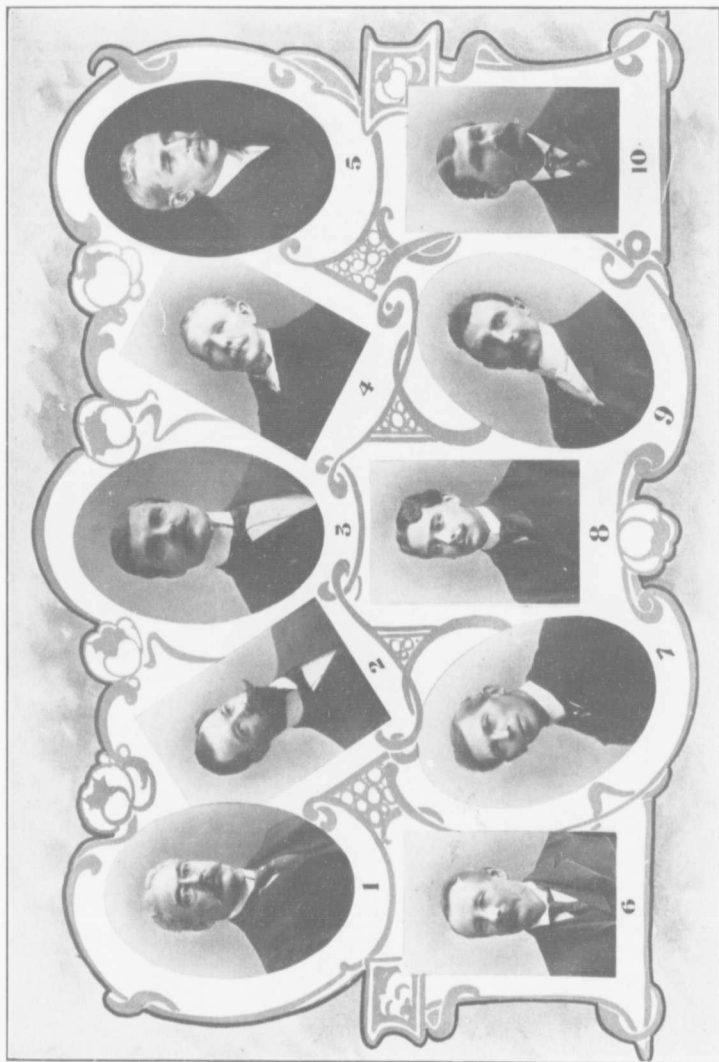
QUÉBEC — URSULINES CONVENT



QUÉBEC — HIS WORSHIP MAYOR GARREAU







ALDERMEN, FINANCE COMMITTEE, CITY OF QUEBEC.

- 1—Gustave Dupont, Pres. 2—R. F. Lenoir 3—Jm. Isidore 4—F. Hagon 5—M. Eskey 6—Naz. Fortier 7—T. Verret 8—A. Galipeault 9—Dr. A. H. Hall 10—M. Drouin



## ALDERMEN - CITY OF QUEBEC

1.—P. Dumas  
6.—Geo. Tanguay

2.—Geo. Malouin  
7.—O. Mathieu

3.—P. Campbell  
10.—O. Brunet

4.—Nap. Barthelet  
8.—O. S. Slink

5.—Le. Levesque  
9.—C. E. Truchon



ALDERMEN — CITY OF QUEBEC

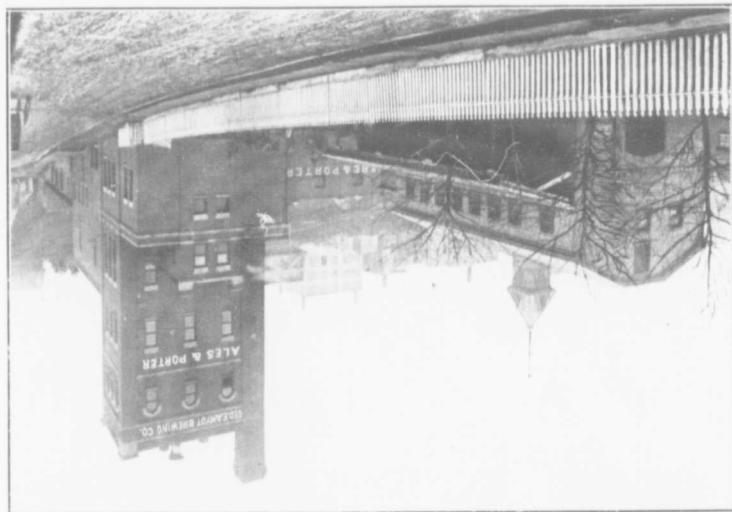
1 — W. J. Maloney  
6 — A. Bisard

2 — Dr. C. R. Piquin  
7 — Elr. St. Pierre

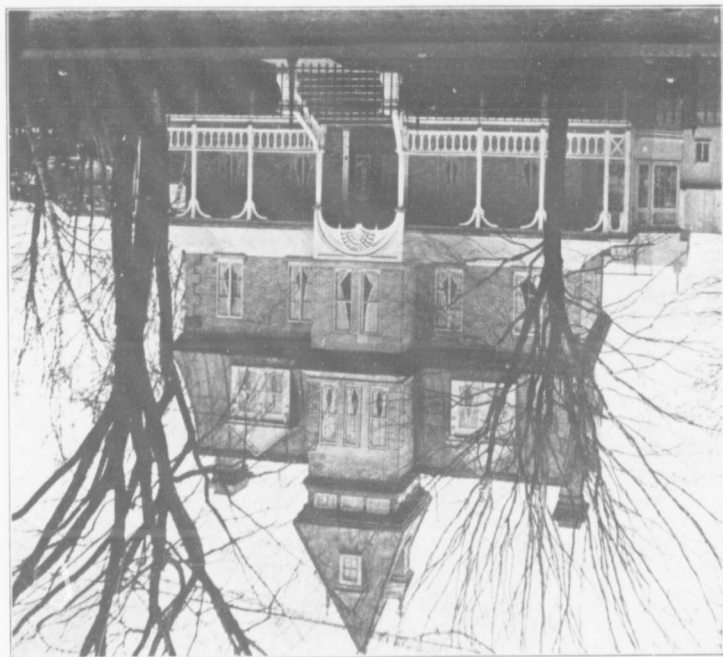
3 — Dr. M. Fiset  
8 — E. A. Touchette

4 — H. D. Barry  
9 — A. J. Messervy

5 — Art. Picard  
to — H. E. Lavigne



GERBEC—RESIDENCE OF GEO. E. ARVOT.



MAJOR T. S. METHRINGTON  
FIRST VICE PRESIDENT.

DR. ED. MORIN  
SECOND VICE PRESIDENT

GEORGE E. AMYOT  
PRESIDENT

1907  
OFFICERS OF  
QUEBEC  
BOARD OF TRADE

G. ARMAND AUGER  
TREASURER

T. LEVASSEUR  
SECRETARY

QUEBEC OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.



QUEBEC — COUNCIL OF THE BOARD OF TRADE



QUÉBEC — COUNCIL OF THE BOARD OF TRADE



THE SCENIC GRANDEUR OF QUEBEC WATERWAYS — High Falls on the Kamouraska River



CHATEAUBRIANT FALLS, QUEBEC

The falls are 200 feet high, and are situated about 4 miles Southwest of Lake St. John, Quebec, on the Chateaubriant River.



METEPECHEAN FALLS

A charming series of cascades on the Lake St. John District, Quebec.





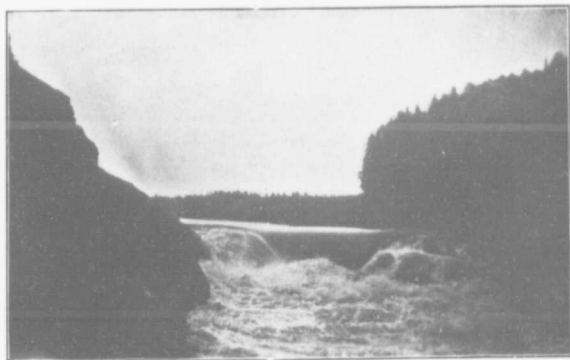
NATURAL STEPS, MONTMORENCY FALLS



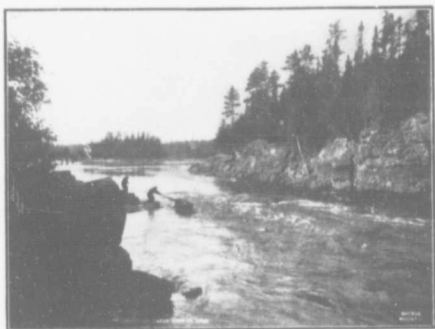
SEVEN FALLS, NEAR QUEBEC



MONTMORENCY FALLS, NEAR QUEBEC



LA TUQUE FALLS, QUEBEC



GRAND DISCHARGE, LAKE ST. JOHN DISTRICT, QUEBEC



PORTAGE-A-L'OURS FALLS, ASHUAPMOUOUAN RIVER, LAKE ST. JOHN DISTRICT, QUEBEC



SHAWINIGAN FALLS, P. Q. Capacity 100,000 H. P.



1st FALLS, PERIBONKA RIVER  
Lake St. John District.



FALLS ON NORTH BRANCH OF ST. ANN'S RIVER,  
On Quebec & Lake St. John Ry.



GRAND'MERE FALLS, Property of Laurentian Paper Co.  
Capacity 65,000 H. P.



TOP OF FALLS—RIVER AU SABLE



FALLS No. 1—RIVER AU SABLE



BIG FALLS—RIVER AU SABLE



WATER POWER AT CHICOUTIMI



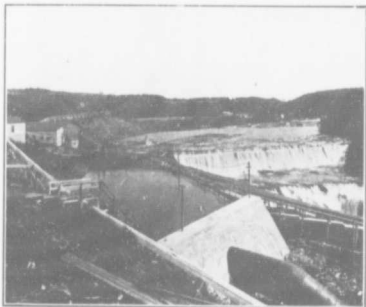
FALLS No. 2—RIVER AU SABLE. The above Water Powers are the Property of Price Bros., Ltd., Quebec.



FALLS ON RIVER BAYSCAN



ST. THOMAS DE MONTMAGNY



THE PRICE FORBETT PULP MILL ON RIVER RIMOUSKI  
DAM AND FOREBAY



CAP ST. IGNAZ



TAUPIN FALLS ON BRAS ST. NICOLAS



FACTORY FALLS ON RIVER DU SUD



ST. CYVILLE FALLS ON BRAS ST. NICOLAS

THE ABOVE WATER-POWERS ARE THE PROPERTY OF PRICE BROS. LTD., QUEBEC



Maskinonge Falls and Gorge, a famous beauty spot near the line of the Canadian Northern-Quebec Railway in the Province of Quebec. This is one of many similar waterfalls that exist in the rural sections of the Province, many of which are now developing electrical energy on a large scale.

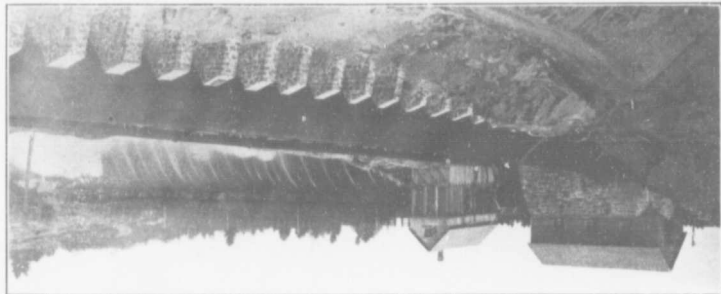


HIGH FALLS ON THE RIVIÈRE-DE-LOUP, QUEBEC.

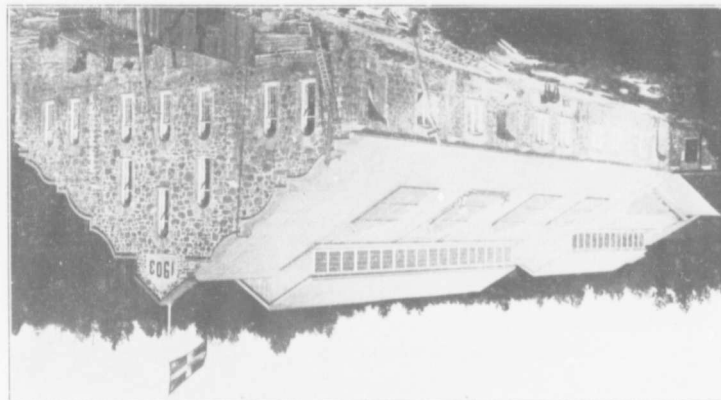


ST. ANN'S FALLS  
SITUATED ON THE ST. ANNE RIVER, QUEBEC. A TRIBUTARY OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

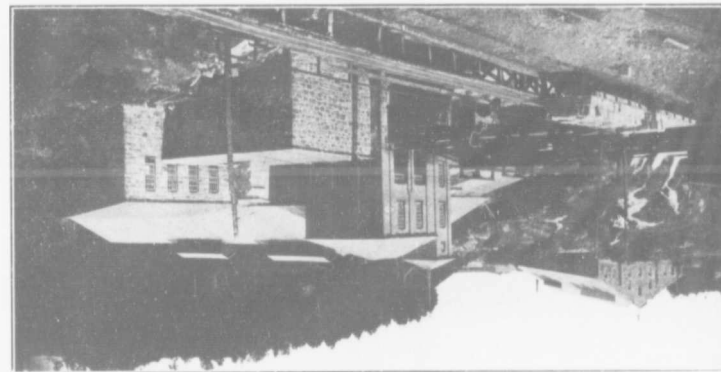
CHICOTTI PULP CO. — WATER-FALLS, CHICOTTI



CHICOTTI PULP CO. — MILL No. 2, CHICOTTI



CHICOTTI PULP CO. — MILL No. 1, CHICOTTI



**GASPARD LEMOINE**

**JOHN T. ROSS**  
VICE PRESIDENT

**THOS. M<sup>C</sup> DOUGALL**  
GEN. MGR.

**JOHN BREAKEY**  
PRESIDENT

**W.A. MARSH**

**VESEY BOSWELL**

OFFICERS & DIRECTORS.  
**THE QUEBEC BANK**  
 FOUNDED 1816. INCORPORATED 1822  
 CAPITAL — 2,500,000  
 RESERVE — 1,250,000  
 UNDIVIDED PROFITS 70,843





THETFORD MINES BRANCH, QUEBEC BANK.



ST. CATHERINE ST. BRANCH, QUEBEC BANK AT MONTREAL.

QUEBEC BANK. FOUNDED 1818 INCORPORATED 1822.

BRANCHES:

Province of Quebec.

Quebec,  
St. Peter Street,  
Upper Town,  
St. Roch.

Montreal,  
Place d'Armes,  
St. Catherine St.,  
St. Henry.

Three Rivers,  
St. George,  
Victoriaville,  
Thetford Mines,  
Black Lake,

Sub Agency.

Shawinigan Falls,  
St. Romauld,  
L. Epiphonie,  
Ville Marie,  
Inverness.



HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC BANK -- QUEBEC

BRANCHES:

Province of Ontario.

Ottawa,  
Toronto,  
Pembroke,  
Thurford,  
Sturgeon Falls,  
Cache Bay,

Sub Agency.

AGENTS:

Bank of Scotland,  
London, Eng.  
Bank British North  
America, New York,  
Hanover National  
Bank, New York,  
New York State  
National Bank,  
Albany, N.Y.,  
National Bank of  
the Republic,  
Boston, Mass.,  
Credit Lyonnais,  
Paris, France.



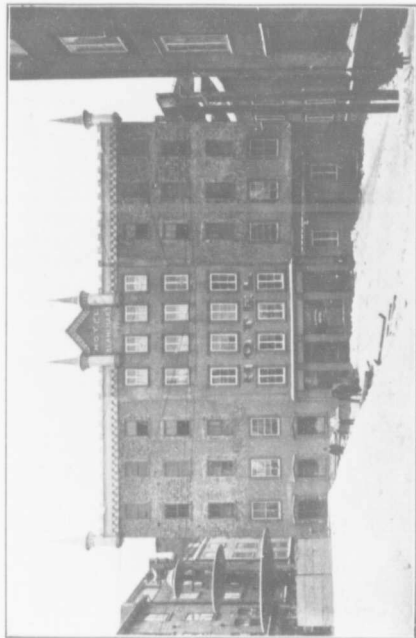
SHAWINIGAN FALLS BRANCH, QUEBEC BANK



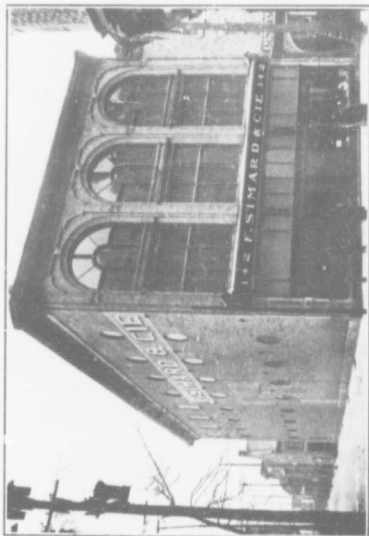
ST. ROCH BRANCH, QUEBEC, QUEBEC BANK



CLARENDON HOTEL — LEADING FAMILY HOTEL IN QUEBEC —  
FACES CITY HALL — UPPER TOWN — Messrs. Beggs, Proprietors



HOTEL BLANCHARD — ONE OF THE BEST KNOWN HOSTELS IN LOWER TOWN —  
Jos. Chamber, Proprietor.



SIMARD AND COMPANY — ESTABLISHED 1866 — DEPARTMENTAL STORE



FACTORY OF F. N. BISAULT — MANUFACTURER OF TOBACCO —  
SNUFF, ETC. — 307 ST VALIER STREET, ST SULPICE



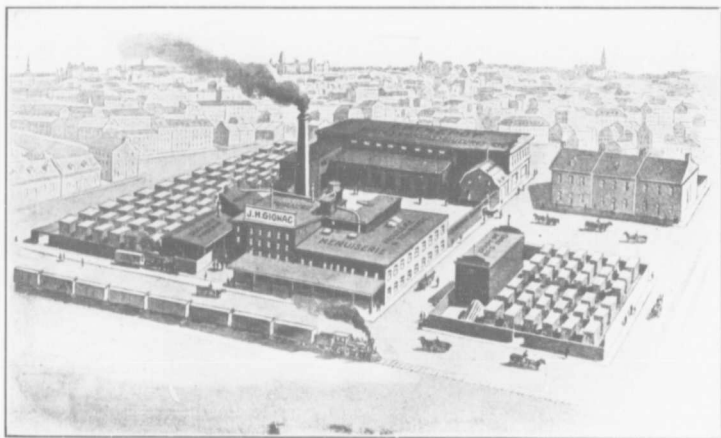
NEW BUILDING OF DECHENE & FOULIN,  
ST. JOSEPH STREET.

Importers and Manufacturing Furriers, Caps, and  
Hats, etc.



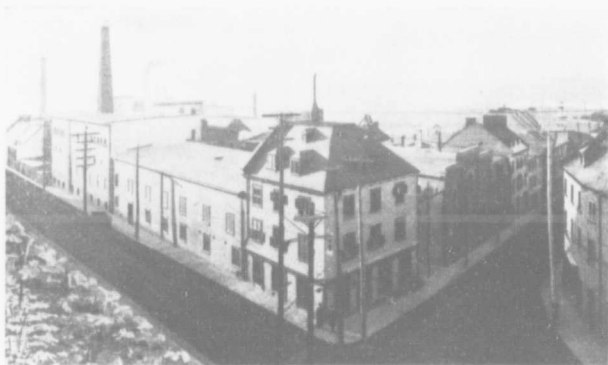
QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE BUILDING,  
84 ST. PÉTER STREET.

One of the most elegantly equipped office buildings in  
Quebec.



FACTORY AND ADJOINING BUILDINGS OF J. H. GIGNAC, LIMITED

Which covers several acres of land. Wholesale lumber dealers and manufacturers of Hay Rakes, Step Ladders, Wooden Ware,  
Toboggans, Sledges, Axe and Pick Handles, Sashes, Doors, Mouldings, etc.



BOSWELL BREWING COMPANY'S PLANT, ST VALIER & NICHOLAS STREETS



BOSWELL BREWING COMPANY'S PLANT, 1854



KING EDWARD HOTEL

One of the best known family hotels in Quebec. — In the heart of the Up-Town District

DOUZE ANNÉES  
DE PROGRÈS



LE FONDÉUR

DOMINION CORSET  
Mfg. Co.

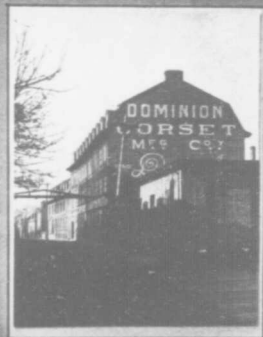
FAIT PAR LA



1877-78  
MANUFACTURE DE LA RUE  
D'ARTHEMISE, QUÉBEC



1880-81  
MANUFACTURE DE LA RUE  
D'ARTHEMISE, QUÉBEC



1885-86  
MANUFACTURE DE LA RUE  
D'ARTHEMISE, QUÉBEC



1890-91  
MANUFACTURE ACTUELLE, QUÉBEC

DOMINION CORSET MANUFACTURING CO. SHOWING ITS GROWTH AND EXPANSION, SINCE ITS INCEPTION.



1 — Col. B. A. Scott.

4 — Ernest Caron.

7 — Elie Fortier.

3 — Cyr. Robitaille.

6 — Cyr. Duquet.

8 — J. E. Martineau.

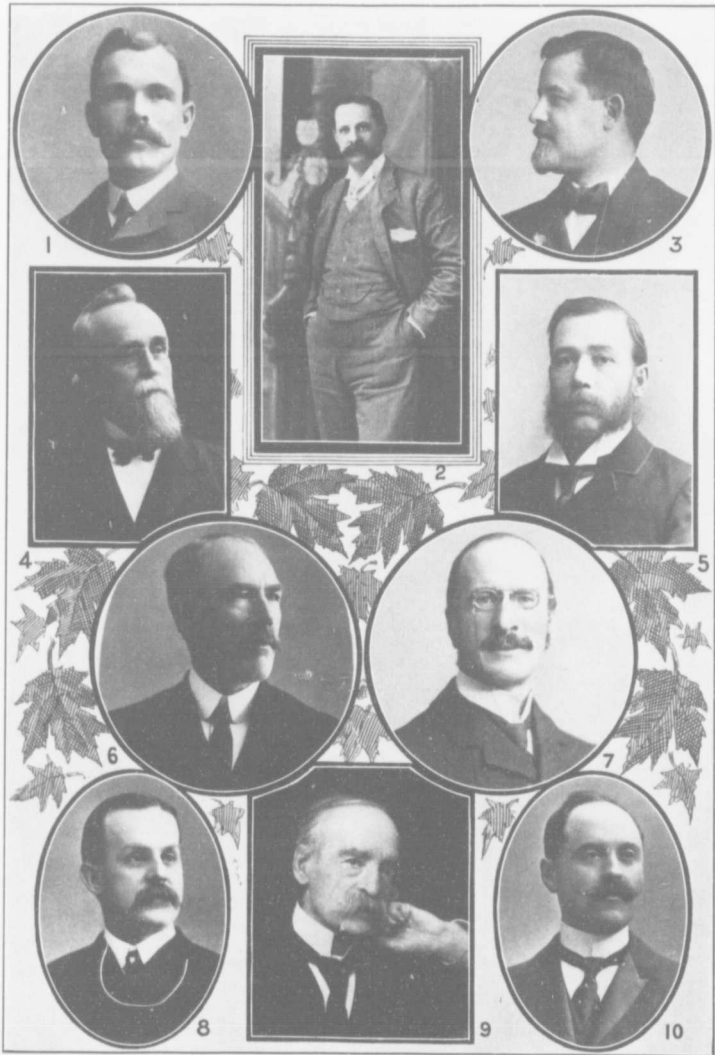
9 — Nap. G. Kivimäki.

2 — Capt. F. Blouin.

5 — J. H. Giguère.

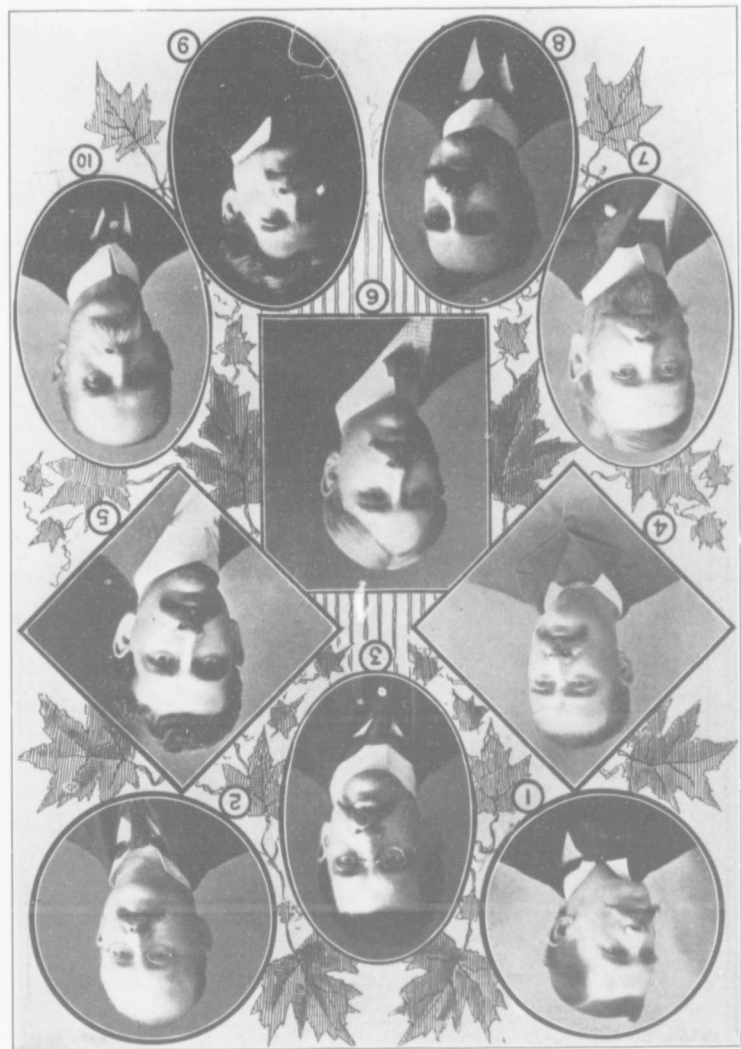
10 — Joseph Picard.

QUEBEC — MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.



1 — Honoré Blain, 2 — L. S. Odell, 3 — H. P'Artois,  
 4 — Jos. Amyot, 6 — Hon J. C. Kaine, 7 — Montefiore Joseph, 8 — John Allyn  
 8 — T. C. Hebert, 9 — A. J. Auger, 10 — V. E. Beauvais.

QUÉBEC — MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE



1—L. Joseph Brown  
 2—John E. Walsh  
 3—T. F. Bourgeois  
 4—F. A. Lamoignon  
 5—L. E. Morin  
 6—Hon. Philippe Auguste Choquette  
 7—L. F. Morin  
 8—L. Joseph Brown  
 9—Hon. Philippe Auguste Choquette  
 10—Chas. H. Farnand

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE





1.—Chas. Vézina.

4.—Hubert Moisan

7.—Germain Bélanger.

3.—John F. Bursall.

6.—S. H. Hill.

8.—E. Delage.

9.—Théophile Matte.

2.—W. A. Ross

5.—G. R. Greiner.

10.—Joseph Cloutier

QUEBEC.—MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.



1 — J. C. Lockwell                      2 — Albert Dunn                      3 — D. Fontaine  
 4 — J. A. Kironse                      6 — J. F. Lemieux                      7 — Jean Lemieux                      8 — Joseph Côté  
 5 — L. A. Moran                      9 — Alphonse Letellier                      10 — Lucien Borne

QUEBEC — MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE



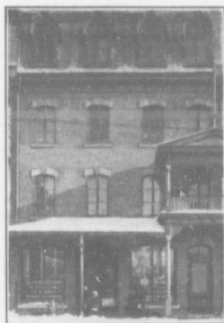
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE CHICOUTIMI PULP COMPANY, CHICOUTIMI, P. Q.

## LA CAISSE D'ECONOMIE DE NOTRE DAME DE QUEBEC



ST. SAUVEUR,

801 rue St-Valier — 801 St. Valier St.

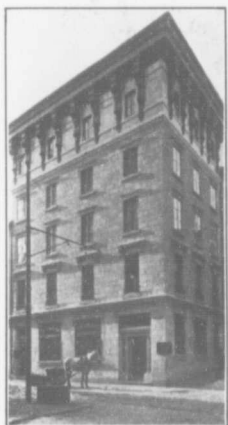


LEVIS,

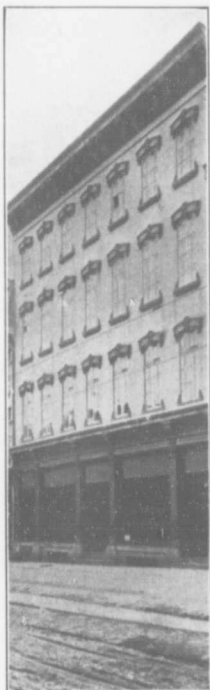
103 rue Commerciale —  
103 Commercial Street

ST. ROCH,

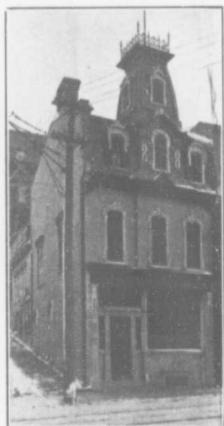
73 rue St-Joseph — 73 St. Joseph St.



BASSE-VILLE — LOWER TOWN

53 rue St-Pierre, coin Côte La Montagne —  
53 St. Peter St., corner Mountain Hill

HAUTE-VILLE — UPPER TOWN

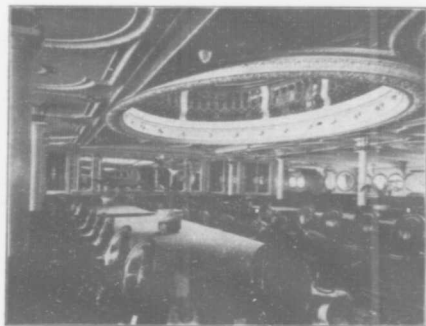
Bureau Chef, Head Office,  
21 rue St-Jean 21 St. John Street

ST-JEAN-BAPTISTE,

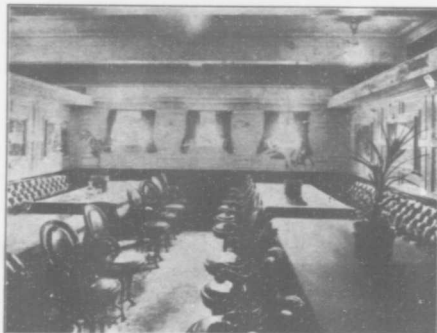
479 rue St-Jean — 479 St. John St.



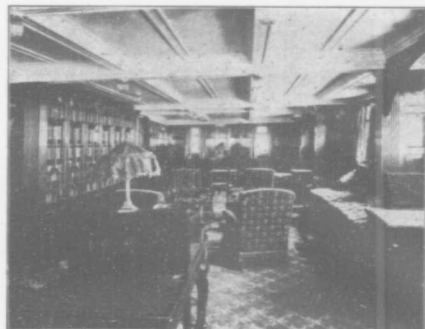
MUSIC ROOM — EMPRESS OF BRITAIN



DINING SALOON — EMPRESS OF BRITAIN

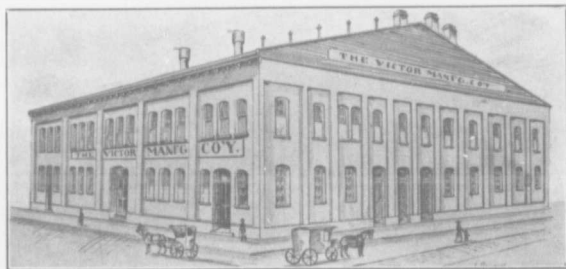


CHILDREN'S CABIN — EMPRESS OF BRITAIN

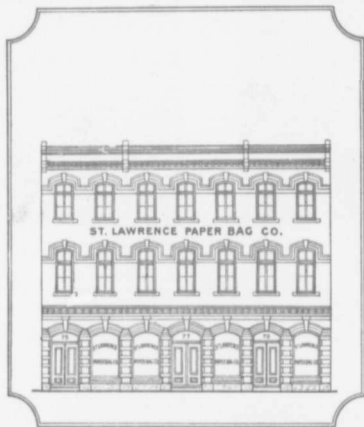


LIBRARY — EMPRESS OF BRITAIN

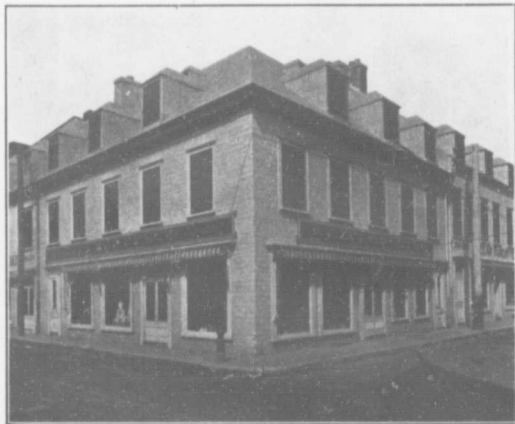
INTERIOR VIEWS OF THE EMPRESS OF BRITAIN, BUILT BY THE FAIRFIELD SHIP-BUILDING AND ENGINEERING CO., LIMITED, OF GOVAN, SCOTLAND



QUEBEC — PLANT OF THE VICTOR MANUFACTURING CO., COR. ST. VALIER, RAMEAU AND ST. JOSEPH STS.,  
Manufacturers of Ladies Cloaks, Skirts, Waists, Muslin Underwear. — Organized 1900



QUEBEC — OFFICES AND WARE ROOMS OF THE ST. LAWRENCE PAPER BAG CO.,  
Manufacturers of all kind of Paper Bags.



QUEBEC — UP-TO-DATE GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT OF ELZEAR TURCOTTE,  
COR. OF DEPOSSE AND GRANT STS.

## J. B. RENAUD &amp; COMPANY.

## Wholesale Flour Grain and Provisions

This important firm was established in 1845, by the late Hon. Louis Renaud and J. B. Renaud, as Louis Renaud & Bro.

In 1877, Mr. Renaud took into partnership Mr. G. Lemoine and Mr. V. Chateauvert, employees.

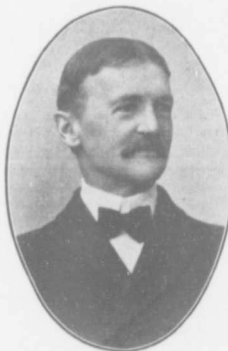
In 1884 the firm had the misfortune to lose its senior partner, in the person of Mr. J. B. Renaud, but was continued under same style by the two remaining partners. In 1906 the firm entered the WHOLESALE GROCERY BUSINESS.

Mr. Lemoine is the president of the Flour & Grain Merchants' Assoc'n, Quebec, vice-president of the Quebec & Lake St. John R.R., director of the Quebec Bank and of the Permanent Building Society.

Mr. Chateauvert is a director of La Banque National, an ex-President of the Quebec Board of Trade, a former member of the Provincial Parliament and commissioner during five years of the Quebec Harbour Board. He is also president of the Renaud Company, Limited, wholesale crockery merchants.



VICTOR CHATEAUVERT.



GASPARD LEMOINE.



PAUL TOURIGNY, M.P.P.

## TOURIGNY &amp; MAROIS.

Mr. A. E. Marois, who is the leading power in the large wholesale boot and shoe manufactory of Tourigny & Marois, 10-14 Arago street, Quebec, is a staunch citizen and native. His partner, Mr. Tourigny, is M.P.P. for Arthabaskaville and mayor of the same town, as well as having charge of various organizations; consequently his interests in the firm are not of the practical order characteristic of Mr. Marois' zeal. The latter is regarded as the moving power, and he has made the business a very paying one. This company employs some 325 hands and turns out 2,000 pairs of shoes per day. These figures tell their own story.

Mr. Marois is popular in Quebec society, being a member of the Hunt Club, the Board of Trade, the Quebec Shoe Manufacturers' Association, and other social organizations.



A. E. MAROIS.

## CLEMENT &amp; GRENIER.

Messrs. Clement & Grenier, the latter of whom is a native of Quebec, have established a new business, and the only one of the kind in Quebec, known as the Quebec Glove Manufactory, with large premises at Nos. 310-318 Arago street.

Mr. Clement comes from the metropolis, but his partner is a Quebecker, formerly with the Chic Company. The Company founded by this enterprising firm of manufacturers is of very recent origin, dating from February of the present year, but it is another evidence of the growth of Quebec as a manufacturing centre. In establishing this manufactory, Messrs. Clement & Grenier have opened up a new avenue of trade and one that enables Canadian glove manufacturers to be independent of foreign material. The importance of this new branch of industry is paramount and time will tell its worth as a commercial venture.

Both of the members are heartily in accord with all that concerns the welfare of Quebec and its industries.



MAX CLEMENT.



ALEX. GRENIER.

## NEW HAUNTS OF THE WILD.

Not the least important of the many advantages that will come to Quebec by reason of the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific, will be that it will make Quebec a distributing point for sportsmen—a sort of outfitting station for all the army of Canadians and Americans who come up from the south to spend their vacation in the only and last unspoiled forest primeval on this continent.

From Quebec, when the new national highway shall have been completed, the angler and the sportsman will reach the lower provinces and the romantic land of Evangeline to the east and to the west the new wilderness that will be open to them along the Grand Trunk Pacific.

From year to year, as the world fills up, as the North American Continent is developed, men in Canada and in the United States who have a really sportsmen's love for the wild are working for the protection of fish and game. Only a month ago an Angler's Convention was held in New York City, attended by men interested in the preservation of fish and game from the palm coasts of Florida to the barren wastes of the north; such men as Dr. Henry VanDyke of Princeton, the President of Stanford University, Chas. F. Holder, President of the Tuna Club of Santa Catalina and others read important papers that were illustrated by lantern slides. Twice a year the Canadian Camp, which had a modest beginning some six years ago, meet and feast on fish and game at the Hotel "Astor" in New York, and some of the speeches made and papers read there are extremely interesting.



IN THE WILDS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

And so, as set down in the opening paragraph, our wilderness is assuming a value and importance which it did not have a decade ago. We are publishing here for the first time some new pictures of this little known region which lies to the west of Quebec. The lakes and rivers of this section are well stocked with the various kinds of game and fish that are found in the highlands of Ontario, and in fact, in all the north country. Of course, the inaccessibility of this district has kept the angler and the sportsman out to a certain extent so that when the railway opens up the country it will all be virgin ground. It is sad even to contemplate the passing of the wilderness. When rich men and wealthy clubs acquire the land fencing out the hoi polloi, we in the middle walks of life will have to range farther and farther west and northwest until at last, like, Lo the poor Indian and the Buffalo, we reach the Pacific, which event will mark the conquest of all the wilds of North America. Like the wounded deer we seek a solitude in which to pause, to rest, to die.

However, we, our children and our children's children will find good hunting still in the great unexplored north, so it is hardly worth while to waste time penning down these pessimistic prophecies.





Three Stores Structure of Crown Furniture Company, 68 Crown St.  
One of the Leading Furniture Houses in St. Roch.  
Mr. Edward Paquet, Manager.



Offices and Warehouse of J. B. E. Letellier,  
Wholesale Grocer and Wine Merchant,  
No. 92 Dalhousie Street.  
Building has all the Latest Appointments, Electric, Elevator, etc



Building of Holt, Renfrew & Co By Royal Appointment,  
Furriers to the Queen, and Royal Family



Factory and Office, Jobin & Rochette,  
Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes,  
Cor. of Colomb and Voltigeurs Sts., St. Roch



Wholesale Establishment of Jos. Côté,  
Noted Tobacconist ; and also Biscuit Specialties.



Factory and Office, Hill Manufacturing Company, 60 to 66 St. Vallier Street,  
Manufacturers of Trunks, Packing Cases, etc



1—J. B. Moissette,  
4—J. E. Paquet.  
7—F. Blouin, Jr.

3—H. M. V. Lefebvre D'Hellencourt.  
6—Joseph Archer, Jr.  
8—M. F. Griffin. 9—James J. Murphy.

2—J. A. Gagnon.  
5—Geo. P. Roy.  
10—J. H. Jacques.

QUEBEC — MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE

98075 (#)



1—A. H. Hall, D.V.S. 2—Joseph Samson. 3—J. B. Drolet.  
4—C. N. Falardeau. 6—L. H. Gaudry. 7—J. M. W. Wallace. 5—Adj. Dussault  
8—J. J. Timmons. 9—D. C. Thomson. 10—Wilfrid A. Bédard.

QUEBEC—MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE



1 — Chs. A. Paquet,  
4 — M. I. Pettigrew,  
8 — Joseph Gauthier,

6 — Geo. Roy,

2 — William Simons,

9 — D. E. Drolet,

7 — P. E. Sylvaïn,

3 — C. A. Paradis,  
5 — François Parent  
10 — Ignace Bilodeau.

QUEBEC — MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE



1.—Apollinaire Piamondon. 2.—John H. Holt. 3.—J. T. Lachance.  
 4.—Geo. E. Breton. 6.—J. M. Tardivel. 7.—Arthur E. Scott. 5.—G. Emile Tanguay.  
 8.—Arthur Picard. 9.—Hon. Jos. Shehyn. 10.—Damien Matte

QUEBEC.—MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.



1 — Charles Darveau, 2 — Arthur Pouliot, 3 — James Holiday.  
 4 — A. J. Aimé Dery, 6 — Frank Carré, 7 — D. Watson, 5 — J. J. MacRae.  
 8 — A. Fiset, 9 — Théo. Leclerc, 10 — Germain Lépine.

QUEBEC — MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE



JOS. AMYOT.

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER OF USEFUL AND FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.  
ONE OF THE OLDEST AND BEST-KNOWN BUSINESS HOUSES IN QUEBEC.



BEAUPORT BREWERY, ONE OF THE PIONEER INDUSTRY'S OF QUEBEC.



ARTHUR BEAUBIEN.

LOUIS BEAUBIEN.

Mr. Louis Beaubien, the wholesale boot and shoe manufacturer, whose place of business is on St. Joseph street, St. Roch, is noted as one of the reliable business men of Quebec with a large wholesale house in one of



LOUIS BEAUBIEN.

the busiest sections of the city. He is assisted by his sons, Messrs. Arthur and Isaac Beaubien, the latter being the traveller for the Quebec Central and Lake St. John Railway.

Mr. Beaubien has seen the St. Roch district grow from comparative insignificance to its present prosperous condition and takes a lively interest in all that affects the welfare of his native Province, and more particularly



ISAIE BEAUBIEN.

that section where his interests have been centred during so many years.

Mr. Louis Beaubien, in addition to being a member of the Board of Trade is a director of the Quebec Navigation Company and an indefatigable worker in all that concerns the prosperity of St. Roch district.



JULES DEPYRE.

## MESSRS. A. PION &amp; CO.

This large and important factory was established in 1875, and is to-day known as the oldest and largest manufactory of glazed kid in Canada, the firm also being manufacturers of box calf, glazed chrome calf, dull calf, chrome sheep, dull sheep and glove leather. The factory, which is the most im-



A. PION.

posing one in the factory district of Quebec, is five stories in height, the offices, show room and tannery being on Prince Edward street, the warehouses on Caron street with an additional extension on St. Anselm street, the whole covering a large area.

The present members of the firm of A. Pion & Company, are Messrs. A. Marcels, one of the original founders, who lives in the Old Country, and attends to the buying of the raw stock; Mr. Auguste Pion, born in Quebec,



E. DEPYRE.

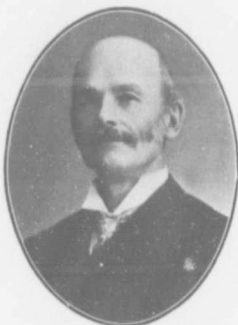
and Mr. E. Depyre and Jules Depyre, who also claim the Ancient Capital as their birth-place.

The fine work of this Company is shipped throughout Canada, some 200 hands being kept busy all the year round.

Two of the firm are members of the Board of Trade and identified with other organizations.



## F. BLOUIN.



F. BLOUIN, SR.

Mr. F. Blouin, manufacturer of boots, shoes, moccasins, shoe findings and wholesale dealer in rubbers, has his large factory at 188 Crown street, which is under the general management of his son, Mr. Pierre Blouin.

One of the specialties for which this thriving factory is noted is the "Blouin Rock City Shoe," the Trade Mark being well known to all buyers throughout the Quebec District and the Lower Provinces.

Mr. F. Blouin founded the business some twenty years ago.

As a Quebecker who takes a deep interest in the welfare of the city of his birth and as a member of its Board of Trade, Mr. Pierre Blouin is following in the footsteps of his father who established the business of which he is now the practical head and is keenly alive to all that concerns the trade interests of Quebec.



PIERRE BLOUIN.

## MESSRS. LAMONTAGNE &amp; RACINE.



J. ADELARD LAMONTAGNE.

Mr. J. Adelard Lamontagne and Mr. Louis Racine, both of whom have recently established what promises to be a very paying business, have made a specialty of certain branches of the boot and shoe trade, namely, stiffeners, heels, insoles and other furnishings connected therewith.

Their factory, situated at No. 188 Prince Edward street, Quebec, is in the midst of the footwear industry, and the principals have acted judiciously in their selection of location. Being interested in the Board of Trade, and claiming membership on the part of one of their founders, Messrs. Lamontagne & Racine are entitled to the name of pioneers in Quebec's industrial life.



LOUIS RACINE.

## FEUILTAULT &amp; BEGIN.



J. T. BEGIN.

Messrs. Feuiltault & Begin, wholesale and retail boot and shoe merchants and dealers in rubbers, with spacious premises at No. 121 St. Joseph street, Quebec, are well known members of Quebec's commercial life.

The business dates from 1891, but the present members assumed ownership in 1896 as successors of the late J. H. Begin, whose brother, Mr. J. T. Begin, is now a member of the firm.

Mr. Feuiltault is a member of the Board of Trade, the Knights of Columbus and other social organizations, and as a Quebecker, takes an interest in the welfare of his native city. His partner, Mr. J. T. Begin, is quite as ardent in his enthusiasm for the prosperity of Quebec. He also is a member of the Knights of Columbus and other organizations.



OCTAVE FEUILTAULT.



W. J. B. BRUNET.

## W. BRUNET &amp; COMPANY.

With the passing away of Mr. Wilfrid Étienne Brunet in 1899, one of the old landmarks of the city disappeared, as well as one of its pioneer business and public men; but he left in his stead worthy successors, as wholesale and retail manufacturing chemists, in the Brunet Block, 139 St.



Joseph street, who to-day rank as the leading firm of manufacturing chemists in the Ancient Capital.

The present prosperous establishment is controlled by Mr. W. J. B. Brunet, and his brother Mr. G. H. Brunet, both of whom are leading business men, and have spared no pains to make their establishment and manufactory what it is to-day; indeed it is as manufacturing chemists that they are best known, not only to the



G. H. BRUNET.

citizens of Quebec but to buyers throughout the Province.

The fine block of the Company, which comprises an up-to-date retail establishment, laboratory, manufactory and shipping department, at the junction of St. Joseph and Laliberté streets, is one of the substantial structures in the St. Roch district.

## MARIER &amp; TREMBLAY.

Messrs. Mariér & Tremblay, painters, decorators and gilders, have their extensive premises at the corner of Deslooses and Bridge streets. As importers of plate glass, mirrors, ornamented and colored glass, prismatic and wire glass, wall paper, etc., they are too well known to be referred to at large. One of the special branches of this Company, for which they have received praise, is that of stucco relief, French applique, relief asbestos, relief decoration for private dwellings and villas, sceneries for theatres and photographs. The beveling department is an adjunct of the business.

Both of the principals take a keen interest in all that relates to the expansion of the Ancient Capital, and its gradual progress towards regaining that commercial supremacy it once enjoyed.



J. ART. MARIÉR.



JOS. TREMBLAY.

## THE QUEBEC LAND COMPANY.

Booming the land is the watchword in America to-day, and what others are doing is being done even here in Quebec where Messrs Roberge & Brother, real estate agents, and sole representatives of the Quebec Land Company, with offices situated at 98 St. Joseph street, Quebec, are working with a will.

Mr. L. J. Roberge was born in Lévis, and married Miss Marie J. Boncher. Associated with him is his brother, J. A. Roberge, and both have made a distinct name as reliable real estate agents, which can be understood when it is known that they are the sole representatives of the Quebec Land Company, whose chief object is to boom the splendid possibilities of Quebec, especially the Limousin Park district, where a new city in the near future is to arise on the banks of the St. Charles. It is to the enterprize of such men as Messrs. Roberge & Brother, that cities owe their growth and the success that follows the same.



L. J. ROBERGE.



J. A. ROBERGE.

## MESSRS. LANGLOIS &amp; PARADIS.

Messrs. Langlois & Paradis, wholesale grocers, are one of the reliable and old established firms in the Ancient Capital. Their large place of business on St. Peter street, is one of the old commercial landmarks of Quebec, and the firm is noted as a prosperous one. As a member of the Board of Trade, Mr. Langlois shares with his confreres the hope that Quebec's commercial prosperity is greatly on the increase, and that the future has much in store for its citizens whose good example has been fruitful of much progress.



C. O. LANGLOIS.



ET. PARADIS.

## D. RATTRAY &amp; SONS, LIMITED.

Messrs. D. Rattray & Sons, Ltd., are the successors of D. Rattray & Sons, Quebec. The business was established in 1871, and the principal offices are at Montreal, Quebec and Ottawa. The firm is widely known as Import & Export Commission Merchants and at Quebec as Public Warehousemen. They are also the representatives of the following important firms: Armour & Co., Chicago; Jas. Walker & Co., sugar refiners, Glasgow; Da Costa & Co., Barbadoes; Rosemeyer Bros. & Co., San Francisco; The Albert Dickenson Co., of Chicago, and have representatives in various cities throughout Canada, England, Scotland, United States and European cities.

The present members of the firm are David Rattray with his two sons, David Edward and Edward E. B. Rattray, the former of whom was Honorary Treasurer of the Board of Trade from 1901 to July 1904, and the latter from 12th July, 1904 to 1906.



D. RATTRAY.



E. E. B. RATTRAY.

## B. LEONARD.

Mr. B. Leonard, who is at the head of the large stained glass works, and interior decorating establishment, with works at 31 St. Stanislas street and office and show rooms, 53 St. John street, is one of Quebec's most popular and best known citizens as well as one of the largest real estate owners in the St. Louis ward.

The thriving business founded by Mr. Leonard, has grown apace, and to-day embraces all the departments of the modern artistic world, in supplying what is needful for interior decorations, memorial windows and high-class workmanship. Since the establishment of the business in 1869 it has prospered in a steady way, and at present furnishes employment for some 150 hands.

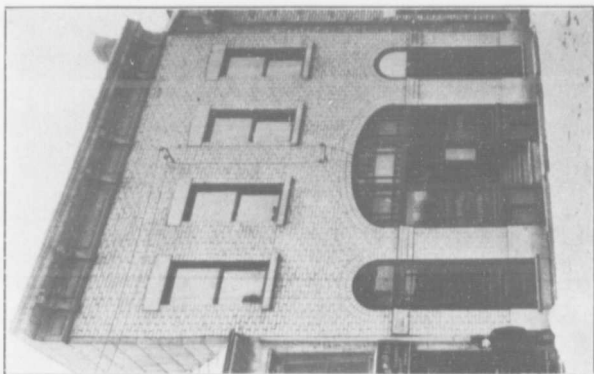
As evidence of the esteem in which Mr. Leonard is held by the citizens, we mention his election as No. 1 Alderman for St. Louis ward, which he represented in the council for a number of years. His present important interests are identified with life insurance and mining matters, he being president of the Industrial Life Insurance Company, vice-president of the Cheburgamoo Mining Company, capital, \$6,000,000, and vice-president of the Great Northern Gold Fields.



B. LEONARD.



WM. H. LEONARD.



OFFICES AND WAREHOUSE OF LUCIEN BORNE.  
Wholesale Leather Manufacturer, 493 St. Vallery St.,  
one of the Largest Industries in Montreal,  
in the Province of Quebec.



L. H. BORNE



LUCIEN BORNE



J. BORNE



TANNERY OF LUCIEN BORNE, LEATHER MANUFACTURER — NEAR QUEBEC



GUSTAVE PROTEAU



CHAS. CARIGNAN



LEON M. CARRIER



GEO. CARRIER



BREWERY OF PROTEAU & CARIGNAN, 263-271 ST. PAUL STREET



OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE OF WILLIAM CARRIER & FILS,  
Corner D'Albouse and St. Paul Sts.  
Wholesalers of Flour, Grain, Corn, Hay, Feed, etc.



ACHILLE COTE.



THE SYNDICATE OF QUEBEC.

Branches at Montmagny and St. Johns. One of the largest Departmental Stores in the Province of Quebec.



EDOUARD COTE.

#### PARISIAN CORSET MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

The Parisian Corset Manufacturing Company, whose factory, offices, etc., are at Nos. 70-76 Tolomee St., and 188-192 Caron street, Quebec, with branches at Montreal and Toronto, was established in 1894, and converted into a limited company in 1905. The growth of the company has been rapid, necessitating yearly additions to its plant, which is now one of the best equipped and most up-to-date corset factories in Canada.

The demand for the famous P. C. Corset has called for steady expansion, distributing warehouses and a branch having been opened in Brampton, Ont., under the management of Mr. F. W. Gillies, one of the ablest and best known corset men in Ontario.



E. ERNEST ROSS.



F. A. BORDEN.

#### MESSRS. MONTEFIORE AND ANDREW C. JOSEPH.

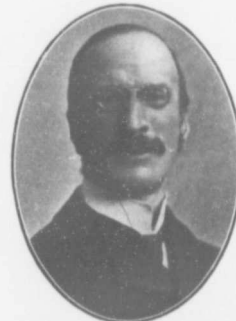
The members of this firm, A. Joseph & Sons, are the successors of A. Joseph, one of the pioneer merchants of Quebec, who established the business as far back as 1835, and to-day the firm is recognized as the leading wholesale one in the line. As grocers, wine and spirit merchants, it is undoubtedly, not only in point of age, but in reputation, one of the solid commercial houses of the Ancient Capital.

Mr. Montefiore Joseph is an ex-president of the Board of Trade, and an active member of the council, and with his brother, Mr. Andrew C. Joseph, who is Consul for Belgium, takes a keen interest in all that relates to Quebec and its expansion.

The large premises of this important firm are situated at No. 173 St. Paul street, and cover an extensive area of ground.



ANDREW C. JOSEPH.



MONTEFIORE JOSEPH.

### THE QUEBEC AND LAKE ST. JOHN RAILWAY IN CONNECTION WITH GREATER QUEBEC.

Few people probably pause to consider the important part played in progress and improvement, in recent years, of the City of Quebec, by the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway. Comparatively few, too, were able to look far enough ahead, when the Railway was projected, to see what it would accomplish for the city and district. Perhaps this is not to be wondered at. Those were dark days for Quebec, and a spirit of pessimism had taken possession of the place and of the majority of its people. The square timber trade which made so many fortunes here, and furnished so much employment, was rapidly becoming a thing of the past. Quebec's timber fleet, which gave work and bread to thousands of her population, was being gradually replaced by steamers that discharged and took on cargoes in Montreal. Thousands of ship carpenters had been thrown out of employment by the decline of the ship building industry of St. Rochs. The withdrawal of the Imperial military garrison had removed a regular source of wealth. While most men lost heart altogether, and many left the place of their birth or adoption in disgust, a few plucky individuals looked straight ahead and saw future prosperity for Quebec in the development of the vast north country of which she is the open door. Almost insuperable difficulties stood in their way, not the least of which was the supineness of the majority of their fellow-citizens and the vigorous opposition of others, who imagined that Quebec's back country was nothing but a wild and dreary waste, and would not be persuaded of the contrary. As in the case of the Peace River Valley and other fertile wheat lands of the far north-west, so with the rich alluvial country of the Lake St. John District, people could not for a long time be persuaded that isothermal lines were not identical with those of latitude, and that the climatic conditions and fertile soil of higher latitudes were not often more to be desired than those of lower ones.

It is not necessary to dwell here upon the years of patient, plucky plodding that was necessary to secure the construction of the railway to Lake St. John and Chicoutimi, though it contains a useful lesson for all who in spite of discouragements are engaged in the patriotic work of striving for the upbuilding of a greater Quebec. Suffice it to say that the

result of the Railway has more than answered the expectations of its friends and promoters in so far as its benefit to Quebec is concerned. In proof of this fact, it is only necessary to remind the reader that for many years past the bulk of the sawn lumber shipped from this port has been brought to it by the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway. It has dotted the whole north country tributary to Quebec with lucrative industries, and has virtually created a new province in the district of Lake St. John. A quarter of a century ago there was nothing but an isolated agricultural colony at the Big Lake, while in the intervening country between it and the few scattered parishes just north of the city, there was nothing but unexplored forests. Now a rich and pro-

ductively agricultural and dairying country extends for a considerable distance on every side from Lake St. John, while the hum of industry is heard throughout the whole of the north country. Quebec is the chief shipping point for the products of both the farm, the dairy, and the industries of the entire Lake St. John territory. Enormous quantities of milling supplies and machinery are purchased here for the industries in question, and vast shipments of provisions and other supplies for lumbering camps, etc., are continually made here by the Lake St. John Railway. Whole ship loads of pulp, cheese and other produce are constantly being brought here for shipment to Europe, over the line in question and loaded

directly from the Railway cars on ship board in this port, altogether apart from the enormous quantities of deals, and sawn lumber previously referred to.

In addition to all this, the Railway has opened up one of the most attractive sporting countries in the world, and as a result is instrumental in bringing here every year, thousands of sporting tourists who spend large sums annually in the city and district among hotels, cabmen, guides, provision and tackle stores, etc. This is a bare outline of what the Railway has done and is doing for the city and district of Quebec.

What it will do in the future is almost beyond compute. It is destined to make Quebec the shipping port of the Canadian Northern Railway, and the St. Lawrence terminal of a future transcontinental road. Its La Tuque branch, now on the verge of completion, is calculated to bring an enormous traffic to this port. The vast water powers at that place are about to be harnessed to electricity, and a contract has actually been signed for the shipment of several thousand carloads of freight annually by this branch to Quebec. The connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific road at La Tuque, which is furnished by the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, enables Quebec to furnish large supplies to the contractors and others engaged on the new transcontinental road, not only in this immediate vicinity, but also in the heart of the St. Maurice country.

The railway has already a mileage of 280 miles, and no expense has been spared to make it first class in every respect, with heavy steel rails, substantial steel bridges, and a large and excellent equipment of rolling stock. Last year the company's trains carried 325,000 passengers and 367,000 tons of freight.

In the near future this must be largely increased. Pulp mills, paper mills, saw mills and other new industries are springing up everywhere, and it is estimated that at least ten thousand men find employment in them and in the various lumbering operations in the woods, nearly all of whom look to Quebec as their source of supplies. Millions of cords of pulpwood are still standing in the northern forests.

There is a great future in store for the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway and its connections and for the city of Quebec, its terminal port on the St. Lawrence. Who could have foreseen, in the days of the humble beginnings of this enterprise, that it would be the means of making Quebec the terminus of a transcontinental railway, the Canadian Northern?



OFFICERS OF THE QUEBEC & LAKE ST. JOHN RAILWAY CO.



1—Lieut. Col. Ernest F. Wurtele.

4—Eng. T. Couloinhe.

7—L. S. Lefourneau.

3—Jean B. Rousseau.

6—John Ritchie.

9—W. M. Dabell.

2—R. H. Gale.

5—Arthur Laurent.

10—E. M. Talbot.

8—Pierre Côté.

QUEBEC — MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE





1 — J. de S. Bossi,  
4 — P. B. McHugh,  
8 — J. B. Picard.

6 — Alp. Leclerc,

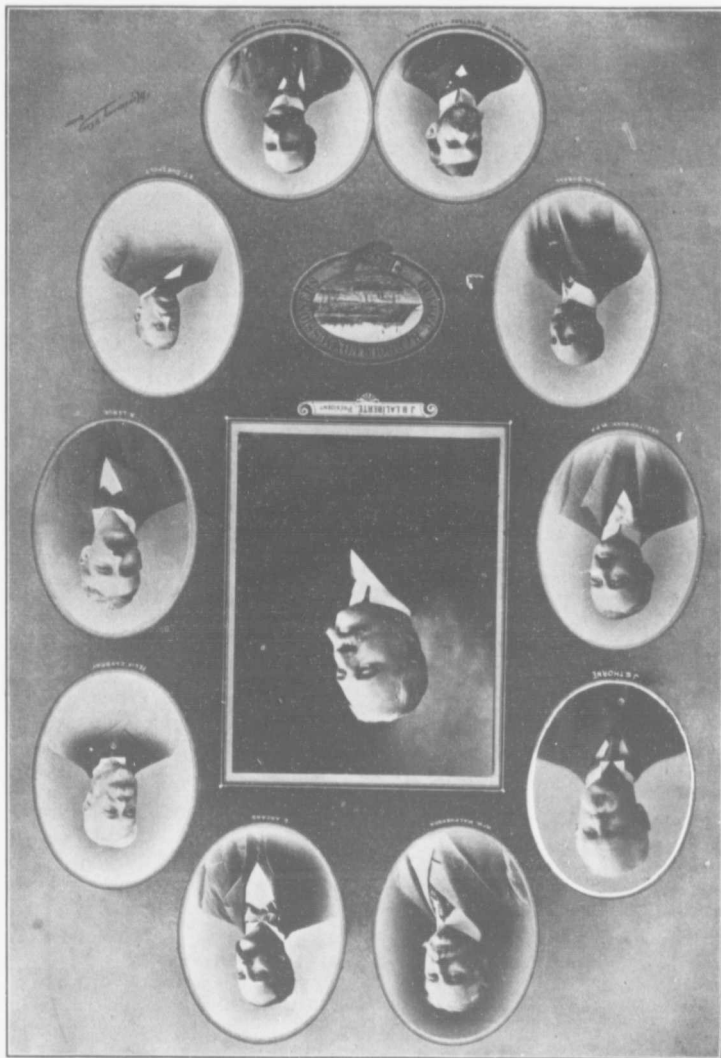
2 — J. B. A. Thivierge.

9 — O. Chulifour.

7 — Eug. Falardeau.

3 — L. Larose,  
5 — Col. Ernest F. Wurtele  
10 — Gaudias Poitras.

QUEBEC — MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE





HANDSOME PREMISES OF THE JOHN D. IVEY CO., LIMITED, 76-78-80 DuPont St.  
Wholesalers and Importers. Noted for their Specialties in Ribbons, Silks, Velvets, Chiffons,  
Tules, Veilings, Shapes, Flowers, Feathers, Laces, and Millinery Trimmings



ELZ. LEPINAY



H. C. FAGUY



FELIX LEPINAY



MESSRS. FAGUY, LEPINAY & BROS.  
The Largest Departmental Store in the Uptown District  
Dealers in High Class Dry Goods.



1 — E. J. Jolan.  
 4 — W. Hirstle.  
 7 — C. Rollit.

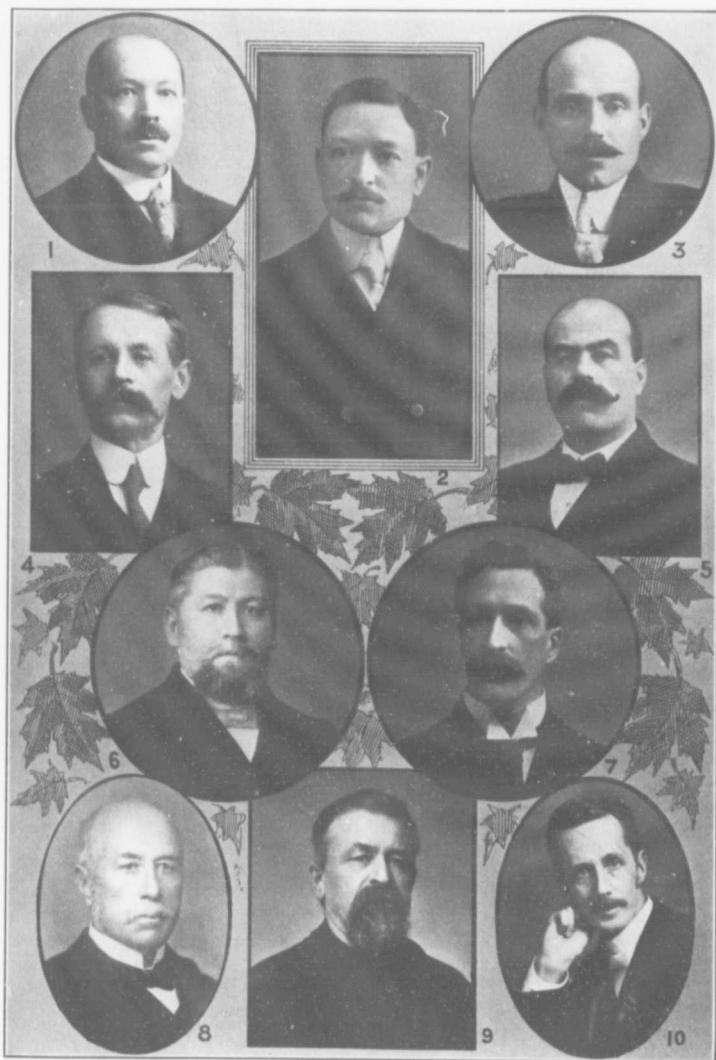
8 — M. Madden.

3 — P. E. Fugère.  
 6 — Eugène Ficher.

9 — L. P. Turgeon.

2 — Jos. Mercier.  
 5 — D. O. Lesperance.  
 10 — F. C. Marquis.

QUEBEC — MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE



1 — L. Gauthier  
 4 — O. Matte  
 8 — Judge Blanchard

6 — M. Brunet

2 — P. Dumontier

9 — F. X. Drolet

7 — Odilon Turgeon

3 — Wm. Bisset  
 5 — Jos. Picard  
 10 — P. E. E. Bélanger

QUEBEC — MEMBERS OF BOARD OF TRADE

## E. DUSSAULT &amp; CO.

This firm, possibly the largest of its kind in the contracting line in the Dominion, was organized some nine years ago under the name of Dussault & Lemieux, but upon the death of Mr. Lemieux two years ago, Mr. Dussault took his son into partnership with him, and the firm became known as E. Dussault & Co. It is composed of Mr. Etienne Dussault, the father, and his son, Mr. Horace Dussault.

This firm had the contracts for the Quebec Breakwater, which when completed will amount to nearly \$2,000,000.

Mr. Etienne Dussault is president of the Levis Board of Trade, a director of the Canadian Electric Light & Power Co., and the National Telephone Co., vice-president of the Sterling Insurance Co., and one of the Harbor Commissioners. His son, Mr. Horace Dussault, is identified with a number of business and social organizations.



ETIENNE DUSSAULT.

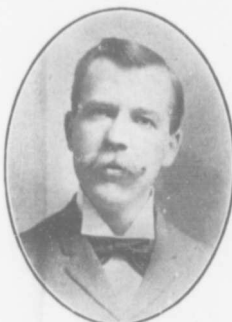


HORACE DUSSAULT.

## MESSRS. TRUDELLE &amp; DION.

This well known firm of insurance agents is composed of Mr. Louis Arthur Trudelle and Mr. F. X. Dion, both of whom are the local managers of the Sun Life Assurance Company, whose handsome offices are situated at No. 109 Mountain Hill, Quebec.

Mr. Trudelle was born in Quebec and received his education here, and succeeded the late Mr. Louis Tessier as local manager of the Sun Life Office. His associate in the joint management of the Company is Mr. F. X. Dion, who was born at St. Michel, Belchasse County, and educated there. He began life as a musician, but in 1888 entered the services of the Sun Life Assurance Co., as a special agent, and being a successful worker in the Company's interests, was selected as joint manager of the Quebec branch.



LOUIS ARTHUR TRUDELLE.



F. X. DION.

## DECHENE &amp; POULIN.

78-80 St. Joseph St., Wholesale Hats and Furs.

This business was founded in 1875 by Mr. A. A. Dechene, one of the present partners of the firm.

The very spacious premises on St. Joseph St. are one of the finest in Quebec and of recent construction. The employees are numerous and the travellers cover the whole of Quebec Province.

The present members of the firm are Mr. Alphonse Amedee Dechene, and Mr. Telesphore Poulin. This is one of Quebec's most flourishing industries and the new building in all its appointments is essentially up-to-date, extending from St. Joseph to St. Francis street.

Mr. Dechene is a member of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Poulin belongs to the Commercial Travellers' Association.



A. A. DECHENE.



TELESPHORE POULIN.

## GIGNAC, BELAND &amp; CO.

This firm, both of whose members belong to the Board of Trade, and composed of Messrs Napoleon Gignac and Joseph P. Beland, is one of the largest in Quebec.

As manufacturers of doors, windows, interior fittings, wood turning, bar fixtures, etc., the firm has been exceptionally prosperous, and one has only to visit the large saw mills and adjacent buildings to be conscious of the fact that Messrs Gignac, Beland & Co., have come to the front in a rapid way. It is Mr. Gignac's boast that he began with two men and leased the premises where he started. To-day they are the owners of the splendid property on which is built their manufactory, saw mills and other buildings, with an additional lot measuring 170x85 depth and 132 x 88 on Caron and Prince Edward streets, the general offices being at Nos. 42-68 Lalement street.

The Company are likewise general lumber merchants, at present employing 47 men.



NAPOLEON GIGNAC.



JOSEPH P. BELAND.

## GOULET AND GARANT.

This important and extensive wholesale firm of boot and shoe manufacturers, St. Valier street, Quebec, was established in 1894, the proprietors being Messrs. Onesime Goulet and Villebon Garant, and it is conceded that the firm is one of the leading ones known to the Quebec trade. The output is something like 3,000 pairs of boots and shoes daily.

The dimensions of the large factory owned by this firm are as follows: 175 feet on St. Valier street, and 225 feet on Colomb street, with 45,000 feet of flooring. The Company employs 150 hands, with a weekly pay list exceeding \$3,000.

From the foregoing it will be seen that Messrs. Goulet & Garant are keeping abreast with the times, and have now a distinctive place as merchants who are helping to make the old Rock City a busy place and one where modern ideas in manufacturing enterprise are not allowed to lag behind.



ONESIME GOULET.



VILLEBON GARANT.

## THE BAZIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Messrs. Pierre I. Bazin and Henri Bazin control the Bazin Manufacturing Company, with factory and offices at No. 94 Arago St., Quebec.

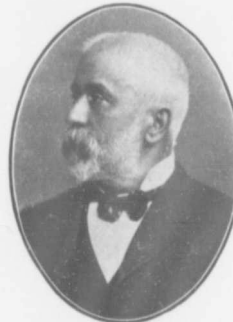
The Messrs Bazin have founded a company in Quebec, of which it is the pioneer, namely, as manufacturers of tacks and small nails of all kinds and in tinning and galvanizing.

Mr. P. I. Bazin, the senior partner, is a man of wide business experience, and was formerly manager of La Banque Nationale in Sherbrooke and Ottawa, and until lately banker and broker in Ottawa.

Mr. Henri Bazin, who manages the business, is a Quebec boy (he is young enough to be termed such) and has all the pluck and energy requisite in his functions. As a member of the Board of Trade he knows how to act when occasion demands, and he has the warmest wishes of his confreres.




HENRI BAZIN.



PIERRE I. BAZIN.



ALEX. DROUIN, VICE PRESIDENT    EDMOND DROUIN, DIRECTOR    ALF. DROUIN, DIRECTOR



**Rock City TOBACCO  
COMPANY LIMITED.**

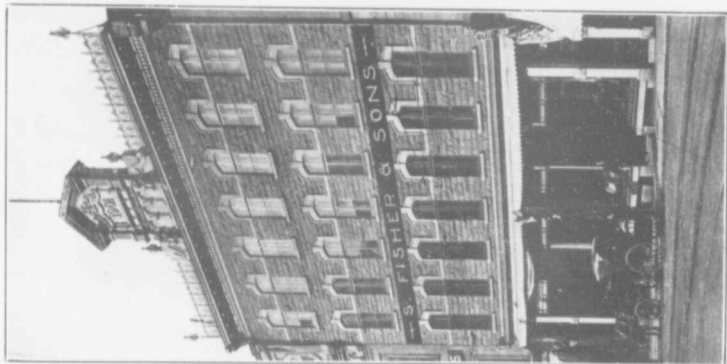
MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH  
GRADE CUT & PLUG TOBACCO  
CIGARS & CIGARETTES  
ORIGINATORS OF ROSE QUESNEL  
SMOKING CUT & PIPE QUESNEL  
SMOKING PLUG.

NAPOLEON DROUIN, President    JOSEPH PICARD, MANAGING DIRECTOR

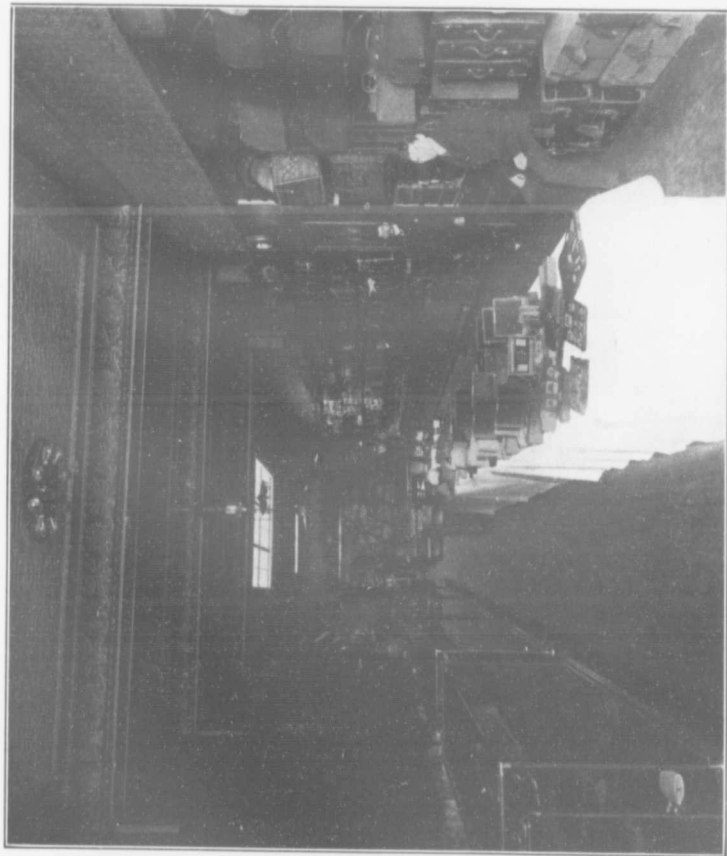


PLANT OF ROCK CITY TOBACCO COMPANY, COR. DORCHESTER & LANGEVIN ST. QUEBEC.





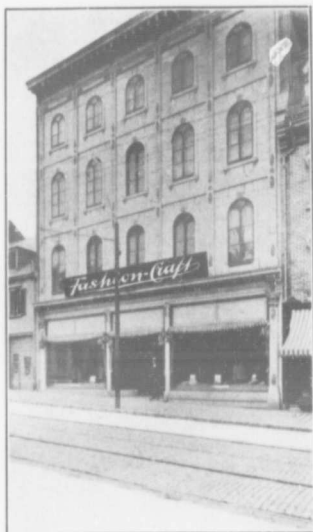
HANDSOME FOUR STORY STRUCTURE  
OF S. FISHER & SONS, 8 FABRIQUE ST., QUEBEC.



INTERIOR VIEW OF SALESROOM OF S. FISHER & SONS,  
NOTED FOR THEIR SPECIALTIES OF SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS AND FINE LEATHER GOODS.



A. A. ROY



ACHILLE ROY

FASHION CRAFT ESTABLISHMENT—ROY & ROY, PROPS.  
THE MOST UP-TO-DATE HIGH CLASS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT IN QUEBEC.



NEPTUNE INN.  
J. T. LeVallee, Owner and Proprietor.  
One of the Historical Land Marks of Quebec



ELSEAR FORTIER & CO.  
Imposing Brick Structure, 321-323 St. Dominique St.  
Manufacturers of Aerated Waters.



F. ORR LEWIS,

President of Lewis Bros., Ltd., and Director of Merchants Bank of Canada.



CHAS. M. HAYS,

Second Vice-President and General Manager of G. T. Ry. and President of G. T. P. Ry.

NAPOLEON DROUIN  
 VICE PRESIDENT

B. LEONARD, PRESIDENT

CEDMOND TASCHEREAU, P.  
 SECT. & TREAS.

J. M. McCARTHY, DIRECTOR

JOHN, T. ROSS, DIRECTOR

DR. H. E. CASGRAIN, DIRECTOR

E. J. PAYETTE  
 MANAGER

B. H. GEGGIE, DIRECTOR

L. A. CANNON, L.L.L.  
 DIRECTOR

**OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS**  
 THE INDUSTRIAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.  
 INCORPORATED 1905. CAPITAL \$1,000,000.  
 HEAD OFFICE 52 ST. JOSEPH ST. QUEBEC.

J. K. LEONARD, DIRECTOR

H. A. PACAUD, DIRECTOR,



C. LABRÈQUE, DIRECTEUR



C. N. HAMEL, DIRECTEUR



P. B. DUMOULIN, DIRECTEUR



L. P. SIROIS, VICE PRÉSIDENT



CYRILLE TESSIER, PRÉSIDENT



M. B. C. LOUIS H. PAQUET, DIRECTEUR



H. EDMOND DUPRÉ, DIRECTEUR

LA CAISSE D'ÉCONOMIE  
DE  
NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC  
BANQUE D'ÉPARGNES  
FONDÉE EN  
1848

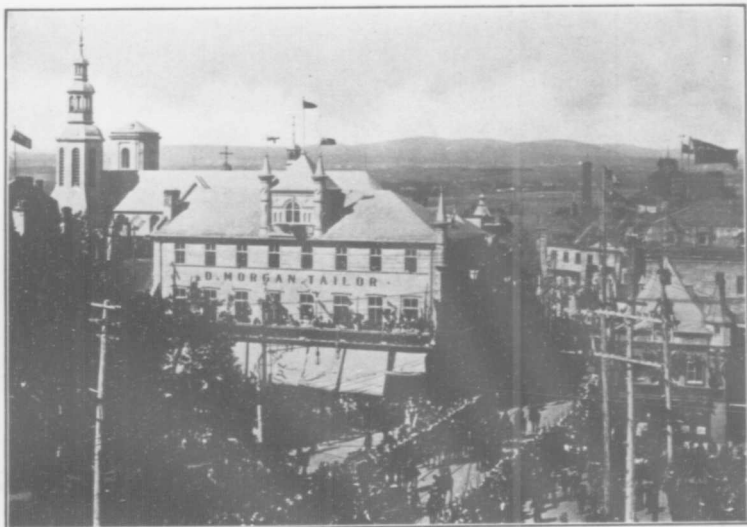


L. C. MARCOUX, GÉRANT



BENDERS FUR STORE.

Where the most up-to-date Stock of Specialties in Skins, Furs, etc., is to be found



ESTABLISHMENT OF D. MORGAN.

Noted for High-Class Tailoring and Importations of Gents' Furnishings and Tourists' Outfits.  
 It was under the roof of this Building that the Declaration of War was Signed with the United States in 1812.  
 One of the Oldest and most Prominent Houses in Quebec.



W. M. MACPHERSON,  
President.



P. B. DUMOULIN,  
Manager Quebec Branch.

THE MOLSONS BANK

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855.

Head Office: MONTREAL.

Capital Paid-up . . . . .	\$3,371,980
Reserve Fund . . . . .	\$3,371,980



QUEBEC BRANCH, MOLSONS BANK — AN HISTORICAL LAND MARK

## P. E. FALARDEAU &amp; COMPANY.



P. E. FALARDEAU.

This important firm of tanners, curriers and patent leather manufacturers, who enjoy a large export trade with England, have their large tannery, warehouse and office at Nos. 224 to 230 St. Helen street, and 1 to 11 Caron street, Quebec.

The firm's annual output amounts to 20,000 hides, and they also manufacture black leather and "Gutta Percha" patent leather. A significant feature in connection with the firm's large volume of business is the fact that half of the output is exported to England, and this invasion of the English market is a notable one in connection with Canadian industries, especially in the case of leather.

Both of the Messrs. Falardeau are well known in Quebec as enterprising manufacturers, and in all that concerns its public interests, either before the Board of Trade or otherwise, are active workers for the good of the city as a thriving commercial centre.



C. A. FALARDEAU.

## THE ROCK SHOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.



MICHEL BRUNET.

This is one of the progressive wholesale boot and shoe manufactories of the city of Quebec, the large factory owned by the Company being situated on St. Helen street. The president, Mr. Michel Brunet was born in Montreal, and the secretary, Mr. J. E. Samson, claiming Lewis as his birth place.

This Company began operations some six years ago, but its present status dates from 1905. In a section of Quebec noted for boot and shoe manufactories, the Rock Shoe Company, Limited, has made remarkable strides and continues to advance along commendable lines with a working staff of 150 hands. The building owned by the Company is an up-to-date one for factory purposes, being located in the midst of the boot and shoe industry section of Quebec.



J. E. SAMSON.

## ARTHUR J. RICHARD &amp; BRO.



ARTHUR J. RICHARD.

Mr. Arthur J. Richard is associated with his brother, Mr. Wilbrod Richard, under the name of Richard & Frere, as wholesale leather manufacturers' Agents and Commission Merchants.

Both the members of this firm are adepts in the leather industry, and it might be said to be an inherited qualification, since their grandfather and father were well-known tanners with a tannery at Cap Sante, where the members of the present firm were born.

The present flourishing agency dates from 1902, and it is sufficient to mention a few of the names represented by it to gauge its prominence, namely: The Marlatt & Armstrong Co., Ltd, the Davis Leather Company, Ltd.,—one of the largest in Canada—Ed. Schultze, Son & Co., Bowker, Mcintosh & Co., Duclos & Payan, St. Hyacinthe, and others.



WILBROD RICHARD.



QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE CO.  
A.D. 1818.

W. A. SIMS

SIR C. A. PETTELIER  
PRESIDENT

OFFICERS AND  
DIRECTORS  
QUEBEC FIRE  
ASSURANCE CO.  
INSTITUTED 1818

THOS. F. DOBBIN

ALFRED WRIGHT

VICTOR CHATEAUVERT

THOS. H. HALL

THOMAS H. MORRIS  
VICE PRESIDENT.



1.—L. S. Boivin

4.—Louis Eugene Thompson

2.—Oscar Gagnon

3.—L. C. Welton

5.—Henry O'Sullivan

## QUEBEC—MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE

## EUGENE GUIMONT.



EUGENE GUIMONT.

Mr. Eugene Guimont, was born at Cap. St. Ignace, in the Province of Quebec, but came to Quebec City some eleven years ago, and latterly succeeded in the proprietorship of the well known select family boarding house, formerly conducted by Mr. Frchette. It is conducted on the American plan, and known as the Frontenac House, is situated at No. 38 St. Louis street, one block from Dufferin Terrace, and has rooms with bath en suite and well furnished. Its cuisine is excellent, and the whole establishment is in every way a model family boarding house.

Mr. Guimont belongs to various organizations, and anticipates an extension of his business within a short period of time.



FRONTENAC HOUSE.

## The Province of Quebec Leads the World in the Number and in the Capacity of Her Waterfalls.

### WATER-POWERS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Among our assets, water powers certainly occupy a prominent place, as they constitute our great source of energy. They are like the arms of our country, and, without any question, the principal nerve of our industry. Now that energy can be so easily transmitted to any distance, man begins to fully realize the great value of water powers: these, as in olden times, are no more tied, as it were, to the spots assigned them by nature, but can be sent to do work miles and miles away from their sites, and this in any direction, and, it may be added, almost without regard to topographical difficulties.

The amount of available horse-power in Canada is at present, I dare say, beyond any means of calculation, even in a very rough or approximate way; but we know it is simply inconceivable; its figure would be really amazing.

Would the reader, however, form some idea of what this can be? It was calculated a few years ago that over one million horse-power were available within forty-five miles of the city of Ottawa.

Now, what proportion does the area of a circle whose radius is forty-five miles bear to that of the whole of Canada, which is 3,729,565 square miles? If we want a striking illustration, let us take a round table just a trifle more than four feet in diameter, and place a one-cent piece on it: there we have the proportion. Of course, water-powers abound near the capital of the Dominion, and it is not everywhere in Canada that in such a comparatively small circle so much available hydraulic power could be found.

No country in the world, it is admitted, has been so profusely endowed by Nature as Canada, in regard to hydraulic powers. Canada has not only, I dare say, the finest water-powers that exist, but it has also immense natural storage basins to regulate the flow of its lofty streams. And in this vast country of ours, the Province of Quebec probably takes the lead for water-powers.

In the preface of a recent and very opportune pamphlet,—one that should be read and meditated by every business man in this country—entitled:

"Canada's Approaching Peril," we read: "The Province of Quebec is a marvel among the countries of the western hemisphere in respect of its water-powers and its forests. So far as geographical discoveries have disclosed, no region of the earth is possessed of water-powers so numerous and on such a colossal scale. Hundreds of these powers are yet unutilized, and many rivers, known from the elevations they traverse, to contain large water-powers, are still unexplored by white men. In northern and eastern Quebec, and accessible to many of these rivers, are vast stretches of timber land, specially adapted to the production of pulp, and the province is peopled by a race of men who cannot be equalled for their skill in wood craft. An ample water supply is an essential to the manufacture of mechanical wood pulp, here is a combination of circumstances which ought to make Quebec the greatest pulp and paper manufacturing country in the world. To realize this great distinction, it is only necessary that the people of the province should first understand the facts and then have the patience and determination to move towards their destiny.

This enthusiastic appreciation of the natural wealth of our Province is certainly not exaggerated.

We know all rivers have their origin in the rain that falls on the earth's surface; but the amount of precipitation varies considerably with the localities, and this inequality is influenced by the form of the surface of the land, and by its varying altitude. In the Province of Quebec, the average rainfall is 34.41, say thirty-four and a half, inches in round figures, which is very slightly less than the average amount of precipitation over the whole of the Dominion. At Quebec, however, and, we may say, for a hundred miles around, the average rainfall is about 40 inches.

It may be stated here, for curiosity's sake, that, on the assumption of a thirty-six inch rainfall, and of one third of this amount finding its way to the sea, it was calculated, some years ago, by Sir Robert Kane, who had carefully investigated this subject, that the total water power of Ireland is equal to 1,328,849 horse-power, the area of the "Green Isle," being 32,500 square miles and its average altitude 387 feet. The area of the Province of Quebec is about 347,000 square miles, therefore more than ten times that of Ireland. Of course, we cannot deduce from the above data, by mere rule of three, what total amount of water power there is in the Province of Quebec, because, though the rainfall is nearly the same in both countries, yet the other conditions bearing on the final result of such calculation, are different.

At all events, we are not to deal here with such a vast subject as the water-powers of this Province: we merely wish to investigate in a very summary way what hydraulic powers can be found in a radius of one hundred miles or so from Quebec.

### WATER-POWERS NEAR THE CITY.

Within eight miles of our city, we have those of Montmorency and of Indian Lorette on the North Shore, and those of the Etchemin and Chaudiere rivers on the South Shore.

Our Montmorency falls, so well known for their grandeur and picturesque beauty, constitute, with the supplementary falls of the Natural Steps recently developed on the Montmorency River, probably the city's principal source of energy; they run, light and heat our street cars, run the electric cars between Quebec and St. Ann-de-Beaupre, and also supply motive power to a great number of our shops and manufactures.

The falls at Indian Lorette, beautifully situated on the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway, eight miles from the city, are only partly utilized at present.

On the South Shore we have the splendid hydraulic power of the Canadian Electric Light Co., at Chaudiere, which supplies the electric light to the town of Lévis and surrounding municipalities, and also the motive power to the very efficient line of tramway (Levis County Ry.) that extends from the Graving Dock to New Liverpool along the river front, and has a large circuit in the town of Lévis.

The Chaudiere falls are 114 feet high, the whole of which is utilized. The river, at the head of the pitch, is about 1,000 feet wide, and at high water these falls are really very beautiful. This valuable water-power lies close to the line of the I.C.R. The machinery installed in the power-house is for 3,000 h.p., one third of which is supplied to the Quebec Railway, Light & Power Co., on the North Shore.

There is also an important undeveloped water-power on the Chaudiere, just below that of the Canadian Electric Light Co., where a head of 60 feet or thereabout can be obtained. This power is on the line of the Quebec Bridge, right at tide water and near that beautiful basin at the mouth of the Chaudiere.

The Etchemin River, at St. Romald, offers the hydraulic power used to run Mr. Gravel's Mills, and others also quite important farther up, near the Intercolonial Railway bridge.

Outside of this eight-mile radius circle, we shall proceed to our examination of the water-powers by following the various railroad lines that radiate from our city.

### WATER-POWERS ALONG THE QUEBEC & LAKE ST. JOHN RAILWAY.

Seventeen miles from Quebec, this line, so popular with the sportsmen of the whole of North America, crosses the Jacques-Cartier River quite close to the power-house of the Quebec-Jacques-Cartier Electric Co., utilizing there a 33-foot fall. The installation is for 2,400 h. p. The transmission line is 20 miles long. The Quebec-Jacques-Cartier Co. have a contract with the city for the electric lighting of the streets, and furnish light and motive power to a great

number of clients in the city, amongst whom are The Paquet Co., the Quebec Passenger Elevator Co., and The Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Co.; they supply the latter with motive power used for the grain conveyor at Pointe-a-Carcy.

Only a short distance below the important hydro-electric plant of the Quebec-Jacques Cartier Co., and about one mile from St. Catherine's Station and 18 miles only in a straight line from the city, there are a series of falls and rapids constituting a very large water-power, where can be developed nearly 4,000 h.p. under a 65-foot head. This power, the property of the Portneuf & Quebec Electric Co., certainly deserves particular mention, being one of the largest and well situated hydraulic powers in what may still be called the immediate vicinity of Quebec.

Numerous falls and rapids could be developed on the same river above those just mentioned.

All the water-powers of the Jacques Cartier river would be very much increased in capacity by turning Great Lake Jacques-Cartier into a storage reservoir, which could be done at little expense; and no doubt this will take place in a near future. The water-powers of the Jacques-Cartier River, and in fact of all the streams that take their rise in our Laurentides National Park, have a special value, owing to the fact that these streams run through thickly wooded lands likely to remain so for ever, and I know how important this condition is to ensure the regularity of the flow of rivers.

After crossing the Jacques-Cartier, we reach Lake St. Joseph Station and find there water-powers on quite a good stream, the outlet of Lake St. Joseph, which lake is fed by the Riviere-aux-Pins. A short distance below, and only about one mile from the railway, on the same stream, there are very nice water falls, on the old Duchesnay property, that would be suitable to run large mills. These falls derive part of their importance from the fact that they are on the outlet of the lake just mentioned, which constitutes an important storage reservoir having quite a large drainage basin, probably about 90 square miles. The latter falls could be very economically harnessed and made to yield at least 4,000 h.p., at low water.

Then we find a water-power at Bourg-Louis Station, 30 miles, by rail, from Quebec, on the Portneuf river; the falls there are about 90 feet high.

The next important stream crossed by the Quebec and Lake St. John Rv. is the St. Ann River, at St. Raymond, where some fine hydraulic powers are used to run the large newly-built paper-mills of the St. Raymond Paper Co.

Only a few miles from the village of St. Raymond and close to the New Goford Branch of the Q. & L. St. J. Rv., on the North Branch of the St. Ann, there are very pretty falls, of which an illustration can be seen on another page. These, as it happens, the property of Mr. Geo. Dion, of Quebec, who owns the land on both sides

of the river. They could be easily developed and probably a useful head of 50 to 55 feet could be got there. This north branch of the St. Ann river running through a thickly wooded country well suited for cultivation has a very good and comparatively steady flow. The power of these falls has been estimated at 1,700 h.p.

Some 8 miles above St. Raymond, at the mouth of the Talayarde, on the St. Anne River, and just where the Goford Branch is to cross it, there is another good water-power. There are also two fair mill-sites in that vicinity: one on the N-E. branch of the St. Ann, close to the western boundary of Stoneham, and the other on the Tourilli River.

After leaving St. Raymond and crossing the watershed of the St. Ann River, the first important stream reached by the Q. & L. St.-J. Rv., is the Batiscan River, at Laurentides Station, and the line follows it along the left bank for a distance of some 17 miles. At many spots in this reach of the river, good water-powers are available, particularly at the mouth of the Jeannotte River, 81 miles, by rail, from Quebec, and close to the junction of the main line with the La Tuque Branch, where there are nice falls, situated right along the track, with suitable flat grounds for a siding and for buildings, etc. At least 1,000 h.p. are available there, with ideal conditions of development.

The Q. & L. St. J. Rv. crosses the Batiscan River, one mile or so above Beaudet Station, and at Stadacona Station, 91 miles from Quebec, the line is only about 4 miles west from a water-power (700 h.p.) known as "Reckaby's Rapids," on the Little Batiscan River. Hydraulic powers are also to be found on the outlet of Batiscan Lake, not far from the railway.

Then, from Pearl Lake up, the line crosses, and this for 30 or 20 miles, the table land where the Batiscan and some of the tributaries of the St. Maurice on one side, and the streams emptying into Lake St. John on the other, take their sources. This comparatively small region is not one of those where fine hydraulic powers of any magnitude can be found.

Though we reach the end of our 100-mile radius circle from Quebec, near "Les des Commissaires," I may mention here the very picturesque Onatchonan falls of which a photograph is reproduced elsewhere in this issue.

The Onatchonan River takes its rise in Commissioners' Lake, a beautiful sheet of water used as a reservoir for regulating the flow of the river. These falls, 236 feet high, are used for running a pulp-mill erected quite close to the Roberval Branch of the Q. & L. St. J. Rv. and connected to the same by a siding.

The reader will admire on the next page an elegant lithograph of the "La Martine" falls. These are very charming from a picturesque point of view and as specimens of Nature's handiwork in her wild and untamed to add her terrific mood. The illustration shows the lower group of the "La Martine" cascades,

that, collectively, are 86 feet high. All that part of the Metaetchouan River in which these falls occur and which extends for about a mile and a quarter, flows through exceedingly broken ground. Nearly everywhere the waters, but themselves tumultuously between steep rocks and at the foot of great landslides, which impart to this section of the stream the most savage of aspects.

The falls just mentioned are situated below the important water-powers, on the same river, of the Metaetchouan Pulp Co., of Quebec, who have partly developed the falls at St. Andre-de-L'Epouvante and have connected them to the Q. & L. St. J. Rv., at Lake Bouchette Station, by a branch line about 11 miles long. The same company own two other very nice water-falls, Les Cascades and La Chute Blanche, a few miles higher up on the same river, and also large spruce timber limits.

I do not wish to leave this interesting region of the Province without speaking of the very important water-powers on the two outlets of Lake Kenogami, the Chicoutimi River and the Riviere au Sable. On the first of these streams, the Chicoutimi Pulp Co. have their mills that certainly hold a good rank among the largest and most modern installations of the kind in this country. The total power of the falls there is 25,000 h.p., of which 12,000 h.p. are actually used to run the mills. The Company have full control over the whole of the Chicoutimi River above their mills, and they also have the use of Lake Kenogami as a reservoir. They raise the level of the latter some 8 feet by means of a dam, which has cost \$20,000. Lake Kenogami, 486 feet above the Saguenay River at Chicoutimi, that is to say above sea level, is supposed to be some 10 square miles in superficies and its drainage area about 1,800 square miles. On the Riviere au Sable, there are a succession of high falls, and those of Jonquiere, on the Chicoutimi Branch of the Q. & L. St. J. Rv., are actually used by Price Bros. & Co. to run a very important pulp-mill. Lake Kenogami is also used to regulate the flow of the latter river.

#### ALONG THE LA TUQUE BRANCH.

Along the La Tuque Branch of the Q. & L. St. J. Rv., crossing from the Batiscan to the St. Maurice, we have, I believe, some fair water-powers on the Jeannotte River, and principally one near the outlet of Lac au Lard; then, going down the St. Maurice slope, on the Little Batiscan River, there are four falls giving a total head of at least 500 feet. The latter stream is the outlet of quite a large body of water, Lake Wayagamak, 13 square miles in superficies, able to form a splendid impounding reservoir to regulate the flow of the river; and with such a reservoir there is no doubt that the hydraulic powers of the Little Batiscan could be increased to 2,500 h.p.

The railway branch we are now following takes us to La Tuque on the St. Maurice, where it is to be found one of the largest water-powers of this

Province, 86 miles in an air line from the city of Quebec. So much has been written already on this valuable mill-site, that I need not here insist upon its great importance. The available head at La Tuque is 100 feet or near so, and the average low-water discharge of the St. Maurice, there is very close on to 8,000 cubic feet per second, representing an absolute minimum power of 50,000 h.p. in round figures. The development is to be made on the left bank of the river. La Tuque is beautifully situated at the junction of the National Transcontinental Ry. with the branch line of the Q. & L. St. John Ry. just referred to. From La Tuque to Grandes Piles, 65 miles below, the St. Maurice is navigable, and steamers regularly ply between these two points, connecting the Piles Branch of the C.P.R. with the aforesaid La Tuque Branch, Messrs. Brown, of Berlin, New Hampshire, who are the owners of this immense natural source of energy, are to put up at La Tuque one of the largest pulp and paper mills ever built.

Above this interesting point of the St. Maurice, the river widens out to the width of one-half mile or so, and forms like an endless basin of still water capable of holding millions of logs.

#### WATER-POWERS ON THE CANADIAN-NORTHERN QUEBEC RAILWAY.

Let us see now what can be found, in the way of water-power, along this line starting from Rivière-a-Pierre Junction, going west.

At Notre Dame des Anges, just a quarter of a mile or so from the railroad station, there are, on the Batisseau River, in a distance of about a thousand feet, two cascades having a total head of from 20 to 30 feet, that could be very easily developed. They are the property of the St. Maurice Lumber Co.

There is quite a good hydraulic power at St. Tite, on the Rivière des Érables, close to the railway.

The line then goes through one of the richest water-power regions of this Province, I mean that section of the St. Maurice, from Grandes Piles to the Forges, where occur a succession of falls: Grandes Piles, Petites Piles, Grand'Mère (66,000 h.p.), Les Hetes (7,000 h.p.), Shawinigan (100,000 h.p.), Les Gres and La Gabelle. Grand'Mère and Shawinigan Falls are already large and active industrial towns, depending entirely for their power upon the magnificent cascades there.

On the Shawinigan River, at Shawinigan Falls, there is also quite an important water-power—though small compared to the neighboring one on the St. Maurice—used for the electric lighting of the town.

After crossing the St. Maurice, we have, at St. Paulin, on the Rivière-du-Loup, about 90 miles in a straight line from Quebec, a series of valuable water falls. The principal one is "Clute à Magnan" or "Grande Clute," 120 feet high, hardly half a mile from the railway, on the South side of same. Three thousand horsepower can be developed there. The others, above the railway, are also valuable hydraulic powers. At the

head of this river, quite a number of good sized lakes, lying in a wild, mountainous and thickly wooded region, could be easily turned out into storage reservoirs to regulate the flow of the river, and by means of which the power of the falls on the Rivière-du-Loup could be, no doubt, considerably increased.

#### MASKINONGE RIVER.

Some 8 miles further west, the line crosses the Maskinonge River, near Crete de Coq station, at the very head of a fall 235 feet high, which is the property of Mr. Theodore Lefebvre of Montreal, who owns the land on both sides of the river, and has acquired from the Government the right to the bed of the river as far up as Lake Maskinonge, at St. Gabriel de La Rivière. This is a large and beautifully situated water-power, lying some 96 miles, in a straight line, from Quebec, and consequently near the fictive line where the present investigation ends.

#### ALONG THE C.P.R.

(North Shore of the St. Lawrence.)  
On the C.P.R. line we have water-powers at Pont-Rouge, on the Jacques Cartier River; at Portneuf, on the river of the same name; and at Ste. Anne de Laperade, on the St. Ann River, about a mile and a half from the railway. West of this, as far as Montreal, this line runs through a flat country.

#### ALONG THE NATIONAL TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

(North Shore of the St. Lawrence.)

We may mention as being on or near the line of the Transcontinental Railway a power used by the Messrs Grandbois, at St. Asasim, where the waters of the Black River and the White River unite and flow into the St. Ann; a water-fall 30 to 40 feet high on the Batisseau, at St. Stanislas, and a high pitch some four miles below, on the same stream; another water-fall in the township of Hackett, on the Rivière des Raux Mères; the La Tuque water-power already mentioned—another fall, some 37 feet high, near La Tuque, on the Grande Bostonnaise River; finally the Ironquois Falls, on the Vermillion River, just a few miles outside of our 100-mile radius circle.

#### ALONG THE INTERCOLONIAL, GRAND TRUNK, QUEBEC CENTRAL AND TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAYS.

(South Shore of the St. Lawrence.)  
Let us now examine what available water-powers exist within a hundred miles or so from Quebec, on the South Shore of the St. Lawrence, apart from the water-powers already mentioned, inside of 8 miles from the city.

After crossing the watershed of the Chaudière, the Intercolonial railway, going west, crosses, near their sources, a good many streams flowing into the St. Lawrence, and this until it reaches the watershed of the Becancour River, which stream it intersects at Madeline Falls, where a very fine hydraulic power exists. Then there is a water-power at St. Leonard, on the N.-E. Branch of the Nicolet River at the junction of the I.C.R. with the

Drummond County Railway, and another one, only a few miles from the railroad line, at Ste. Brigitte des Basils, on the S.-W. Branch of the same river.

On the Grand Trunk Railway, a water-power could be utilized near the line, at Lyster, on the Becancour River, and there are also on the river, only a few miles above the railway, the "Red Falls," where quite a good power could be developed. Next, there is one at Arthabaska, on the S.-W. Branch of the Nicolet River, and two on the St. Francis River; at Windsor Mills and at Brompton Falls.

Along the Quebec Central Railway, good hydraulic powers exist; at St. Anselme, on the Etchemin; at Big Poyer Rapids, on the Chaudière, not far from Scott's Junction; at D'Israeli, on the outlet of lake St. Francis, where the Messrs. Champoux utilize for their saw-mill a very nice cascade called the "Ball's Head Falls," and where, two or three miles further up, the St. Francis Hydraulic Co. have created, by the construction of a big dam some 40 feet high, quite an important water-power (4,000 h.p.) used for generating electricity, which is sent to Thetford Mines and Black Lake; at East Angus, where there are the large pulp and paper mills; finally at the Junction of the C.P.R. with the Tring Branch of the Quebec Central Railway, where the Montague Paper Co. use the power of a fall some 25 feet high, at the outlet of Lake Mégantic. This splendid lake, the source of the Chaudière river, is used to store the water during freshets, when the Company using the power mentioned raise its level some 4 or 5 feet above the natural high water surface.

In the vicinity of the Intercolonial Railway, east of Quebec, we have water-powers: on the Rivière du Sud, at St. Raphael and at Montmagny; on the Braes St. Nicholas, at St. Cyrille on the Rivière Trois Saumons, at St. Aubert; on the Rivière Ouelle, at St. Pacomme and somewhere near the line between the first and second ranges of the township of Ixworth; on the Kamouraskis River, at St. Pascal, where are located the very pretty falls of which an illustration can be seen on another page. Finally, on the Rivière du Loup, at Fraserville, where the available head is some 200 feet. The municipality of the town of Fraserville is contemplating the construction of three large storage reservoirs to regulate the flow of this important river; surveys, plans and estimates have already been made in this connection.

Along the National Transcontinental Railway, outside of the eight-mile radius circle from Quebec, and East of the Etchemin River, where this line passes close to the St. Anselme water-powers already mentioned in speaking of those on the Quebec Central Railway, there are no hydraulic-powers of any importance, owing to the fact that this line is keeping, right through from the Etchemin River to a point near Lake Pohémegamook—a distance of about 66 miles in an air line—on or near the dividing ridge between the St. Lawrence and the St. John River watersheds.

### REGION TO THE NORTH EAST OF THE CITY OF QUEBEC.

Penetrating in that region, we only have at present the line about 25 miles long, from Quebec to St. Joachim, operated by the Quebec Railway, Light & Power Co.

beyond the Montmorency River, there is but very little, in the way of water falls, along this line, but it brings us quite close to two of the finest hydraulic powers that can be found within hundred miles from Quebec: the "Chute Ste. Anne," very high, on the St. Ann River (Beauport), and, a short distance above, the "Seven Falls," having a total height of 375 feet. The latter are estimated at 15,000 horse-power, offering for development most satisfactory conditions. The "Seven Falls" probably constitute the largest water-power there is in the immediate vicinity of Quebec, being only some 25 miles therefrom, in a straight line. The yield of this St. Ann River, compared to that of most of our streams, is no doubt, principally due to the fact that there are a great number of springs and small lakes within its drainage basin, these having, as we know, a regulating effect upon the flow. These favorable conditions of the St. Ann River might be still greatly improved at comparatively little expense, as a number of lakes could be turned into storage reservoirs.

The most important water-power in the direction we are now following is at St. Urbain, on the Ri-rière du Gouffre, 60 miles from Quebec. On the "Malbaie" or Murray River, some eight miles from the St. Lawrence, there is a water-fall about 30 feet high, the power of which is used for the electric lighting of Murray Bay and Point au Pic villages. Above the latter falls, on the same river, which runs through a mountainous and wild country, there are, no doubt, many water-powers of more or less importance. On the Rivière Noire, 20 miles below Murray Bay, there is a fall about 30 feet high at a distance of a mile or so from the St. Lawrence.

The preceding long and unavoidably monotonous enumeration of the principal water-powers around the City of Quebec, though made in a summary way, quite incomplete in many respects, will give the reader, it is hoped, some idea of what great amount of natural undeveloped energy surrounds us, and which only awaits circumstances and capital to be made to do useful work. We have simply mentioned the great adaptability of our Province, with its water powers, for pulp and paper industry, but we have not said anything, however, of some of the other principal uses these powers could be applied to, such as the exploration of our mines, and more particularly the operation of our railways; this, we think, would be beyond the limits of the present article. We will close the subject by stating it is considered to-day that the hydro-electric working of railways is much more economical than the working of the same with steam.

CHS. ED. GAUVIN, C.E.

### HISTORY OF QUEBEC.

The history of the City of Quebec is the history of Canada.

In 1608—three hundred years ago—Samuel de Champlain arrived at Stadacona, an aboriginal village which occupied part of the present site of our quaint and picturesque city—and landing his followers, founded the City of Quebec.

Stadacona is Algonquin and means a "crossing upon floating wood," referring to the driftwood which frequently blocked the mouth of the St. Charles, and enabled the Indians to cross over it on foot from one side of the bay to the other.

The word Quebec is said to be traced to a Montagnais origin, "Kepek," in the language of the Montagnais, meaning "disembark" or "come ashore," which was the greeting addressed by the natives to the first French arrivals.

Cape Diamond, whose lofty summit is crowned with the present Citadel, takes its name from the numerous quartz crystals sparkling like diamonds, which are to be found in its rock formation.

Quebec since its foundation has been besieged five different times.

In 1629 Champlain was forced to deliver up the city and himself and followers to Sir David Kerr, but by the treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye, Canada was restored to France.

In October, 1690, Sir William Phipps appeared with a fleet before the city and demanded its surrender, which the proud Comte de Frontenac haughtily refused. After a harmless but hard-fought battle the English fleet retired.

In 1711, another English fleet under Sir Hovenden Walker sailed for Quebec, but was almost wholly destroyed by a storm in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence.

For the last two deliverances, the little Catholic Church in the Lower Town was named "Notre Dame des Victoires."

On the 26th June, 1759, Admiral Saunders anchored his fleet and transferred with General Wolfe and the English army on board, off the Island of Orleans.

On the morning of the 13th September, Wolfe landed his troops at a place below Sillery, now called Wolfe's Cove, and scaled the heights dislodging a French guard at the top of the hill, and forming a line of battle on the Plains of Abraham east of the site of the Ross Rifle factory.

Montcalm hastened from Beauport where he was encamped, and at 10 o'clock on the 13th of September, both armies were engaged in conflict which in a short time ended in the defeat of Montcalm who was mortally wounded and carried to the city. Wolfe fell on the field victorious, and on the 18th September, the City of Quebec was surrendered to the English, and General Murray remained as Governor and Canada became an English colony.

### INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

The visitor to Quebec has only to view the city from the village of Stadacona or Holeyville, to discover that the town is not only a tourist

attraction, but that from its geographical position, its spacious harbour, its manufacturing facilities, and developing enterprises, it is fast becoming one of the most important business centres of the country.

The citizens of Quebec themselves have come to realize this fact, and have inaugurated within the last decade or so, an activity in various progressive movements that is a surprise to many to whom the reputation of the city as a slow-going place has been a byword. Indeed a "new Quebec" may be said to have been developed of late years, and one is inclined to marvel how so many important changes have taken place with so little apparent disturbance to the even tenor of the city's ways.

The spacious new hall seems to have been always in its present place vis-a-vis the old Basilica, while quite forgotten is the dingy little building on St. Louis street, now demolished, where local business was formerly transacted.

The citizens now find it difficult to recall the Quebec that had no electric tramway service, and, as for the changes on and around the Place d'Armes, it is almost natural to think of the castellated Chateau-Frontenac as crowning the rock which greeted Champlain's eyes as he passed the Island of Orleans to behold for the first time the site of the former capital City of New France.

The asphalt and block pavement has taken the place, in the principal thoroughfares, of the dirt roads. New streets have been opened up and old ones widened. The old gateways have been removed, and some have been replaced by more modern ones. The nooks and corners of the place have been partly sought out and beautified. Modern innovations have been made, which, while harmonizing with the old and the quaint, add greatly to the comfort of the citizens and of the delighted visitors.

### PROGRESSIVE INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES.

The wave of commercial prospective now over-spreading the Dominion of Canada, is undoubtedly attracting the attention of the whole financial world, and it is only a question of a short time when investors with unlimited supply of capital, will invade every section of the country to seek opportunities for favorable investment.

In view of these prospective new conditions, some of the leading business men of the City of Quebec, have formed a Joint Industrial Committee composed of members of Municipal Council and of the Board of Trade, in order to study any business propositions, especially in the field of industry, to invite foreign and home capitalists to invest within the limits of the city and district of Quebec, to assist them in their ventures, and thus aid in the development of those boundless resources which nature has given us so lavishly and placed within our easy reach.

The industrial side of Quebec is yet in its infancy. Without aid and encouragement from the municipality, a number of thriving industries have

been established, and are now successfully placing their commodities in the world's markets.

It is an easy matter now to select a suitable manufacturing site in Quebec at very reasonable prices, before the value of land and properties becomes enhanced by the enormous demand which will surely arise in the near future.

On both shores of the St. Charles River, adjacent to deep water navigation are cordially invited to invest in ways, are available sites for all kinds of plants, including steel ship building and scores of other industries.

The establishment of new industries or of branches of successful foreign plants would be wise investments and most welcome to our city. Manufacturers interested in such a proposition are cordially invited to investigate our possibilities, the available sites offered for the location of plants and other advantages difficult to be found elsewhere.

English, French, German, American and all foreign capitalists contemplating the establishment of manufacturing industries in Canada, in order to supply our growing market with their manufactures and thus avoid the protective Canadian custom duties, could make no better choice than to establish their business in Quebec.

Such industries being on British territory, the manufacturers would be advantageously situated to establish an export trade with Great Britain, India, Australia and other places having the benefit of the preferential trade relations existing between the Colonies and the Mother Country.

The members of the Joint Industrial Committee, request the prospective investors to communicate with its secretary, who will place all possible information at their disposal, and they also invite such to visit our city, where they will be impressed with the beauty of its situation, and the inducements offered for the investment of capital and the establishment of manufacturing industries.

On account of these paramount advantages the city of Quebec is unquestionably destined to become one of the most important commercial and manufacturing centres of Canada.

Motive power can be supplied at competing rates by the Quebec Railway, Light & Power Co., The Jacques Cartier Electric Power Co., The Canadian Electric Light Co., The Quebec & Charlevoix Electric Railway, The Quebec Gas Co., The Frontenac Gas Co., etc.

Abundant coal supplies of all kinds and for all purposes are available at all times of the year.

Quebec being in the centre of one of the most populated districts in the Dominion, skilled labor, at reasonable wages, can be had at any time.

It will be thus recognized that the present offers golden opportunities for investors to consider Quebec as a centre for manufacturing industries. The civic authorities, keen to the interests of the future are prepared to encourage new capital in the shape of exemption of taxation to all bona-fide commercial corporations inaugurating new manufacturing enterprises. From a pamphlet issued by the Joint Industrial Committee of Quebec.

#### SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Quebec's favorite son, the sitting member for Quebec East, the Prime Minister of Canada—should we be grieved with the ability to do justice to his great achievements, we feel this is not the time nor the place. The historians of the future will undoubtedly find the subject of this sketch one of the great men of the period in which he lived. In our humble opinion, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's crowning life-work is the noble part he has contributed in binding and cementing the various nationalities and creeds of this Canada of ours into one common Canadian nationality. The service he has rendered to Canada and the Empire will ever live in the annals of history.

#### GEORGE E. AMYOT.

If the spirit of the successful American capitalist is based on humble beginnings and glories in dwelling on having started with practically nothing, it is indicative of the nation and the character of the men who have moulded its destinies, commercially and financially, not only in the accumulation of vast wealth, but in being the benefactors of many thousands who look up to them as providers of labour, and consequently as props whereby they and those dependent upon them find the means of sustenance and that betterment which constitutes improvement in social and moral conditions. Here in Canada, we have many instances of the same kind, where many of our most prominent and prosperous citizens are proud to say they rose from the ranks of the toiling masses, and through sheer pluck and energy amassed handsome fortunes and received at the hands of the people the highest honours it was in their power to bestow.

If we take the City of Quebec and seek for such individual examples of energy and enterprise, we find one in the man whose name heads this column, Mr. George E. Amyot. Beginning in a humble way he strove through much difficulty to attain the end he had in view and reached it.

From 1878 to 1885 Mr. Amyot acted as commercial traveller for a dry goods house, and in the latter year went into the retail dry goods business, but in the month of August, 1886, gave up business and made an assignment. On the 13th October, in the same year, we find him again to the front as a corset manufacturer, under the name of Dymnet & Amyot. In March 1888 Mr. Amyot bought out the interest of his partner and continued the business under the name of the Dominion Corset Manufacturing Company.

In October 1894 Mr. Amyot remembered his former financial difficulties of 1886, when his creditors had been paid only 42 3/8 cents through an assignment, and paid them the balance in full.

In a pregnant article in one of our Canadian financial journals of some years back we find the following: "Men engaged in business are liable to misfortune and creditors as a general

rule are always inclined to deal considerately with those whose misfortunes are not due to fraud or other unworthy causes. Such instances are of frequent occurrence. It sometimes happens, however, that an exception—comparatively a rare exception we regret to say—presents itself when the discharged debtor recognizes the fact that a moral obligation survives the extinction of the legal one. Such exceptions are pleasing to meet with and are deserving of special mention, although the scrupulous honesty disclosed may excite the ridicule of some whose ideas of morality are limited by the bounds of legal responsibility. In 1886 Mr. George E. Amyot of Quebec, who carries on business as the Dominion Corset Manufacturing Company, and has built up a profitable business, compounded with his creditors and obtained his discharge. The matter was forgotten by the latter, but recently they were reminded of the fact by a request in the following terms: "Will you please send me statement of your claim showing dividend received and balance in your favour. I am now paying my creditors in full. This matter has reference to September, 1886." Such a man deserves to succeed, and his honorable course of action entitles him to respect and admiration."

The beginning of Mr. Amyot's present prosperous career may be said to date from 1894 when he began as a paper box maker, but not content with the simple routine of the ordinary maker he felt that good work demands good tools, and consequently installed the finest plant in Canada. This was a wise move and the venture was crowned with success. With increasing prosperity and seeing the good results obtained from his work he ventured farther, and in 1895 founded the now well known Fox Head Brewery in conjunction with Mr. P. J. Cote, the same being known as Cote and Amyot, but now known as the George E. Amyot Brewing Company, Limited. This company though young in years is already well known throughout Canada, and can claim to hold its own in producing the equal of the best brewing companies.

But not content with the responsibilities acquired, Mr. Amyot, in 1908, bought the splendid estate of the Hon. G. Bresse, which comprises a whole block, and installed his corset and paper box factory in that building which is one of the most imposing manufacturing structures in the Ancient Capital, its length being 300 feet by 40 in width and containing a large area, besides engine house, boiler house, and all the other buildings to operate a plant of this kind, making a total of 48,000 square feet.

The vast increase in the output of these various establishments necessitated other channels for the facilitation of business, and consequently distributing centres were opened in Montreal in 1889 and Toronto 1892 with excellent results. These additional warehouses are of the greatest possible use, not only as a means of supplying the trade of the sister cities, but relieving the head office and manufacturing of extra pressure.

Socially, Mr. Amyot is very popu-

lar, as may be evidenced by the fact that he is President of the Board of Trade, one of the highest honours it was in the power of the citizens of Quebec to bestow. He is the founder of the Quebec branch of the Manufacturers' Association, and a Governor of Laval University Syndicate, director of the Home Life Association of Toronto, besides being a member of different organizations. His private residence on the St. Foye Road is charming in all its details and the scene of gracious hospitality on numerous occasions.

Thus it will be seen that Canada is not behind the great Republic to the south of us in producing men of energetic character who are boastful of being the architects of their own fortunes, and in the making of the same benefit many hundreds of toilers, as well as developing and strengthening their immediate surroundings.

#### HOLT, RENFREW & COMPANY.

It is not easy to estimate the importance of such a firm as Holt, Renfrew & Company, more especially when we consider that it not only stands unrivalled, but in many respects unequalled.

Founded away back in 1837, when this part of Canada was in the throes of strife and conflict, the original house saw many changes in its personnel, off-shoots being one of them, but despite Time's changes and the rise and fall of contemporary firms and establishments, the old foundations remained solid, and today we have the honour to say the old City of Champlain can boast of one great firm whose like is not found elsewhere, a firm whose patrons not only comprise the crowned heads of Europe but the nobility thereof and the leading families of the New World. This is a proud boast and one which admits of no dispute.

If one enters the elegantly appointed premises of this world-renowned house the first glance is sufficient to prepare the lover for what he may expect. Spaciousness surrounds him, and display of goods unique in their choice and beauty. But it is in the great show-rooms above that one comes face to face with the reality of this firm's prestige, and why it is favoured with Royal commands of the orders of the great ones of the world. The bewitching display of all that is most valuable in the finest furs is a rare treat to the connoisseur. Here we have silver fox, Hudson Bay and Russian sables, fine Persian lamb, broad tails, Chinchilla, Labrador mink, and direct from Russia, Persians and Astrakhans. Indeed, it is worthy of note that Messrs. Holt, Renfrew & Company have no dealings with middle men, as they are importers direct from Nishimiy and other centres of the fur trade in Europe. From many of these, especially the German houses, we find the fine squirrel linings, sable throats, and the richest of all obtainable furs.

The present heads of the firm are Mr. John H. Holt, the descendant of an old Quebec family, whose life has been identified with the philanthropic and commercial welfare of Quebec, and Mr. A. E. Renfrew, who is in charge

of the large Toronto branch of the firm.

Some two hundred hands find employment in this great emporium of fashion and luxury, which contributes its valuable goods to many of the leading London houses, and whose fame is best advertised by the distinction of its patrons and the certainty that only what is really the finest and best can be expected to pass between seller and buyer.

Of all the important commercial houses of Quebec, perhaps it is no exaggeration to say that that of Messrs. Holt, Renfrew & Company is quite apart in the exceptional honours that have been conferred upon it, but, at the same time, such honours have been well merited.

There is one thing which the citizens of Quebec have reason to be grateful for toward Messrs. Holt, Renfrew & Company, and that is, the Zoological section of Montgomery Park grounds, where they have installed a splendid collection of native animals, and two of the finest polar bears to be seen in any of the famous Zoos, either in Europe or America. Here also may be seen moose, lynx and other animals peculiar to Canada. The beaver family are always an interesting study and afford the keenest pleasure. New additions are added from time to time, and thanks to the enterprising spirit of Messrs. Holt, Renfrew & Company what promises to be Canada's finest Zoological garden is now an established fact.

#### UNION BANK OF CANADA.

The Union Bank of Canada was organized in Quebec, in 1868, and commenced business operations the following year, the late Mr. Charles E. Levey, a retired lumber merchant, being its first President. Branches of the Bank were established in Montreal, Ottawa and Three Rivers, and the business of the Quebec Provident and Savings Bank taken over.

A branch of the Bank was opened at Winnipeg in 1882, followed by another at Lethbridge, Alta., 1886, and at Toronto in 1888. In 1890 a policy was inaugurated of establishing agencies of the Bank at then small, but growing towns of Manitoba and the North West Territories, the first being opened at Carberry, Man., November of that year. This has been followed at intervals by branches at other points where favorable results could be looked for, and there are now thirty-eight offices of the Union Bank of Canada established in Manitoba, twenty-nine in Saskatchewan, twenty-one in Alberta, and one in Vancouver, B.C. During this period, opportunities for opening branches in the earlier settled Eastern districts have been taken advantage of, forty-four of these are now in operation in the Province of Ontario, and five, including the head office, in the Province of Quebec.

The growth and general development of the Canadian North-West, caused by the influx of settlers from Europe, the United States, and from other parts of Canada, and favorable agricultural conditions during the last seven years, have been fully reflected in the business done by the

Union Bank of Canada. Its paid-up capital is now \$3,137,500, and the amount of its Reserve Fund or Rest, \$1,500,000; the total Assets on October 31st, last, being \$31,000,000. Hon. John Sharples is President of the Bank having been elected to the position in January, 1907, succeeding the late Mr. Andrew Thomson, who had been President for thirty years. Mr. Wm. Price, president of Price Bros. & Company, Limited, lumber merchants, of Quebec, is vice-president of the Bank. Other Directors are: Messrs. E. J. Hale, Wm. Shaw, and G. H. Thomson of Quebec; Mr. M. B. Davis, of Montreal; Messrs. John Galt, E. L. Drewry and R. T. Riley, of Winnipeg; and F. E. Kenaston, of Minneapolis. The four last mentioned members of the Board are especially interested in the Western business of the Bank. Mr. G. H. Ballour was appointed General Manager of the Bank in January, 1904, succeeding the late Mr. E. E. Webb, who had occupied a similar position since 1888.

A cut of the handsome and newly renovated principal building of the Bank, situated at the south-east corner of St. Peter street and Mountain Hill, Quebec, is shown in this publication.

#### WILLIAM A. MARSH CO.

This important manufacturing establishment owes its present important status to the energetic and painstaking ability of its founder, who justly lays claim to being the first man to manufacture fine foot wear in the City of Quebec, and the business, which has turned the quarter century mark, has created a revolution in the order of things, dispelling the old idea that fine foot wear was not within the compass of Quebec manufacture, but judicious selection and the employment of skilled labour, the output from this large and thriving manufactory is equal to the best products of American firms.

As a corporation, with a fully paid up capital of \$800,000, and employing some 500 hands, it is evident that the volume of business is something to compare with besides being one of the soundest houses financially in the City of Quebec.

Wherever the goods of the William A. Marsh Company have been exhibited they have received the highest encomiums, as is evidenced by the awards secured, namely, at Glasgow, Paris (Gold Medal), Jamaica and Quebec, as well as a Diploma at Trinidad and Tobago.

Quebec has long been regarded as the hub of the shoe business, and it is safe to say that the W. A. Marsh Co., or, properly speaking, its founder, was one of the pioneers, and has done wonders in bringing matters to their present flourishing state.

The large and substantial structure of this corporation is one of the best of its kind in Quebec, and in its interior arrangements is thoroughly up-to-date.

In addition to being a member of various organizations, Mr. William A. Marsh is one of the council of the Board of Trade and a Director of the Quebec Bank, two important offices



for which his exceptional ability in finance and commerce make him eminently fitted.

#### JAMES J. TIMMONS.

Mr. James J. Timmons, the head of the firm of M. Timmons & Son, the well-known manufacturers of ginger ale, soda water, cider, cream soda, lemonades, ginger beer, fruit syrups and all kinds of carbonated beverages, is one of the most active and enterprising business men in the Ancient Capital. The firm now controlled by him dates back many years, having been founded by his father, Mr. Martin Timmons, who retired from the business in 1866, after a career of over half a century of successful industry in Quebec.

In the seventies Mr. James J. Timmons was admitted to the partnership with his father, and the style and firm name became M. Timmons & Son, the junior partner working with zeal and enthusiasm in forwarding the interests of the business, making many improvements and introducing new methods that have been eminently successful.

From the beginning of this flourishing business the founder and his successor have aimed to make an article entirely free from adulteration of any kind and in this effort have succeeded in a gratifying way, as the production of so many kinds of beverages, whether for medicinal or other purposes, being an important item in Quebec's manufacturing industry. As is well known, this pioneer house takes the lead in supplying a palatable article for table use, made from the purest ingredients and compounded with expert skill. They are caterers to the Chateau Frontenac, the Garrison Club, the new St. Louis Hotel, Clarendon Hotel, Victoria Hotel, the social institution of St. Rochs, and the leading families of the city. The firm hold first prizes from the Provincial exhibitions and medals for the excellence of their exhibits.

Combined with their main line of manufacturing they are sole agents and bottlers of the Caledonia Mineral water, a favourite drink, that passes through the firm's hands in large quantities. Another article recently placed on the market and meeting with deserved success is their "Limitha," registered at Ottawa, and destined to be in great demand not only in Canada but across the line.

The factory, which is considered the best equipped establishment of the kind in Eastern Canada, is centrally situated at 80 and 92 Cote D'Abraham. The main building has an area of 80 x 30 feet, and has three flats and a basement to which has been added a new wing 55 x 55, also another wing 30 x 25 feet, with a working staff of 40 to 50. The whole of these up-to-date structures are equipped with the latest modern plant, propelled by steam power, with many of the latest English and American inventions in constant use. The special one used for bottle washing is a very useful and ingenious piece of mechanism. The factory is also supplied with filter and reservoir on top flats, and as a precautionary measure against lack

of supply, about 1,800 gallons of water are stored in reserve. In this connection it is well to observe that at much cost and labour, necessitating the drilling and blasting of rock, the only artesian well in Quebec City is on the premises of the firm from which is obtained water of the purest quality. The markets for the products of the firm extend from Three Rivers, on the north side, to Chicoutimi, throughout the Eastern townships, Gaspe Coast, and New Brunswick. Everything connected with the factory is kept in ship shape and nothing escapes the practical eye of the management.

The present head of the firm, Mr. James J. Timmons, is a member of the Board of Trade and one of the most enterprising business men in Quebec, with a host of friends and well wishers who have learned to admire his integrity and those fine social qualities which have made him popular, not only as a native born citizen, but as one who is proud to see the old Rock City arise from the lethargy of past years to a more brilliant future.

#### THE HON. PHILIPPE AUGUSTE CHOQUETTE.

The Hon. Philippe Auguste Choquette, advocate and Senator, is the son of Mr. Joseph Choquette, a farmer, and Marie F. Audet. He was born in Beloeil, 26th January, 1854, and received his education at the College of St. Hyacinthe; began the study of law at the University of Laval, Quebec, and obtained his degree as an Advocate in 1880, also the silver medal offered by the Marquis of Lorne, then Governor General of Canada. He is a Doctor of Laws of Laval and in his student days acted as private secretary to the late Hon. Mr. Mercier. Mr. Choquette has long identified himself with journalism, having founded the "Sentinelle" of Montmagny, in 1881, which still exists in the name of "Courrier de Montmagny." In 1866 he founded at Montreal, with the Hon. L. P. Brodeur, the present Minister of Marine and one of the commercial delegates to Europe, the journal, "Le Soir." Entering political life in 1881, he was defeated in the county of Montmagny, but he was elected to the House of Commons for the same county, in 1887, re-elected in 1891 and 1896, the year that Sir Wilfrid Laurier obtained power. When Sir Wilfrid was in Opposition, Mr. Choquette accompanied him in his campaigns in all the Provinces of the Dominion. Mr. Choquette is a Roman Catholic, but he always objected to mixing religion with politics, thinking that a man must be judged by his actions and not by his religious beliefs. In 1898 Sir Wilfrid Laurier offered him the position of Judge of the Supreme Court for the Province of Quebec, which he accepted, and in 1901, at the demand of his chief, he resigned as Judge to accept a life Senatorship, and to take charge of the general elections in the District of Quebec and its environs. He edited "Le Soleil," French Liberal organ, of Quebec, 1905-1906. Mr. Choquette married in August 1883

Miss Marie Bender, daughter of Mr. A. Bender, prothonotary of the Superior Court for the District of Montmagny, and granddaughter of the late Sir Etienne Pascal Tache, Prime Minister of Canada before Confederation, and one of the fathers of Confederation. Mr. Choquette is presently at the head of the firm of Choquette, Galpaud and Metayer, advocates, and while occupied with law is also occupied with journalism, politics and railway enterprises. He visited last Spring, France, Switzerland, Italy and England.

#### HON. C. EUGENE DUBORD.

The Hon. C. Eugene Dubord, who represents the La Salle Division in our Legislative Council, is a native of Champlain, P.Q., but came to Quebec some thirty years ago, where he has been eminently successful. In his earlier years as a business man, he was engaged in various lines of trade, and, like Midas of old, whatever he put his hand to became valuable.

Of the numerous public offices which Mr. Dubord continues to fill with much success, we enumerate a few: Member of the Legislative Council for La Salle Division, president of the Quebec Exhibition Company, president of the Island of Orleans Railway Co., vice-president of the Provincial Agricultural Society, president of the Beausport Brewery Company, etc., etc.

Like the influential men of ancient Rome, Mr. Dubord is devoted to agriculture, and his model farm at Beausport, where he employs numerous workmen at an expenditure in salaries of \$4,000 annually, is a veritable source of wealth and demonstrates what can be accomplished by practical farming when directed along particular lines.

The specialties cultivated by Mr. Dubord are celery and mushrooms, but all kinds of vegetables are included in his list. Some 120,000 celery plants were grown during the past season, and his mushroom beds, which cover an area of 12,000 feet are always a sight for visitors. Orders are received from all parts of Canada and standing orders a year ahead are daily being received. In his management of this ideal vegetable farm, Mr. Dubord is quite alone, and he has solved the problem of successful gardening in a very practical and paying way.

#### PROTEAU & CARIGNAN.

Messrs. Proteau & Carignan, the well known brewers whose plant is situated at 263-271 St. Paul St., Lower Town, Quebec, are too well known to need any extensive description. The firm, composed of Mr. Gustave Proteau and Mr. Charles Carignan, have been doing a large business for many years, and with a capital of \$275,000, are considered one of Quebec's important firms. With agents everywhere they keep themselves in touch with the demands of their numerous patrons, and their premises are admirably suited, being modern in every detail, and with a large staff of employees they form a busy hive of industry in this central part of Quebec.

## WILLIAM POWER, M.P.

William Power, Esq., M.P., of the firm of W. & J. Sharples, was born in Silery in 1849 and educated in Quebec. He is one of the prominent men of the city, and has devoted the whole of his commercial career to the timber industry, being to-day one of the largest owners of timber lands in the Province of Quebec. Mr. Power is a great traveller, and has crossed the Atlantic more times than he can remember, in the interests of his Company, which is the most important timber one in Canada. Mr. Power is an ex-president of the Board of Trade and a Councillor of the same body. Perhaps the high esteem in which he is held by the citizens of the Ancient Capital is best shown in the fact that during one of his innumerable voyages to England and the Continent, he was elected by acclamation as member of Parliament for Quebec West, a position for which his sterling abilities as a business man have made him especially fitted. In private life Mr. Power is a genial and courteous gentleman who takes an earnest interest in all that concerns Quebec and its development.

## THE QUEBEC RAILWAY LIGHT &amp; POWER CO.

This Company, which has been incorporated and re-organized under various statutes of the Province of Quebec, comprises three distinct companies, viz. The City Electric Railway; Montmorency Electric Light & Power Company, and the Quebec and Cap Tourmente Railway Company. The original title of the Company was The Quebec, Montmorency & Charlevoix Railway.

The Company is divided into several divisions known as, the Citadelle Divisions, the Montmorency Division, and the Power Division. In connection with the last named division, it is interesting to learn that the work comprising the total lighting and power business on the 30th June, 1907, represented—66,252 incandescent lamps, 1,872 h.p. in commercial motors, 52 kilowatts in heating apparatus and 228 arc lamps, besides a series of Nernst lamps, exclusive of power supplied to the other divisions and to the Dominion Textile Company's Cotton Mill. Applications for additional power and light are almost daily being received and contracts being entered into, satisfactory prices.

It is worthy of note that notwithstanding the fact that over five and a half million passengers have been carried on the Citadelle Division, no fatal or serious accidents of any kind has occurred during the past year, and the same applies to the Montmorency Division.

The work on the new dam at Montmorency, with the execution of the installation of the machinery in the power house, all of which has been delivered, is now practically completed, and as a consequence, the Company will be in a position to make use of the additional power during the winter.

What was deemed an utter impos-

sibility, commercially speaking, namely, the transmission of power from the Falls of Montmorency to the city, a distance of seven miles, has been a complete success. There is nothing to marvel at in this, when it is considered that other companies transmit power a distance of 150 miles; consequently the great force at Montmorency can be utilized proportionately, and the increase of power is but a matter of time.

The general financial statement of the Company for the year ending 30th June, 1907, shows assets \$6,044,458.88 and liabilities (surplus account) \$3,478,819.72.

The chief officers of the Company are: Geo. H. Thomson, president; C. J. Pigot, secretary; Edward A. Evans, general manager and chief engineer, and J. A. Fxerell, general superintendent.

## SYNDICAT OF QUEBEC.

The Syndicat of Quebec, of which Messrs. Achille and Edouard Cote are the founders, was established in 1886 at the corner of St. Joseph and Crown streets.

Following on the lines of the great departmental stores of the United States and Canada, the Messrs. Cote have endeavoured to provide for Quebec City what the enterprising merchants of New York, Boston, Montreal and other large commercial centres have established with such notable success. That the result has been satisfactory cannot be gainsaid. The splendid premises occupied by the Messrs. Cote are, in point of architecture, the most conspicuous buildings in the chief retail section of Quebec. But the exterior worth of the Syndicat of Quebec only prepares one for the internal arrangements and the mastery exercised by the principals who have spared no pains to make it what it is, the only departmental store in the Ancient Capital.

Considering that the business is in its twenty-first year and that its origin is owing to the commercial enterprise of its founders alone, the strides made within that period of time have been remarkable.

Ever keeping in mind that modern ideas are allied to modern requirements, Messrs. Cote have endeavoured to make their business not only the original departmental store in Quebec, but have ever kept in sight the workings of similar establishments in the great cities of the United States and Canada. Hence we find a completeness in detail, and that harmony which is characteristic of similar establishments both at home and abroad.

All the departments of the Syndicat of Quebec are replete with the latest productions of home and foreign manufacturers, the various storeys of the large building being sectioned off for the display of what comes under the classified departments, namely, hats, millinery, tailoring, house furnishings, dry goods, and the numerous lines carried by retail dealers.

Owing to increase in business, the Messrs. Cote have expended large sums on the improvement of their

premises; indeed a constant improvement and enlargement is the rule.

It is one of the signs of the times that the Syndicat of Quebec was a necessity, and its recognition by the best class of Quebec's shoppers is the best guarantee of its fitness to flourish.

In addition to the head establishment of the Syndicat of Quebec there are branches at Montmagny, and in the St. John suburbs.

The capital of the Company is placed at \$150,000, but if we consider the remarkable vitality of the business during such a short period of time and its growing popularity as the first departmental store in the Ancient Capital, there is every reason to believe that the Messrs. Cote are destined to treble the sum within a few years.

As earnest well wishers for all that concerns the development of Quebec as a city where commerce and trade only need encouragement, the Messrs. Cote have taken the initiative in a very practical way and their past labours are crowned by present results.

## THE BEAUPORT BREWERY COMPANY.

This important Brewing Company was founded in 1895 with Messrs. J. E. Bedard and Francis Parent as founders.

As one travels towards Beauport, the imposing brewery of the Company is a striking object, the water power of the neighborhood being utilized in a very important way in facilitating the Company's work. The area covered by the buildings, etc., represent something like 427,000 feet. The railway facilities add considerably to the Company's progress and working. In its internal arrangements the Beauport Brewing Company is ahead with the times; its machinery is thoroughly up-to-date, including automatic bottle cleaners, the latest and costliest refrigerator and all else that can contribute to making the brewery what it claims to be—thorough in all its appliances and modern in details.

The output of the brewery represents some 25,000 barrels annually, with satisfactory increase.

The Company has established agencies all over the Province, and is meeting with much success in brewing a superior article.

With a capital of \$125,000, the financial condition of the Beauport Brewery Company is one of the reliable manufacturing industries of old Quebec's environs.

The general officers of the company are in their own premises, Ramsay street, Quebec, and its chief executive are Hon. C. F. Dubord, president; Mr. J. E. Bedard, advocate, K. C., vice-president. The latter gentleman has represented Beauport parish with the Ecole St. Edouard, costing some \$26,000; Francis Parent, contractor, Mr. Maillois, retired merchant and member of several companies, and Mr. Lavoie of the Banque Nationale.

## GEORGE TANGUAY.

Mr. George Tanguay was born in Quebec 22 June, 1857, and married in 1884 Miss Corinne Boudreau, daughter of the late Dr. E. Boudreau of Baie St. Paul. He succeeded his father, the late George Tanguay, wholesale flour, grain, fish and general provision merchant, in 1886, which business he still carries on in the same building, the office being at 48 St. Paul street, and the warehouses 33 & 35, 34 & 36 St. Andrew street.

Mr. Tanguay was elected an Alderman for Palace Ward in 1894, Chairman of the Finance Committee the same year, and re-elected in both capacities and acted up to the time of the Hon. Mr. Parent's resignation in 1905, when he was elected Mayor. He has also served two terms as President of the Quebec Board of Trade.

At present Mr. Tanguay is a member of the Quebec Harbor Commission the third time; he represents the county of Lake St. John in the Provincial Government, being elected in 1900, and re-elected in 1904. In addition to these important offices, Mr. Tanguay is a Director of the Quebec Auditorium and a Director of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway.

## JOSEPH PICARD.

Mr. Joseph Picard, grocer, flour and provision merchant, 32 Henderson St., Quebec, was born at St. Pierre, Montmagny, and began business in Quebec in 1866.

Knowing the value of a good country trade, Mr. Picard was not slow in cultivating the same, and it has been the basis of his financial success which is considerable.

The large premises occupied by him, extending from Henderson street to Ramsay street, in the Lower town, and facing the Canadian Pacific Station, is the rendezvous for country traders and buyers, a class to whom Mr. Picard has devoted his best interests. Increased prosperity has enabled Mr. Picard to purchase the property indicated as well as additional territory.

Mr. Picard is a member of the Board of Trade and president of the Quebec Navigation Company, besides being interested in other matters connected with the development of the city.

## THEOPHILE MATTE.

Mr. Theophile Matte, manufacturer of dried clothing, Nos. 129-135 St. Dominique street, Quebec, began business in 1875 as the successor of Mr. L. Paréat. This business originated in 1845, and as a manufactory of dried clothing is quite alone. Its foundation was laid in days when shipping interests controlled the old capital of Canada, and it has continued to survive under the able management of its present head.

Mr. Matte, who is a native of this Province, is a member of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

The large factory of this exceptional business is a part of the real estate owned by its owner, who is one of the well-known business men of Quebec's manufacturing district.

## MR. ERNEST CARON.

The Shoe Machinery Manufacturing and the Shoe Trade.

As a result of a trial of three weeks duration in the Superior Court, Quebec, the verdict resulted in favour of Brunet et al, shoe manufacturers, conducted by Mr. Ernest Caron, managing director of the Canadian Shoe Machinery Co., Limited, of Quebec. This was a legal victory of the first order. The facts of the case are of the greatest interest to Canadians. There exists in Canada a branch of the mighty American trust "The United Machinery Company" of Boston, said company manufacturing shoe machines which are leased to Canadian manufacturers on condition that they buy from the "United Shoe Machinery Co." nails, eyelets—in fact everything required for the manufacturing of shoes, save the leather. It is to be noted that besides other conditions contained in the contract, there is an agreement whereby for twenty years the lessees of these American machines cannot buy any other machine or materials than those supplied by said company. These clauses are absolutely tyrannical, unjust and detrimental to the Canadian industry which also manufactures shoe machinery. As the manufactory of shoes of Mr. Michel Brunet of Quebec bought the machines of the Canadian Shoe Machinery Company, of which Mr. Ernest Caron is the managing director, the purchase being made while Mr. Brunet was engaged by contract with the United Shoe Machinery Co. of Boston, the latter went to law against Messrs. Brunet and others. Of this action referred to above which was tried before a jury with the Hon. Mr. Justice Cimon as presiding judge.

Mr. Ernest Caron in the course of his evidence, upheld the case of the defendants, which was terminated in their favour. This, as will be understood, is the end of the "United Shoe Machinery Co." in Canada. We have every reason to rejoice in this decision, as it redounds to the welfare of Canadian shoe manufacturers, and reflects the highest credit on Mr. Ernest Caron, whose zeal, intelligence and self-sacrifice were freely given in the cause of the Canadian shoe manufacturing industry.

In this connection it has to be stated that Mr. Ernest Caron, as managing director of the Canadian Shoe Machinery Co., Limited, vanquished the American trust power in Canada, and it is a victory of which he is justly proud.

## W. M. DOBELL.

Mr. W. M. Dobell, of Messrs Dobell, Beckett & Company, was born in Quebec, and is one of the representative members of the commercial life of the old city.

Mr. Dobell received his education in England, and spends a part of his time in Europe, but has ever retained the warmest interest in Canadian affairs, and especially the commercial interests of his native city of whose present advancement and expansion he is an earnest advocate.

## MR. E. ERNEST ROSS.

Mr. E. Ernest Ross, President and manager of the Parisian Corset Manufacturing Company, Limited, was born in Quebec in 1864. In October, 1881, he entered the employ of Messrs. P. Garneau, Fils & Co., wholesale merchants, and after being in their employ for close on 18 years, of which 14 was spent as a traveller, resigned his position to take a partnership in the Parisian Corset Manufacturing Co., Ltd. On entering the Company he took charge of the sales department, at same time devoting considerable attention to the road, doing "missionary" work for the famous "Parisian" corset in and over all parts of the Dominion; introducing this famous article from Newfoundland to Victoria, B.C. For the last two years Mr. Ross has devoted most of his time to the factory, giving some his attention.

Mr. Ross, in addition to being a member of the Board of Trade, is vice-president and director of the Royal Paper Box Company and member of various social organizations.

## ELZEAR TURCOTTE.

This exceptionally progressive business man whose extensive premises are situated at the corner of Desjardins and Grant streets, has earned the title of being the most up-to-date retail grocer in the Ancient Capital. Mr. Turcotte began some fifteen years ago in a humble way but has managed, through judicious foresight and the adoption of modern methods, to build up a remarkable trade, and at the same time make his place of business a model one. The spacious premises occupy four buildings with a frontage of 250 feet on the public sidewalk and all the departments are ideal in their order and completeness with a vast floor space. Five delivery vans are now in use to meet the requirements of this flourishing business, employing 26 hands and doing a retail business well over the hundred thousands.

Mr. Turcotte is a member of the Board of Trade and a representative citizen.

## HONORABLE JOHN C. KAINÉ.

This gentleman was born in Quebec in 1854 and received his education here. As a business man Mr. Kaine is not only one of the best known, but one of the most popular.

Beginning in 1879 his business career as a steamboat owner and forwarder, he has been exceptionally successful. He has represented Quebec West in the Local House since 1904, and was appointed Minister in 1905.

Of the many public offices held by Mr. Kaine we enumerate a few: Councillor of the Board of Trade, Member for Quebec West and Minister of the Quebec Legislature. He is President of the Kaine & Bird Transportation Co., Ltd., one of the largest exporters of timber, and whose highway of industry is the great Lakes. He is largely interested in the mill at Bergeron, Saguenay, and has in the well-known firm of Kaine & Bird, who do a large export business, and constitute one of the most progressive firms in Quebec.

## DR. ALEXANDER H. HALL.

Dr. Alexander H. Hall, Quebec's well-known veterinary surgeon and city councillor, was born at Mt. Tranquil, Leeds, Megantic County, P. Q., July 8th, 1871, and graduated from Leeds, Model School with certificate in 1887. At 16 years of age he left for British Columbia and next year took a commercial course and diploma. He then entered McGill faculty of comparative medicine and graduated with honors in March, 1894, when he received his degree of Doctor of Veterinary Science, after which he practiced in Leeds till the death of Dr. Cummings in March, 1896, when he came to Quebec and commenced his profession as successor to the same. Dr. Hall has been examiner in this Province for the faculty of comparative medicine of McGill University, and in January, 1906, was elected president of the Quebec agricultural Society, which is the oldest in the Dominion.

Dr. Hall was elected as Alderman for seat No. 2, St. Louis Ward, 20th president of the Health Committee. Owing to his zeal and initiative in the subject of bovine tuberculosis, was brought before the city council and a by-law passed regarding the same, thus constituting Quebec the first city in Canada to adopt such far-reaching and precautionary measures.

Dr. Hall is a member of the Board of Trade, and despite his numerous engagements, both professional and municipal, always finds time to attend to whatever makes for Quebec's extension and betterment.

## J. T. LACHANCE.

Mr. J. T. Lachance is one of Quebec's leading insurance men and since 1893 has identified himself with all that relates to life insurance. He is the manager for western part of the Province of Quebec, for the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, with up-to-date offices at No. 133 St. Peter street. This management Mr. Lachance assumed in 1900, and he has made it a success. In addition to being a member of the Board of Trade, he is identified with the Knights of Columbus and the Royal Arcanum, besides taking a keen interest in the Ancient Capital and its welfare.

Mr. Lachance was born at Kamouraska, on the 17th day of January, 1855, studied at Levis College, where he graduated in the Commercial Course in the year 1870, being only 15 years of age. He was married, on the 10th of June, 1878, to Miss Marie Zoe Lew Roy, a sister of Rev. Abbie Elias Roy, the celebrated professor of High Mathematics and Philosophy in the Levis College. He has been connected with the wholesale grocery firm of Leclerc & Letellier from 1880, until he became identified with the company he now represents in 1893.

Mr. Lachance now resides in the Bonheur of the city of Quebec which forms part of the municipality of the Parish of Notre Dame de Quebec. He was, last January, elected unanimously Alderman of that municipality. He is taking keen interest in the welfare and promotion of this place.

## ALBERT DUNN.

Mr. Albert Dunn, commission merchant, was born in Quebec, and began business on his own account in 1894 with offices and show rooms on St. Peter street. He is one of the most popular commission merchants in Quebec, and the representative of the following important houses: The Geo. Matthews Co., Ltd., Hull, P.Q.; W.R. Woulam & Sons, Montreal; The Niagara Falls Wine Co., Niagara Falls, Ont.; Imperial Extract Company, Toronto; Hammond Standish & Co., Detroit; Kit Coffee Company of Govan, Scotland, and various other firms.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that Mr. Dunn has many important interests to attend to, and he has the integrity and enthusiasms that make for success and entitle him to the good wishes of his fellow citizens. He is a member of the Board of Trade. Mr. Dunn is open for a few more agencies in the provision and grocery lines.

## VICTOR LEMIEUX.

Mr. Victor Lemieux, partner in the firm of S. Lemieux & Fils, wholesale hardware merchants, whose general offices are at No. 80 St. Peter street, is the successor of his father. The business dates from 1887, and is one of the most important hardware houses in Quebec, and the only one exclusively wholesale.

Mr. Lemieux has been a member of the Board of Trade for the last 20 years, and for seven years a valued member of its Council. He is a director of the Banque Nationale, and one of the sterling business men in a city noted for the integrity of those who control its commercial destiny.

As a native of Quebec, Mr. Lemieux is always glad to see its advancement along lines of what is best for its municipal government and commercial stability.

## JOHN RITCHIE.

Mr. John Ritchie, wholesale boot and shoe manufacturer, 184 St. Helen street, Quebec, is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, but came to Canada in 1858, and ten years later founded the large manufactory, which is the oldest and one of the most flourishing in the Ancient Capital. The output of this large industry is very considerable, some 400 hands being employed, and it is known throughout Canada as one of the most progressive business establishments, the specialties being fine and medium goods.

Mr. Ritchie, during his career in Quebec, has identified himself with its commercial progress, and has been foremost in aiding every good cause for the advancement of trade. The large factory he has founded, the flourishing state of his business, the numerous hands employed and the reputation established for excellence of workmanship, are in themselves the best possible proof of his high standing in commercial and financial circles. As a member of the Board of Trade he is always mindful of what is best in promoting industrial expansion, and advancing the interests of the city as well as of the Dominion.

## C. ROBITAILLE.

This prominent dealer in pianos and organs has his extensive show rooms and premises at Number 320 St. Joseph street, St. Roch, Quebec, and is actively assisted by his three sons, Cyrille, Jr., Josephat, and Adjutor. As an importer and dealer in pianos and organs, Mr. Robitaille may be said to have the field of his own district entirely to himself, his patrons not only being the best families, but clerical gentlemen and others interested in Church music, and what is essential to religious worship. His business dates back some 22 years, during which time he has seen it grow in a very satisfactory way until to-day his fine show rooms are not surpassed in the city of Quebec. Mr. Robitaille married a Miss Elmore Guay and is the proud father of nine children, two of whom, the sons referred to, ably conduct this flourishing business with their father in one of the most important sections of St. Roch. Pianos and organs of the leading makers are always found on the premises of Mr. Robitaille, and a visit will reveal music lovers and those interested in what has been termed a divine art.

## WILLIAM BISSETT.

Mr. William Bissett, 424 St. Paul street, Quebec, now head of the firm of James Bisset & Co., manufacturers agents, founded by his father, the late James Bisset, in 1880, whom he succeeded five years ago, is the representative of the Massey-Harris Company, Ltd., manufacturers of agricultural implements. He also represents the Paterson Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Montreal, the well known manufacturers of paper and builders' supplies.

Mr. Bissett is not only an ardent Quebecer who loves his native city, but is an ardent Canadian as well, having served with the second contingent in South Africa during the Boer War, and is one of the energetic business men of the younger school. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and an active worker in several of the various enterprises which make for the commercial betterment of the Ancient Capital and its people.

## GEORGE ROY.

Mr. George Roy, chief inspector of hides and leather for the Dominion of Canada, was born at Beaumont county of Bellechasse, and educated at the College of St. Michel in that district. He came to Quebec in 1850 and began business as a tanner, and conducted a large tannery up till 1866. In 1867 Mr. Roy was appointed chief inspector of hides and leather.

Mr. Roy married in 1874, Miss Marie Casse Marquis, of Quebec. Mr. Roy is a member of the Board of Trade and president of the Leather Committee of the same body.

As one who is thoroughly familiar with Quebec's commercial life, Mr. Roy is naturally enthusiastic concerning the welfare of its future, and that growing advancement which is beginning to make itself felt in the manufacturing districts of the city.

## LOUIS GAUTHIER.

In Mr. Louis Gauthier we have another of those shining examples of a man who triumphs over difficulties and reaches the level to which he aspires. Beginning as manager for Messrs. March & Company, Mr. Gauthier was impatient of restraint and branched out for himself with splendid results. Today he is located in the large building adjoining Messrs. Amyot, and is doing a brisk business as a manufacturer of fine foot wear, his chief patterns being the large retail houses and jobbers.

In estimating the rapid growth of the business conducted by Mr. Gauthier, it is interesting to note that he employs some 300 hands, a number which indicates the healthy condition of his financial standing and the large number of orders received.

Mr. Gauthier is always a persona grata in social circles, and has a host of friends; he is likewise a member of the Board of Trade. His wife (formerly Miss Fox, of Brockville) is an admirable hostess, and devoted mother of a numerous family.

## DOCTOR ED. MORIN.

Doctor Ed. Morin, wholesale druggist and manufacturer of patent medicines, whose imposing place of business at the foot of Mountain Hill, is so well known to Quebeckers and tourists alike, is one of the most respected and well known residents and commercial men of the Rock City. Born in Quebec in 1854, Doctor Morin began his studies at the Seminary of Quebec, and received his degree in 1878. He opened his present large and important business, as a druggist and manufacturing chemist, in 1881, and was elected a City Councillor in 1886. He has been a member of the Board of Trade since 1887, and a member of the Council of the same body during the last fifteen years; he is also Vice-President of the Quebec branch of the Manufacturers' Association.

All who have had business relations with Dr. Morin have found in him not only the cultured gentleman, but a man who is thoroughly in touch with the best interests of Quebec, as may be evidenced from the fact that his important public offices have been the reward of his own merit, and that confidence which the public place in his integrity and prudence, not only as a leading citizen, but as a man who has the best interests of his native city at heart.

## VICTOR E. BEAUVAIS.

Mr. Victor E. Beauvais, who is the Quebec agent for the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Montreal, with offices at 132 St. Peter street, came to Quebec in 1889, and was well qualified to superintend the affairs of so important a Company, having been twenty-three years in its service in various capacities, so that his present position as Quebec representative is entirely due to personal merit and natural qualifications.

Mr. Beauvais is a member of the Board of Trade and an earnest worker in all that concerns the growth of Quebec as an industrial centre.

## G. EMILE TANGUAY.

Mr. G. Emile Tanguay, architect, No. 29 D'Aiguillon street, Quebec, is recognized as one of the leading architects of the city, with a professional record of twenty-five years to his credit. Born at St. Gervais, in this Province, Mr. Tanguay came to Quebec many years ago, and has been very successful, as can be judged by the important work entrusted to him. Of the many important buildings, civil, religious and commercial, of which his talent has been the creator, we name the following:—

The City Hall, Quebec, the Hotel Dieu, Quebec, the Garneau Block, Quebec, the St. Roch branch of the Quebec Bank, the Cathedral of Three Rivers, the Cathedral and Bishops Palace, Alexandria, Ont., and many others.

Mr. Tanguay is a member of the Board of Trade, the Hunt Club, Knights of Columbus, and Director of the Quebec Technical School.

## \* DESIRE E. DROLET.

Mr. Desire E. Drolet, wholesale flour, grain and provision merchant, a Quebecker, having been born and educated in the city. In 1872 he entered the employ of P. G. Bessiere, and after a year's service found himself manager of the firm, which was then doing a business of \$200,000 annually. After being 12 years with this concern, Mr. Drolet branched out for himself, and in 1891 started in what was considered an unlucky spot, but he managed to work up his business, and the unlucky spot became a charming one for after a few years of energy, Mr. Drolet made it the best spot in town for his own line of trade. Mr. Drolet not only does a large trade, but occupies a high position among his confreres. As he is trading alone he conducts his business according to his own ways and modern ideas, and has accumulated a handsome fortune, which enables him to compete with any firm as he buys for cash in large enough quantities to quote and ship goods to any part of the Province. He is presently assisted in his business by one of his sons who is to be the successor of his father. Mr. Drolet purchased his present large premises in 1894, when real estate was purchasable at a low figure.

Mr. Drolet was formerly a director of the Board of Trade, is now a member of the Board, and a warden of St. John the Baptist Church.

## JOSEPH B. PICARD.

Mr. Joseph B. Picard, the prominent lumber merchant of Quebec, whose office is 93 Laliberte street, is the successor of the business founded in 1844 by one of his relations, and became head of the business in 1895. The important business conducted by him is one of the largest of Quebec's many lumbering industries and embraces five yards and a wharf.

Mr. Picard is a member of the Board of Trade, the St. Louis Club, the Hunt Club, Union Commerciale, Institut Canadien, Knights of Columbus, and other organizations.

## EMOND &amp; COTE.

Mr. Pierre Cote, the controlling power of this important firm, whose offices are at No. 22 St. Peter street, and whose large premises extend to Finlay Market, where the warehouse is located, was born at Point Levis, the son of a well-to-do farmer, and is practically a self-made man. He began business with Mr. Emond in 1890 as a wholesale provision merchant, and today is the sole member and owner of the business, which continues to be carried on under the name of Emond & Cote. This firm is reputed to be the largest of the kind in Quebec, of a strictly produce class. Mr. Emond, the senior partner, died some two years ago, since which time Mr. Cote has conducted the business alone, with the aid of a large staff of employees. Mr. Cote is a member of the Board of Trade and one of the wardens of St. Roch's Church.

## J. B. E. LETELLIER.

Mr. J. B. E. Letellier, wholesale grocer and wine merchant, whose large premises, warehouses, etc., are situated at No. 92 Dalhousie street, Quebec, was born at River Ouelle in 1828, and was educated at Levis College and Thoms Commercial Academy. He began business in 1880, as a wholesale and retail merchant, continuing until 1891, when he began as a wholesale merchant exclusively. The new premises occupied by Mr. Letellier are up-to-date in all their particulars, being spacious and elaborate in their interior fittings, with electric elevator and the latest improvements.

On his father's side, Mr. Letellier is the nephew of the late Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, the Honorable Luc Letellier de St. Just, and on his mother's side the nephew of the Hon. Mr. Chapais, a former Cabinet Minister in Ottawa.

The business of this large and important house extends over all parts of the Province, even to the Labrador coast, and keeps five travellers busy covering such a large area.

Mr. Letellier has been in the city council for four years, and chairman of the road committee during the four years from 1890 to 1894. He devotes all his time to his many business interests, but is, nevertheless, heart and soul in all that concerns the welfare of the city.

## JEAN B. ROUSSEAU.

Mr. Jean B. Rousseau, whose place of business is at No. 238 St. Joseph street, began business in 1881 as a retail tea, coffee, spice and crockery dealer, and has a large and flourishing establishment at the address named. He is a member of the council of the Board of Trade, the Union St. Joseph and other Associations connected with the district of St. Roch, where his business is located.

Mr. Rousseau is proud to think of Quebec's progress, and is a notable growth during past years. Being an old resident of one of its busiest suburbs, he is in a position to judge of the material advancement of his own section of the community of which he is an active member.

## OSCAR N. GAGNON.

Mr. Oscar N. Gagnon, manager Eastern Quebec Branch Canada Life Assurance Company, was born in Quebec 6th February, 1866, and has had a thorough drilling in all that pertains to insurance matters. He commenced his career in 1875 with the Stadacona Fire & Life Insurance Company of Quebec and was in that office until its liquidation.

In 1887 Mr. Gagnon was employed in the office of Hovey & Fenno of Boston, one of the largest insurance offices in that city.

In 1891 he accepted the position of Inspector of Canada Life Assurance Company for the Province of Quebec, and in 1904 was appointed manager of the Eastern Quebec branch of the same Company, which position he now holds.

Mr. Gagnon is well known in sporting and business circles, being a member of the Club Chasse, a Courre, Quebec Gun Club, the Board of Trade, the Chambre de Commerce of Montreal, the Geographical Society of Quebec, and the Quebec Curling Club.

## L. S. ODELL.

Mr. L. S. Odell, vice-president of the Fisk Company, Limited, whose large warehouse is at No. 580 St. Vaher street, began his business career 31 years ago.

The present Company goes back to 1870, when it was known as Whitehead & Fisk and afterwards as H. J. Fisk & Co., of which he was a member, the Company being now known as Fisk, Limited. This Company was incorporated for \$200,000 with a paid up capital of about \$150,000. The head office is in Montreal, with branches in Quebec and Toronto. The leather and cement works of the Company are at Lachine, and are very extensive, the output being about 1,000 dozen kid stock per week, and 150 dozen patent leather. The cement factory has an output of about 100 barrels of rubber cement per month for shoe purposes. The Fisk Company Limited, import quite extensively from England and France in the way of elastic and webs, etc.

Mr. Odell is a member of the Board of Trade, and has a host of friends in the Ancient Capital.

## P. E. FUGERE.

Mr. P. E. Fugere, of the Quebec Clothing and Manufacturing Company, Dorchester street, Quebec, was born in Roussillon, but came to Quebec in early manhood, and some ten years ago established with his brother, what is now known as the largest ready-made clothing factory in Quebec. This business has been remarkable in its quick growth, and to-day employs some hundred hands. Not only is it the great entrepot for Quebec district, but the ground covered by its representatives extends to New Brunswick and beyond. Mr. Fugere is a member of the Board of Trade, whose commercial activity has fostered the only factory in Quebec of the class named. The large factory of the Quebec Clothing Manufacturing Company is one of the chief structures in the St. Roch district, and a boon to its industrial life.

## O. CHALIFOUR.

Mr. O. Chalifour, whose large saw and planing mills, lumber yards and factory are situated on Prince Edward street and extending to his wharf on the St. Charles River, was born and educated in Quebec. He began his business career in the St. Roch district as a manufacturer of lasts and shoe pegs, with an engine of 8 horse power, built by himself, as well as many of his other machines, and with a small capital of some hundred dollars. Owing to his energy, his works are now quite extensive, and two engines of 100 horse power and fifty horse power respectively, are required to operate the machinery. The factory, which measures 600x100 feet is an imposing structure, and was erected in 1872, at which date Mr. Chalifour ceased business as a contractor, and began his present career. He is still a large manufacturer of shoe pegs and has many large Ontario buyers, especially in Toronto.

He is a member of the Board of Trade and the Canadian Manufacturers Association, also a zealous upholder of whatever can increase the development of his native city.

## ARTHUR LAURENT.

Mr. Laurent was born and educated in Montreal, but has been a resident of Quebec since 1874. Mr. Laurent began his business career as a dealer in building materials, but last year formed a partnership with Mr. Karl R. Schuster, Engineer, under the name of the Canadian Fireproofing Co., operating under Faber Patents, and have erected a machine office at 100 Fleury St., Quebec. Mr. Schuster was born and educated in Germany. In 1904, passed examination as German Naval Captain, as the best one of that year in Hamburg, in consequence of which he received the Filby premium of Hamburg. In 1906 was sent to the United States by the owner of the Patent, Mr. Richard Faber, and from New York to Toronto, when he was asked to come to Quebec by Mr. Laurent to explain the system of fireproof flooring. This was found so practical that at the suggestion of Mr. Tangany, one of the leading architects of Quebec, Mr. Frank Carrel, proprietor of "The Daily Telegraph," gave the contract for all the floors and roof of his new building. The Company formed by Mr. Laurent, with Mr. Schuster, has acquired under royalty to manufacture and exploit the Faber patents for a period of 18 years.

This system has grown into great popularity in Europe, being used in the new palace of the German Emperor at Posen and most of the schools, hospitals and prominent buildings in Germany, France, Russia, Denmark, and Scandinavia. It is also being extensively adopted in England and in the United States.

Mr. Laurent is a member of the Board of Trade, and is interested in every good movement for Quebec's financial and architectural advancement.

## NAPOLEON DROUIN.

Mr. Napoleon Drouin began his business career as retail grocer with his father, the late Mr. Olivier Drouin, who died in 1888, and then formed a partnership with his brothers, Messrs Edmond and Alexis Drouin, under the name of Drouin Freres & Cie, wholesale grocers. In 1899 he founded the manufactory of tobacco, known as the Rock City Tobacco Company, with Mr. Joseph Picard as manager and partner. This manufactory is to-day the largest one of the kind in Canada devoted to the manufacture of Canadian tobacco. He is also the proprietor of the manufactory known as the Rock City Cigar Co., which premises are at Levis, with J. A. Blais, as manager and partner. Mr. Drouin has been a Councillor of the Board of Trade for the past eight years, and a Councillor of St. Roch Ward for twelve years.

As one of the foremost business men of Quebec Mr. Drouin is energetic in fostering whatever relates to its advancement and commercial prosperity, and, as will be seen from the foregoing, he is doing his share to make it a practical reality.

## J. M. TARDIVEL.

Mr. J. M. Tardivel, Junior, artistic painter and decorator, No. 34 Desjardins Street, Quebec, succeeded his father some four years ago, the former having retired from business after being forty-six years a successful business man in the city.

Mr. Tardivel was born in Quebec and educated here. The business handed down to him has been conducted on a conservative basis and the present owner takes pleasure in thinking he has not swerved from the sound business principles inculcated by his father.

As a member of the Board of Trade, Mr. Tardivel is solicitous for its welfare and the promotion of all that increases trade or furthers the advancement of the city. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and other social organizations.

## MR. J. F. LEMIEUX.

Mr. J. F. Lemieux, representing Messrs. Greenfields, Limited, of Montreal, ranks as one of the enterprising business men of the city. Mr. Lemieux was born in Megantic County, and was married in Sept., 1862, to Miss Blouin of Quebec city. The large and commodious premises occupied by him, with a well-stocked assortment of samples, shows the energetic character of the man Messrs. Greenfields have chosen as their representative in the old Capital of Canada. Being thoroughly familiar with his ground, Mr. Lemieux leaves nothing undone to further the interests of his principals.

His business premises are situated at No. 68 St. Joseph Street, in a section of the city where the representatives of large wholesale houses are in evidence. Mr. Lemieux is likewise interested in three large concerns outside of Quebec, namely at Levis, Chicoutimi and Etchemin.

## A. WILFRID BEDARD.

Mr. A. Wilfrid Bedard, wholesaler and retail boot and shoe manufacturer, whose commodious premises are situated at Numbers 105-09 St. Joseph Street, is one of the prominent men in a line for which the City of Quebec has long held a sterling name, especially in the St. Roch District where some of the largest concerns are located. He began business some nine years ago, and considering that he is only 32 years of age, has built up a sound trade. Being a native of Quebec, he is justly proud of everything pertaining to the welfare of his native Province, and is delighted with the new era of prosperity which is dawning for it. Mr. Bedard married Miss Z. Gosselin. He is doing an excellent business which is carried on along strictly commercial lines, and is destined to grow with the growth of the city and the expansion of the Province generally.

In the manufacture of specially fine boots and shoes, Mr. Bedard has achieved a distinct success, something that has tended to the growth of his present prosperous affairs.

## J. J. MACRAE.

Mr. J. J. MacRae, who is the Quebec manager for Messrs. B. G. Dun & Co., mercantile agency, came to Quebec in 1902. Mr. MacRae is a level-headed Scotchman from Nova Scotia, and prior to taking charge of the Quebec office represented this leading Mercantile Company in St. John, N. B., Ottawa and Montreal, being promoted assistant manager at Quebec and finally manager in June, 1904.

Mr. MacRae is in a position to appreciate the commercial development of Quebec, and has noted a continuous progression since he assumed the reins of office. He has twenty-three counties under the jurisdiction of the Quebec office, and reports the present year the best during his management. Mr. MacRae's intimate knowledge of things financial and commercial serves him admirably in his capacity as a member of the Board of Trade.

## HORACE D'ARTOIS.

As agent of the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada, whose spacious premises are at No. 494 St. Valer street, is one of the younger members of Quebec's commercial life. He was born in West Farnham and has travelled a good deal, having acted as agent of the Duplessis Independent Shoe Machinery Company in the United States and Europe.

Mr. D'Artois has a thorough knowledge of practical business life, and was manager of the Bank Ville Marie at Chambly Basin at the time of its failure. As agent of the United Shoe Machinery Co. of Canada, which he has represented for four years, he claims his firm is doing the largest business in the line in the city of Quebec, having some 1,500 to 2,000 machines in operation.

Mr. D'Artois is a member of the Quebec Board of Trade, and a social favourite.

## T. P. BOURGEOIS.

Mr. T. P. Bourgeois, superintendent of the Quebec office of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, was born in Memramcook, New Brunswick, and educated at St. Joseph University, and completed his commercial studies at the Whiston Business College, Halifax.

Mr. Bourgeois' first appointment was with the Ingersoll Sargent Drill Company of New York, whom he represented at the Chicago World's Fair, and Chicago Drainage Canal, and in South America, especially in Chili. Indeed, Mr. Bourgeois is quite a traveller, having gone through South America in the interests of the said company.

Mr. Bourgeois has been eleven years with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, five of which were spent in Montreal, then in St. Johns, St. Hyacinthe and the Eastern Townships. He has been two and a half years in the Quebec district. The business of the Company in this district in ordinary and industrial amounts to \$1,000,000 annually, and has increased very perceptibly since Mr. Bourgeois assumed the office of superintendent.

Mr. Bourgeois is a member of the Board of Trade and is on the Board of the Life Underwriters Association of Canada in Quebec.

## CHARLES G. ROLLITT.

Mr. Charles G. Rollitt, 43 St. John Street, Quebec, whose portrait appears in this publication, is conducting one of the largest real estate and brokerage business concerns in Quebec and is meeting with deserved success. His large offices are centrally situated in the best part of the upper town and in a district where his patrons most do congregate.

## THEODORE LECLERC.

Mr. Theodore Leclerc is one of the best known insurance men in Quebec, his office being at No. 240 St. Joseph street.

Mr. Leclerc was born in Portneuf county and educated in Quebec, of which he has been a resident for thirty years. He is extremely popular in the St. Roch district, where he received his first training in the general insurance field. Mr. Leclerc represents the following important companies:—The Quebec Fire; the Confederation Life; Canada Accident; Dominion Plate Glass. He anticipates being appointed district agent for the Law Accident and Guarantee Company of England, one of the strongest companies on either side of the Atlantic. In social circles he is always an active member of various societies like the Artisans, Canadian Foresters, Alliance Nationale, Union St. Joseph of St. Roch and other organizations.

Mr. Leclerc married in 1903 Miss Alberta Brisbois of Ottawa, by whom he has a delightful young family.

As a commercial man whose business extends all over the city, Mr. Leclerc is a valued member of the Board of Trade and his opinion is always of weight.

## ARTHUR E. SCOTT.

Mr. Arthur E. Scott, whose general offices are at No. 85 St. Peter St., is one of the best known and leading insurance men in Quebec. The following are some of the chief companies represented by Mr. Scott: The North British & Mercantile, (which has paid over \$150,000,000 of claims, the last heavy loss being \$3,000,000, in San Francisco, when the Company subscribed \$5,000 to uninsured sufferers); the Aetna of Hartford and the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, each paying \$2,500,000 in said conflagration; The London Guarantee & Accident Co., of London, Eng.; The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co.; and is also the representative of the Intercolonial Coal Mining Co.

Mr. Scott was born and educated in Quebec, has always been connected with sports, and played on the Quebec Hockey Club's first team for several years. He is one of the oldest active members of the Quebec Snow Shoe Club, of which he is an ex-president; is an active member of the Quebec Yacht Club, of which he was honorary secretary; was secretary of the Sailing Committee of the Yacht Club, for a period of over ten years, and has been a prize-winner in many contests, notable among his achievements being the winner of the championship for fast skating in Montreal in 1882.

As the successor of the late Mr. John Laird, in the management of the North British & Mercantile Insurance Company, Mr. Scott has been found the right man in the right place, and an astute insurance manager.

## S. H. HILL.

Mr. S. H. Hill, of the Hill Manufacturing Company, 60 to 66 St. Valer street, Quebec, and one of the members of the firm, is well known in business circles. The Hill Manufacturing Company is the only firm in Quebec manufacturing trunks and their specialties are commercial travellers' sample trunks for shoes, dry goods, glass, hardware, etc., while their regular lines of trunks, bags, and suitcases are carried by the leading jobbers, and may be found in all the towns of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. For the convenience of their numerous customers they issue a particularly attractive catalogue containing over one hundred pages of half tone illustrations, in which is shown every style of trunk and bag which can add to the pleasure and convenience of the traveller.

The firm makes all its own trunk bases, trays, and elm slats, and also turns out enormous quantities of packing cases and boxes for all purposes; and these are delivered either in shooks or nailed up, and may be printed in one or more colors at a small additional cost.

Mr. Hill is closely identified with athletics, being on the executive of the Canadian Canoe Association and the Quebec Snowshoe Club. He is also vice-president of the 8th Regt. Rifle Association and Secretary of the Quebec Miniature Rifle Club.

## APOLLINAIRE PLAMONDON.

Mr. Apollinaire Plamondon, whose office is at Nos. 126-128 St. Valer St., is one of the prominent real estate men in Quebec. Born at St. Raymond County Portneuf, he came to Quebec twenty years ago, and for the legal department of the city hall. Retiring from this position, Mr. Plamondon, with an accurate knowledge of Quebec's rapid development, began speculating in real estate with considerable success, and is to-day the owner of considerable property. Mr. Plamondon is an authority on real estate in Quebec, and its environs, and is pleased to see the betterment in land values and building operations.

As a member of the Board of Trade he is in a position to advance valuable advice concerning the real estate market and its relation to trade and commerce. He is a member of the Artisans Society and other organizations, and at all times a practical worker in the interests of his home city.

## T. C. HERBERT.

Mr. T. C. Herbert, manager for Messrs. Charlton & Company, comes from the intellectual State of Massachusetts, but is now identified with Quebec as one of its progressive citizens. One has only to visit the large premises at 119-121 St. Joseph St. to see what progressive ideas mean in connection with the expansion of a city, and that utilitarian spirit which is the dominant factor in business success. This establishment of Messrs. Charlton & Co. has filled a long felt want in the city of Quebec, as can be judged by the throngs who visit it from day to day. The affability and courtesy of its present manager, who has brought with him the tact for which American business men are noted, has done much in building up the sound commercial basis of what is perhaps the most unique establishment in the Ancient Capital. In all this Mr. Herbert has received the sympathetic encouragement of his better half who was Miss Nellie L. Sears, of Fall River, Mass. As stated, this establishment of Messrs. Charlton & Co. was a necessity, and it is more than evident it has come to stay and flourish.

## ADJUTOR DUSSAULT.

Mr. Adjutor Dussault was born in the St. John district of Quebec, and is presently engaged in carrying on the business established by his father, Mr. F. X. Dussault, as wholesale tobacco and snuff manufacturer. The factory is situated at number 947 St. Valer Street, St. Sauveur. Although the business is young, it is making steady growth, some fifty hands being now employed, and the future is promising. Mr. Dussault is a councillor of the Board of Trade and a member of various local organizations. Mr. Dussault married a Miss Byrne of Charlevoix, and he himself is a landed proprietor of the same district.

## JOSEPH COTE.

Mr. Joseph Cote, the wholesale tobaccoist, importer of Havana cigars, pipes and tobacconists' sundries, was born at Trois Pistoles in this Province and began business in 1889.

One of the specialties of Mr. Cote's large business is leaf tobacco, and in all that concerns the same and pipes he is an expert. Another branch of his business is confectionery and biscuits, which is a growing one.

Mr. Cote is the owner of his own building, which is one of the most substantial on St. Paul street, and to which he has made considerable additions and improvements. This structure is 68 feet in depth by 58 front with annex of 36x24 ft., three storeys, with another annex 24 feet square and having altogether a superficies of 15,000 feet.

Another branch of his business in the retail line is the El Sergeant Cigar Store, St. Joseph street, St. Roch.

Mr. Cote is a member of the Board of Trade and also of the Knights of Columbus.

## J. MERCIER, JUNIOR.

Mr. J. Mercier, Junior, was born in Quebec, in 1875, and began business some fifteen years ago, under the name and style of "La Compagnie d'Imprimerie Commerciale," as a job printer and book-binder, and to-day has one of the largest as well as most unique establishments in Quebec. In 1904 a very serious fire destroyed the premises of Mr. Mercier, at the foot of Mountain Hill, which necessitated his removal to the present premises on Sault au Matelot street, where his numerous patrons continue to send their orders. The printing, die sinking, embossing and book-binding business so successfully conducted by Mr. Mercier, is well known to the residents of Quebec.

Mr. Mercier is vice-president of La Cie Mercier, of Levis, P. Q., bookbinders, stationers, and printers, also a Councillor of the municipality of Notre Dame de Quebec, a member of the Board of Trade, a Knight of Columbus, and the owner of considerable real estate. As one whose interests are centered in Quebec, he is enthusiastic concerning all that relates to its welfare and progress, and zealous as a worker in promoting what can increase its advancement.

## G. R. GRENIER.

Mr. G. R. Grenier, 106 Bridge street, Quebec, claims the city as his birth-place, and is one of the oldest commercial auctioneers of the District of Quebec. Beginning in 1882, Mr. Grenier has established a well-known mart and one that has been a most successful venture on the part of its owner, who is up-to-date in his line and has made his place of business a popular resort for all traders of the districts.

Mr. Grenier has also been a member of the Quebec Board of Trade for many years, and owns good real estate in the vicinity of his old place of business.

## HUBERT MOISAN.

Mr. Hubert Moisan, whose principal office is at numbers 297-299 St. Joseph street, Quebec, with a branch at No. 868 St. Valer street, St. Sauveur, is probably the leading carriage maker and undertaker of the whole of that section of Quebec. He is also director and proprietor of the Funeral Association of Quebec, an organization on which has been the means of doing incalculable good, and in the densely populated district where Mr. Moisan is located, has been productive of much saving to those in the humbler walks of life. It is to the energy and ability of such men as Mr. Moisan that a community is built up of sterling business men.

Mr. Moisan was born at Lorette near Quebec, and has seven sons and one daughter. As a carriage builder, Mr. Moisan has also achieved considerable success, and many of his turnouts have been justly admired. For this branch of business, Quebec has long held a distinct name. It is evident Mr. Moisan has made a success, as he knows the needs of his clientele, and what tends to good workmanship in all its details.

## IGN. BILODEAU.

Mr. Ign. Bilodeau, No. 82 Richelieu street, Quebec, is known as one of its chief contractors and builders. Born Dec. 30th, 1849, in Quebec, he began business many years ago, and has been entrusted with important contracts.

In 1869 he was at work on the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, and in 1864 in Cincinnati. In 1867 he built the bridge at Little Rock, Arkansas, and later on received the contract for the stone work of the Quebec City Hall as well as being awarded the contract for paving the Cote d'Abraham and other streets in the Ancient Capital, and is proud of the fact that he was the first man to introduce artificial stone building in Quebec, the Church of St. Antoine de Bienville being a monument to his initiative in this field of labour.

Mr. Bilodeau is a member of the Board of Trade and a real estate owner.

## HONORE BLOUIN.

Mr. Honore Blouin, wholesale grocer, was born in Quebec and began business in 1892 in humble premises opposite his present substantial premises, No. 153 St. Paul street, which he has purchased, and is now known as a leading wholesale merchant.

Though still in the prime of life, Mr. Blouin, through his own energy and determination, has succeeded in building up a flourishing trade, and is regarded as one who has made his mark.

Mr. Blouin is a member of the Board of Trade, a large shareholder in the Gaspe, S. S. Company, and the owner of considerable real estate in the upper town.

It is in the commercial ability of such men as Mr. Blouin that Quebec can look for its enlargement as a commercial and trading centre, and he is always ready to devote his best endeavors to its prosperity.



## MR. B. LEONARD.

Mr. B. Leonard, who is at the head of the large stained glass works and interior decorating establishment, with works at St. Stanislas street and office and show rooms, 51 St. John street, is one of Quebec's most popular and best known citizens as well as one of the largest real estate owners in the St. Louis ward.

The thriving business, founded by Mr. Leonard, has grown apace, and to-day embraces all the departments of the modern artistic world, in supplying what is needful for interior decorations, memorial windows and high-class workmanship. Since the establishment of the business in 1860 it has prospered in a steady way, and at present furnishes employment for some 150 hands.

As evidence of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens, we mention his election as No. 1 Alderman for St. Louis ward, which he represented in the council for a number of years. His present important interests are identified with life insurance and mining matters, he being president of the Industrial Life Insurance Company, vice-president of the Chebregamoo Mining Company, capital \$6,000,000, and vice-president of the Great Northern Gold Fields.

## JOHN, K. LEONARD.

Mr. John K. Leonard, who, with his father and brother, are at the head of the large business of B. Leonard, St. John and Stanislas Sts., has been connected with the house for the past twenty years, and attends to the financial part of the business. Mr. Leonard always reserves a part of his busy year for a journey across the line to attend the Convention of House Decorators, and always brings back the latest ideas formulated regarding the house beautiful, and what contributes to artistic taste in decorative designs as submitted by competent judges.

Mr. Leonard, when he can afford leisure from his many duties, takes an interest in sporting life. He is a director of the Quebec Yacht Club, a steward of the Turf Club, Honorary Secretary of the Hunt Club, and a member of the Canadian Hunt Association.

## MR. WILLIAM H. LEONARD.

Mr. William H. Leonard, who is associated with his father, Mr. B. Leonard, in the large and important business conducted by them, looks after the practical part of the manifold duties connected with the different branches of their house. He is a skilled artist and has studied in New York and Europe. His admirable training in the various branches of decorative art, served him admirably in carrying out and supervising the important contracts received, particularly in the interior decorating department, where his exceptional knowledge of the fine arts is best exercised.

Mr. Leonard is popular in social circles and a genial friend. He holds a commission in No. 10 Company Canadian Army Service Corps, is a member of the Board of Trade, a very active member of the Hunt Club, the Quebec Snow Shoe Club and other organizations.

## LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. WURTELE.

Ernest Frederick Wurtele was born at River David, County of Yamaska, on the 25th of February, 1860, at the Manor House. His father was the late Hon. Mr. Justice Wurtele of Montreal, his mother being the daughter of the late Dr. Wollred Nelson, of St. Denis, well known in connection with the troubles of 1837 and 1838.

He was educated at the Galt Collegiate Institute, the Seminary of St. Hyacinthe, and at the Royal Military College of Canada, graduating from the latter institution in 1882.

He then joined the staff of the well known contractor, Mr. H. J. Boemer, with whom he is still identified. He was employed in connection with the building of the following railways—The Quebec and Lake St. John, Toronto and Ottawa, Ontario and Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix, now known as the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company.

He has been connected with the active militia since graduating from the Royal Military College, and served with the 8th Royal Rifles for a period of ten years, five of which as Captain and Adjutant. On the organization of the 18th "Saguenay" Regiment, in 1900, he was gazetted Senior Major, and in 1903 took over the command, which he resigned in 1907.

Upon the death of his father, in 1904, he succeeded to the Seigneuries of River David and Bourg Marie de l'Est in the County of Yamaska.

He resigned from the railway service in 1902, and established himself as a chartered accountant, liquidator and estate agent, having his office in the Morin Block, 131 Mountain Hill.

## P. E. EMILE BELANGER.

Mr. P. E. Emile Belanger, notary public, was born in the city of Quebec, May 9th, 1864. He was educated at the Christian Brothers' Commercial School, and afterwards made and completed his classical and scientific course at the Seminary of Quebec and Laval University. After his course of law at Laval University and graduation from same, he was admitted to the study of the Notarial profession, and received his degree May 22nd, 1886, when he entered into partnership with Cyprien Labreque, Esq., N. P., with whom he served his clerkship from May 22nd, 1883, the firm being known as Labreque & Belanger. The firm admitted Mr. Adolphe Labreque, Aug. 1st, 1904, being now known as Labreque, Belanger & Labreque. This is one of the leading notarial offices in Quebec.

Mr. Belanger was married the 26th September, 1888, to Miss Mary Flood, of Quebec.

Mr. Belanger has had considerable experience in the notarial profession and commercial law. He has been and now is executor and administrator of important estates and successions, some of which are largely interested in commercial life, wholesale and retail.

Mr. Belanger has been a member of the Board of Trade since the 20th January, 1903, and is one of the best known professional men in the city of Quebec.

## LT. COLONEL B. A. SCOTT.

Lt.-Colonel B. A. Scott was born in Quebec in 1859 and educated here. In addition to his large commercial interests, Colonel Scott has long identified himself with military matters, having organized the 18th Saguenay Regiment of which he was 1st Commanding officer, and is now commanding the 10th Infantry Brigade.

The large timber interests controlled by Colonel Scott in the Lake St. John district have made him prominent in commercial circles, the Oyamel Company, of which he is vice-president and general manager, has its headquarters in Quebec, the scene of operations being in the Lake St. John district, with shipping ports at Quebec and Chicoutimi. The Company also owns extensive water powers on the Grand Discharge.

Colonel Scott is always a social favorite, both at home and abroad, has been Mayor of Roberval for 14 years, and has recently been elected the first president of the newly organized Chamber of Commerce for the Saguenay region, and is a member of the Quebec Board of Trade, the Quebec Garrison Club, the New York Yacht and New York City Clubs.

## J. AIME DERY.

Mr. J. Aime Dery, No. 75 Sault au Matelot street, Quebec, was born and educated in the city.

In 1904 he founded what is known as the St. Lawrence Paper Bag Company, latterly conducting it alone. This business has increased in a very rapid way, so much so that where one shop and upper flats sufficed there is now added to the same the two adjoining premises, making three spacious warehouses, the whole being the property of Mr. Dery.

The St. Lawrence Paper Bag Company is the only one of the kind in the City of Quebec, the field covered being Quebec and Montreal, but in the near future it is the intention of the proprietor to extend his business in the western section of Canada. With this object, additional machinery has been installed for the manufacturing of all kinds of paper bags, to meet increasing patronage.

Although young in years, Mr. Dery has been remarkably successful in his business career, and is one of the youngest members of the Board of Trade. He is also a member of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

## P. B. McHUGH.

Mr. P. B. McHugh, whose office is at No. 98 St. Peter St., Quebec, was born in Lindsay, Ontario, and has been a resident of Quebec for the last seven years. His business is that of millers' representative, and in this capacity is representing large mills in Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta. He deals in flour, mill feed and grain, and does an extensive business. Mr. McHugh belongs to what might be termed the enterprising section of the younger members of Quebec's commercial life, and is active in all that relates to the city's progress.

## MR. ALFRED LECLERC.

Mr. Alfred Leclerc, the well-known chemist and druggist, whose large pharmacy is situated at No. 243 St. Joseph street, St. Roch, was born in Quebec, and educated at the Quebec Seminary and Laval University. He started business in 1868, and is consequently one of the doyens of his profession in Quebec city.

In his own particular district, Mr. Leclerc has certainly acquired the reputation of having the largest retail trade, as he has not ventured into the wholesale domain. His stock is always large and fresh, and he has the faculty of knowing how to please and retain his patrons. He is the owner of considerable real estate and a popular member of the commercial life of St. Roch, which is saying only what is fair.

Mr. Leclerc married Miss Emelie Germain, daughter of Mr. Norbert Germain, one of the leading leather manufacturers of the district.

As a member of the Board of Trade, Mr. Leclerc is active in assisting to his utmost in all that can benefit trade and commerce in the old Capital.

## JAMES J. MURPHY.

Mr. James J. Murphy, 88 St. Peter street, Quebec, wholesale lumber, timber, railway ties, fire bricks, cement, clay and drain pipes, was born at Sillery, 1st March, 1870, and educated at Levis College and Thom's Academy, Quebec. He began his business career in the office of Messrs Dobell, Beckett & Company, afterwards branching out for himself in 1901. To-day Mr. Murphy has large dealings with English, American and local markets in the lumber industry, and especially in connection with supplying railway contractors with ties and timber. He is now engaged in supplying such well known contractors as Messrs O'Brien & Mullarkey for Messrs Mackenzie & Mann's extension of the Canadian Northern Ry. over Garneau Junction to Quebec, also all the timber for the Delaware & Hudson R.R. from Pierreville to the Quebec river.

Mr. Murphy is a member of the Board of Trade, the Quebec Garrison Club and the Engineers' Club of Montreal, besides being a social favorite with a large class of Quebec society.

## CHARLES FLAMAND.

Mr. Charles Flamand, who is located at No. 18 St. Peter street, was born in St. Giles, Lotbiniere County, and began business 31 years ago. His early career, in a commercial sense, el some ten years, but owing to business depression he removed to the city, where he has been very successful.

As a caterer to the mercantile community of the Rock City, Mr. Flamand is in touch with all that relates to its business welfare, and his popularity was vouchsafed for in his election as president of the Licensed Victuallers' Association. He is also a member of the Board of Trade, and all that relates to the Province of Quebec in whatever relates to its advancement and progress.

## WILLIAM SIMONS.

Mr. William Simons, Port Warden, of the city of Quebec, was born in Quebec, the 4th March, 1827, and is now in his 80th year.

It was in the old days of the sailing vessels that Mr. Simons began his career as an apprentice to ship building, and knows everything connected with those old wooden walls of which our mercantile marine has a valued history. It was in the latter-ship-building yards of Mr. J. Munn that Mr. Simons acquired his valuable knowledge of shipping, and its power as a commercial asset.

The length of years granted Mr. Simons has in no way impaired his vigor, as he continues to be active in season and out of season. He is head surveyor of the Bureau Veritas for the Province of Quebec, civil engineer for Quebec Harbour, from 1869 to 1868; Surveyor of the British Corporation German Lloyds, sub-agent Norwegian Underwriting Club, a member of the Board of Trade, and one of the principal directors of the Quebec Steamship Company. He was appointed Deputy Port Warden in 1872 and Warden in 1890.

As a type of one of the grand old men of Quebec's mercantile and marine life, as well as a notable citizen, Mr. Simons has few if any peers.

## J. T. LeVALLEE.

Of the many historical structures in the city of Quebec, the Neptune Inn, of which Mr. LeVallee is the owner, can claim a special reference. It stands on historic ground, the figure of Father Neptune on the facade being taken from a ship called "Neptune," that went ashore on the Island of Anticosti. The wreckers brought the figure to Quebec, and placed it where it stands to-day. The figure contains important records, and was solemnly unveiled in the presence of Quebec's leading men. The foundations of this old Inn are 30 feet in depth and the ancient vaults are always objects of curiosity to travellers. The immortal Nelson often visited here.

Mr. LeVallee was born in Quebec, and began business in 1863, and is the oldest caterer in the city. He was caterer to the city for 25 years, and to the Parliament 14 years. He has been proprietor of the Chien d'Or for 16 years and owner of the old St. James Club on the Beaufort Road, a famous hostelry for politicians.

Mr. LeVallee is an ex-member of the Board of Trade.

## ROGER LARUE.

Mr. Roger Larue, who is a member of the firm of Messrs. Thibaudau & Company, Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants, the largest and oldest concern of the kind in Canada, dating from 1810, is a member of the Council of the Board of Trade, and entered the firm many years since. He was born in the County of Portneuf, and in all that relates to the Province of Quebec and its industries is an enthusiast, as he is interested in various commercial enterprises, besides being a member of various benevolent organizations.

## ARCHIBALD T. SIMONS.

Mr. Archibald T. Simons, assistant Port Warden, was born at Lake Beauport, and in 1871, 1877, and entered the Port Warden's office in May 1886.

Mr. Simons was educated at Lake Beauport and at the late Mr. Thom's Commercial Academy.

Under his uncle's tutelage, Mr. Simons, as Assistant Port Warden, has received a thorough training in all that concerns shipping and mercantile marine. He spent a winter in Messrs G. T. Davis & Sons' repair shops at Levis, and a winter in Sir James Laing & Sons' shipbuilding yard in Sunderland, England. The value of this experience is all the more apparent when it is considered that Quebec's prestige as a shipping port is beginning to grow in favor, and with due encouragement on the part of merchants and citizens, is likely to regain her old renown as the natural harbour of Canada.

Mr. Simons belongs to various organizations, and is popular in social circles.

## D. O. LESPERANCE.

Mr. D. O. Lesperance, of Messrs. McDonald, Lesperance & Company, stock brokers and bankers, Hocheville Bank Building, Quebec, was born in Montmagny in 1864, and received his education in Quebec.

After receiving a thorough commercial training, Mr. Lesperance acted for some time as secretary to the General Superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway, with which company he was connected some seven years, resigning his position as general agent at Chaudiere Junction to join the stock broking firm of which he is the sole head.

The brokerage business conducted by Mr. Lesperance is one of the largest in the Quebec district. Private wires are in constant use with the New York Board of Trade, Chicago, and the larger cities of the United States and Canada.

Mr. Lesperance is a member of the Quebec Stock Exchange; vice-president of the Quebec & Island of Orleans Railway; the Quebec Board of Trade; the Garrison & St. Louis Clubs, and the Quebec Hunt Club.

## JAMES HOLLIDAY.

Mr. James Holliday, of Messrs Holliday Bros., St. Peter street, is the successor of his father, the late Mr. John Holliday, in his life time a well-known figure in mercantile marine circles, who established the business now conducted by his sons, more than fifty years ago.

The business conducted by Mr. Holliday is that connected with shipping and ship ownership. Mr. Holliday's interests are largely confined to the coasting trade on the north side of the St. Lawrence, and the fisheries of that region, the vessel owned being subsidized by the Federal Government, and the firm is recognized as having the largest interest in the fisheries of the north coast.

Mr. Holliday is a member of the Board of Trade and one of the practical workers in the interests of Quebec's progress.

### THE CHICOUTIMI PULP COMPANY.

This Company was organized in 1897 for the purpose of developing the water power on River Chicoutimi and its junction near the River Saguenay within the town of Chicoutimi, establishing thereon and carrying on the business of paper pulp manufacturers. It is incorporated by letters patent under the Great Seal of the Province of Quebec. The board of Directors is composed of:

Hon. N. Garneau, M.L.C., Quebec, President.

J. E. A. Dubuc, Managing Director and Secretary.

J. D. Guay, Vice-President and Superintendent of Forestry Department.

Gaspard LeMoine, Director of Quebec Bank, Quebec.

Win. Hanson, Broker, Montreal.

Dr. J. A. Couture, Quebec.

F. X. Gosselin, Chicoutimi.

The present property, mills and plant, of the Company, cost \$2,000,000. The Company owns two mills. No. 1 mill was built in 1897-98. The 4,500 horse power required to run this mill are supplied by a flume 27 feet long, 11 feet in diameter, with a fall of 90 feet. The Mill has 9 grinders, and has a capacity of 45 tons dry daily.

No. 2 Mill was built in 1902-03. The power is supplied by a flume 900 feet long, 13 feet in diameter; it has a fall of 90 feet and develops 8,000 horse power. The Mill has 20 grinders and its output is 90 tons a day. The total output is about 35,000 tons a year, after deducting, for unforeseen circumstances, two months production. Three fourths of the Company's production are sold to some of the largest paper manufacturers of England; the balance is sold in the United States and in France.

The transportation of the Company's pulp to England is done through the Chicoutimi Port Company, which is altogether independent of the Chicoutimi Pulp Co., and which was organized in England, by Mr. Dubuc, so as to relieve the Pulp Co. of the rather arduous and tedious task of superintending the shipping of such a large quantity of freight. The pulp is delivered to the Port Co. at the Pulp Mills, carried to the Saguenay Basin in the town of Chicoutimi upon cars hauled by electrical locomotives, loaded on 400 ton barges and transported to the steamers lying at about seven miles below Chicoutimi.

The factories of the Chicoutimi Pulp Co. are also in direct communication with the city of Quebec and Montreal, by the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway and Canadian North-eastern Railway.

The Company owns timber rights over 600 square miles of spruce lands and the Government's rights in the bed of the Chicoutimi River, from the source of the river, (Lake Kenogami) to the Company's Works, a distance of about 12 miles. The Chicoutimi River has an aggregate head or fall of about 450 feet, upon which can be developed a total, at low water, of about 25,000 horse power, and of

which only 12,500 horse power have been developed as yet.

The Company has also erected extensive dams at Kenogami, 12 miles up the Chicoutimi River, forming a reservoir 30 miles in area, thus affording a steady supply of water for the Mills.

### ROYAL PAPER BOX COMPANY.

What is undoubtedly the largest paper box factory in the Quebec district, and what is destined to be, ere long, the largest in the Dominion, is that of the Royal Paper Box Company, a Joint Stock Company, of which the President is Mr. Nap. G. Kirouac, of the well-known firm of Messrs. Nap. G. Kirouac & Co., wholesale dealers in flour, grain, mill feed, etc., with Mr. E. E. Ross as Vice-President and Mr. J. A. Cote, managing director.

Owing to the remarkable expansion of the Company's business, it has been decided to build premises worthy of the interests at stake, and with this view in mind the Company is erecting on the Boulevard Langelier and Colomb street, an edifice of which it is the only example in Canada, being constructed by the Canada Cement Construction Company. In the erection of this large structure, the Cement Company are introducing an entirely new process in cement architecture, the blocks being entirely different from those now in vogue, for which purpose the Fisher machine has been used, and as regards a system of ventilation the new factory of the Company will be the first building so constructed in Canada, not only as regards the form and moulding of the blocks, but from the fact that transmission of air is novel and unique.

The new structure will measure 195 feet on the Boulevard Langelier, by 100 on Colomb street, with a depth of 50 feet, and when installed in these new premises the Royal Paper Box Company can claim the privilege of having the most up-to-date box factory in Canada.

All the gentlemen above named are well-known members of Quebec's commercial and financial circle, having important interests at stake in connection with various public bodies, and are prime movers in all that concerns the welfare of the city.

### MESSEURS. FAGUY, LEPINAY & BRO.

This important firm, whose extensive premises are situated at Nos. 262-264 St. John street, Quebec, is composed of Messrs H. C. Faguy, Elzear Lepinay and Felix Lepinay. The firm was organized the 23rd March, 1894, and started with a stock of \$11,000, but now carry a stock of \$160,000.

The establishment contains twenty-three departments, with a special department for semi-ready clothes. It is the largest departmental store in the up-town district and employs numerous hands. The premises comprise four floors, covering altogether 21,820 square feet. They are making a specialty of high class dry goods.

### THE VICTOR MANUFACTURING CO.

This important and thriving Company, which dates from March 1900, has come to the front in a remarkably quick way, so much so that it stands to-day as the only manufacturing company of its class in the City of Quebec. The business is divided into two sections, that devoted to the manufacturing of Ladies' Cloaks and Skirts, and the other to Waists and Muslin Underwear.

The large and imposing structure owned by the Company covers quite an area of ground, and is situated on St. Valier, Rameau and St. Joseph streets, the office being at 698 St. Valier street.

Considering the years the Company has been in existence, it has made a name for itself throughout Canada, until to-day the trade mark "Victor" stands for what is reliable in the several lines bearing the name.

Mr. L. A. Moisan, the energetic Manager, who is also Secretary of the Quebec branch of the Manufacturers' Association, with Mr. S. Richard, are the pioneers of this up-to-date business, which employs some 250 hands, and is unique in its origin and persistent growth.

It is to such industries, and with such capable management that Quebec must look for that expansion of commercial activity which is to make it a trade centre in the Dominion, and the adoption of the modern methods employed by the able principals of the "Victor" Manufacturing Company cannot fail to be fruitful of what is best for the betterment of the community, and the making of Quebec a thriving place of industry.

### DEMONTIÈRE, DOSTIE & CIE.

This important firm of booksellers and importers is composed of Messrs Dumontier, Dostie and Lavoue, and is well known to residents and non-residents as the "De La Salle" library, situated at 351 St. Joseph street, Quebec.

As wholesale and retail booksellers and importers the firm enjoys a reputation well deserved, and is largely patronized by the best classes, especially those engaged in educational work. Established in 1905, it has continued to grow in worth, and today is well known as one of the most reliable in the line. The stock is not only complete and large but varied in all its departments, so that ample facilities are afforded purchasers to obtain satisfaction. The senior member of the firm was born in Quebec and married Miss Josephine Ferland.

The stationery department is one of the features of the business, and like the library is complete in all its details. Although but four years in existence it has sprung to the front in a remarkably quick way, which proves that its individual members have left nothing undone to make the "De La Salle" library, one of Quebec's flourishing business houses.

### THE QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Quebec Fire Assurance Company enjoys the reputation of being the oldest Fire Assurance Company in Canada, and its organization was to protect domestic enterprises. It commenced business in 1818, with special Government sanction. Its first policy was issued 21st April, 1818, to the president, Mr. John McNider. This policy was exhibited at Earl's Court, London, England.

The Company obtained legislative sanction shortly after 1820, and began its building 4th July, 1821.

The Company has met with extraordinary conflagration losses, especially in 1825, 1829-35, 1865, 1879, and June 1881; in which year the Company paid its biggest loss, amounting to \$502,000. May 1889 and July 1889 also witnessed serious fires, and in the former of these, Major Short and Sergt-Major Wallick, whose memorial stands on the Grand Allee, were unfortunately killed.

In connection with the early experiences of the Company, it is interesting to note that the extinction of fires formed part of the duties of its officials, and that in 1826 the minutes record that the Company "lost their small engine and several buckets, and the Deputy Secretary, in whose charge they were, escaped at the risk of his life."

The Company, during its independent career, paid in losses the vast sum of at least \$2,500,000, so that it may, therefore, be deemed to have amply fulfilled the object for which it was established, and would appear to have reasonable claim to the continued support of the good citizens of Quebec.

The original building of the Quebec Fire Assurance Co., 81 St. Peter St., the reconstruction of which was completed in 1903, was commenced in 1821. Business had been commenced three years previously. At that period and for some years after the establishment of the Company, there were no banks receiving deposits in Quebec, and the directors had to provide for the safety of the funds arising from the collection of premiums, which were apparently kept in the Company's Office till they reached a sum suitable for investment. This they did by massive vaults, and filling in the vaulting over their office with heavy timber and concrete, which work was removed in the late reconstruction. The vaults under the building were for some time a considerable source of income, it being long custom in Quebec to store certain merchandise in vaults rather than in warehouses. The new building of the Company is one of the most modern and handsome of Quebec's new structures and an ideal office building.

The London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, of Liverpool, England, which now controls the Quebec Fire Assurance Company, is one of the world's strongest companies. It was established in 1862, and as the name implies, was largely influential in London and in the County of Lancashire principally about Liverpool.

The London & Lancashire guarantees every policy issued by the "Quebec." The Reserve Funds stand at the important figure of \$7,611,762, which brings the total security, as regards policy holders, up to the large sum of \$20,548,497. Customers of the Quebec Fire Assurance Co., have therefore, the security of this \$20,548,497 behind their contracts, with the additional advantage that they are transacting business with a local institution familiar with the city and its requirements.

### O. PICARD & SON.

Mr. Arthur Picard, plumbing, heating and electrical contractor, 199 St. John Street, Quebec, and sole proprietor of the business, was born in Quebec City, the 11th Aug., 1862, and received his education in Quebec's leading schools and academies. His father was a leading commercial man of the city, and, on the death of the latter, Mr. Picard has carried on the business in his own name.

Mr. Picard is the owner of the premises where he carries on business, and the same are situated in one of the choicest sections of the city. This is but part of the real estate over which Mr. Picard has control.

Electrical installation is a new feature of his business and one to which he is devoting earnest attention as he reserves a large field for this branch of industry in the near future.

Mr. Picard is a member of the Board of Trade, and belongs to many of the leading organizations of Quebec. With what has been handed down to him as a paternal legacy and his own natural abilities as a progressive citizen, Mr. Picard is destined to reach the goal of his ambition—a prosperous business man who is anxious to see his native city become a great field of progress and labour.

### THE QUEBEC PRESERVING COMPANY.

This company, whose large factory is situated on Smith street, extending to Des Varennes street, was established in 1903, and is the only one of the kind in the city of Quebec. The present organizers of this progressive industry are Messrs. Louis and Eleazar Letourneau, and they have been eminently successful in this new field of labour as far as Quebec's industries are concerned. The specialties of the factory are jams, jellies, mustard and syrup. In the manufacturing of the latter product the Company is making a record, the present output being some 300 barrels per month, but during the coming year the Company is fully confident of shipping some 1,000 barrels per month. The large premises of this Company are the property of the Company and the structure is one of the largest in the district.

Mr. Louis Letourneau, who is the head of this flourishing industry, and also interested in the Brick-Yard, Paradis & Letourneau of Stadacona, which is doing a very nice business, was born in Ste. Famille, Island of Orleans, an alderman and member of the Board of Trade.

### WILLIAM CARRIER & FILS. (Registered.)

The founder of this firm, the late William Carrier, who died in 1903, began business in a somewhat humble way, his place of business being, opposite what was then called the Napoleon wharf, which premises he occupied until 1881, when he realized the necessity of having larger business premises, his trade having reached wholesale dimensions. The present fine structure, bounded by Dalhousie, St. Paul and Prince of Wales streets, was erected to meet the necessary requirements.

The new business was reorganized three years ago by Leon M. Carrier, his eldest son, who continued with the estate of late Wm. Carrier, who was assistant to his father for the past twenty-three years, and during the present year his younger brother, Georges Carrier, joined the firm, which is now carried on under their joint management.

The business has been along progressive lines, so much so, that it was found necessary to build a large annex to their already spacious warehouse which duplicates their storing capacity to such an extent that they are able to keep in their warehouses as much as 150 car loads of flour, grain, corn, hay and all kinds of feed, the said lines being their specialties.

Leon M. Carrier, the manager, is a member of the Flour, Grain and Provision Merchants' Association of Quebec, and both members of the firm are highly thought of in the financial and commercial circles of Canada and more particularly in the City of Quebec, where the largest part of their business is centred. As flour and grain merchants they have made it a point to buy only the best products, hence their ability to control the largest dealers, such as bakers, contractors and lumber men, as they are always in a position to meet the largest orders on the shortest notice from their well assorted stock.

The Messrs. Carrier are what might be termed the younger generation of Quebec's commercial life, who are helping to make Quebec a great centre of trade and commerce—in a word, the formation of that "Greater Quebec," which its citizens are striving to achieve.

### JOSEPH CLOUTIER.

Mr. Joseph Cloutier, proprietor of the Hotel Blanchard, Quebec, is one of the best known men in the old Rock City.

Born in L'Islet, he came to Quebec some fourteen years ago, and has been very successful in all his undertakings. The Hotel Blanchard is the best known hotel in the lower town and the favourite meeting place of commercial travellers and others whose duties fluctuate in that busy neighborhood.

Being a member of the Board of Trade, Mr. Cloutier is a worker in all that is best for the welfare of Quebec, and being in constant touch with its commercial life, is well qualified to judge of its improvement in trade.

### THE BOSWELL BREWING COMPANY.

This, the pioneer brewing company in the city of Quebec, and one of the sterling ones of the Dominion, owes its origin to the late Mr. J. K. Boswell, who purchased the rights of the late John Racey in 1844, and in 1854 moved to its present site, corner St. Valier and Nicholas streets.

It is interesting to note that part of the present large structure, namely, the malt house, now occupies the site of the Intendant's Palace; truly an historical spot.

The Company has long sustained its reputation for stock ales, the principal product of its large plant, and some of the vaults of the famous Bigot's palace, the walls of which are eight feet thick and absolutely frost proof, are still used for storage purposes.

The annual output of this widely known Brewery tells its own story in a commercial sense. The malt house was erected in 1887, and, as noted above, the same occupies the site of the residence of the man whose name is imperishable in the annals of Quebec history.

Mr. Yves Boswell, the present head of the Company, is one of the most prominent citizens of the Ancient Capital and one who is ever zealous in furthering what tends to its expansion and welfare. In addition to being identified with the Board of Trade, he is a director of the Quebec Bank, the Quebec Bridge Company and other organizations tending to the welfare of the city and its growth as a commercial power.

### ARTHUR POULIOT & CO.

The present manager and head of the above firm, was born in the Province of Quebec, and the firm is one of the largest manufacturers agents and importers in the city. Mr. Pouliot, who is a member of the Board of Trade, is the representative of large manufacturing houses in England, France, the United States, Holland and Belgium. It is in the field of imported goods that Mr. Pouliot has achieved distinctive success, this being very evident in what he has done in supplying builders' supplies, paints, roofing material, building sheathing and insulating papers, etc., etc.

As regards importations and agency business, Messrs Arthur Pouliot & Co. have recently been appointed the Canadian agents for the celebrated firm of Lariviere & Company of Angers, France, one of the world's greatest manufacturers of slating for roofing purposes and what is destined to be the coming material for Canadian use, also the representatives in this country for Thomat Smith & Sons, of Rodley, near Leeds, the largest steam and electric crane works in England.

Mr. Arthur Pouliot is a member of the Board of Trade, and one of the younger members of Quebec's business life, in which he is highly thought of as a leader in all that spells for advancement.

### INDUSTRIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

This Company, which was incorporated by the Legislature of Quebec, the 27th May, 1905, with a capital of \$1,000,000, has its head office at The Bank of Montreal Building, St. Joseph street, Quebec.

The chief officers are composed of some of Quebec's most prominent business men, viz: B. Leonard, president; Nap. Brouin, vice-president; C. E. Taschereau, N.P.; secretary-treasurer; E. J. Payette, general manager, and the following board of directors: John T. Ross, D. H. Geggie, Dr. Edmund Casgrain, H. A. Pacaud, J. M. McCarthy, L. A. Cannon, and J. K. Leonard.

The future of the Company cannot fail to be successful as it is of substantial origin and in the hands of men who are noted for their integrity and business methods.

The general manager of the Company, Mr. E. J. Payette, is thoroughly familiar with the duties of his office and knows everything connected with life insurance matters, and the furtherance of what is best calculated to make of the Industrial Life Assurance Company one of the strongest and most reliable Home Companies in our midst. This Company, in its formation, has a special claim to the good wishes of Canadians generally, and with this object in view the management has spared no pains to extend its field of labor. Shortly after the organization of the company, branches were established in Montreal, where it has flourishing agencies, and it is contemplated, in the very near future, to extend the business throughout the whole of the Dominion. This is as it should be and the enterprise of the directorate and general management cannot be too highly commended.

### MARCELLIN J. PETTIGREW.

(Of the Firm of N. Rioux & Co.)

Mr. Marcellin J. Pettigrew, who with his brother, Mr. Charles Pettigrew, are the successors of the well-known wholesale grocery firm of N. Rioux & Co., St. Paul St., Quebec, was born at Isle Verte, Quebec, began his business career when quite a young man, and, on the death of Mr. Rioux, succeeded in taking over the business. This was a very successful venture and one which has resulted as a paying one, since the standing of the firm is beyond question, and as wholesale grocers and wine merchants their business has increased in a remarkable way. The present annual amount of trade transacted reaches over the \$600,000 mark with a monthly advancement.

This is one of the oldest firms of wholesale grocers and wine merchants in the city of Quebec and its country trade as well as that connected with the city is of long and progressive standing.

Both Mr. Pettigrew and his brother are leaders in all that concerns Quebec's advancement and the indefatigable efforts of its business men toward civic expansion.

### PROF. J. W. M. WALLACE, C.E.

Prof. J. W. M. Wallace, C.E., is the eldest son of John Wallace and Catherine McDonough, of Chatham, N.B. He was born March 2nd, 1863, and received his early education in his native place. In 1881 was employed as reporter and bookkeeper on the "North Star" of Chatham, N.B., and was appointed to represent that paper at the Dominion Exhibition at Halifax, and was employed in a similar capacity on the "World" of Chatham. In Sept. 1882, he entered the office of Thomas Fringle, civil and mechanical engineer of Montreal as bookkeeper, draughtsman and correspondent. From 1883 to 1886 he acted as professor of bookkeeping, drawing, mathematics and telegraphy at St. Dunstan's College, Charlottetown, P.E.I. From 1886 to 1888, was Professor of English at the Seminary of Chicoutimi, and later for a year engaged at secretarial work for the Rt. Rev. James Rogers, of Chatham, N.B. From 1889 to 1894 was employed in the office of W. McLea Wallack, of Montreal, in the practice of architecture, engineering and surveying. From 1895 to 1896 associated with C. B. Patterson, Esq., in conducting evening classes for architectural and engineering students, and was a member of the firm of Demers, Wallace & Boucher, architects and engineers. From Dec. 1896 to March, 1898, was employed as Professor of English, French, bookkeeping, telegraphy and mathematics in the Quebec Association College. In March, 1898, he founded the Wallace College. The results of this venture have been very successful; the attendance has continually grown from 31 the first year to 139 for the year 1906-07.

Mr. Wallace has occupied many other important positions. In Montreal he was French Secretary for the Montreal Liberal Club, and held until lately a captaincy in the Beauce Infantry Regiment. He was at one time President of the St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society of Quebec, and is now president of the A.O.H. of Quebec. On Jan. 24th, 1893, he married Mary, eldest daughter of Joseph Couture, contractor of Levis, P.Q., and has eight children.

As a member of the Board of Trade, Prof. Wallace finds time, apart from his professional duties, to study the best interests of the city in which his worth is recognized as an able teacher and excellent citizen.

### L. E. MARTEL, DRUGGIST.

Mr. L. E. Martel, whose fine business premises are situated at No. 91 St. Joseph Street, is a native of Quebec, and began business in 1902. He was married in January 1904 to Miss Mamie McAvoy, and is the proud father of two children. Mr. Martel is a comparatively young man, and is doing a flourishing business. Considering the densely populated section of the city in which he has his handsome establishment, it is natural to suppose his success as a capable chemist and druggist in whom the public have every confidence.

## J. de S. BOSSE.

Mr. J. de S. Bosse, manufacturers agent, 111 Mountain Hill, was born in Quebec, and educated at Laval and McGill Universities. For nine years he was Superintendent and New Business Manager of the O. J. C. E. Co. Having been for several years employed on several large contracts such as the building of the Lachine Power House, the big canal at Cardinal, and the Great Northern Railway, Mr. Bosse knows what the contractors best need, and will always sell but the best of material.

Mr. Bosse, whose advent into commercial life is of recent time, is in communication with some of the largest steel houses in Canada and the United States, particularly such as manufacture rolled steel beams, columns, plates, gas and water pipes, machinists' contractors' and building supplies.

With the enthusiasm of the young and energetic business man, Mr. Bosse is prepared to accept agencies for large manufacturing concerns, either in Canada, the United States or Europe.

In all that relates to the progress of the old Rock City, Mr. Bosse is at one with his fellow citizens, and entirely enthusiastic regarding the expansion and growth of its commercial life.

## LOUIS LAROSE.

Mr. Louis Larose, contractor and builder, Plessis street, Quebec, was born in Quebec, and received his education at local institutions. He has been active in business life and is well known as one of the leading contractors in the city. He succeeded his father in the business eight years ago, and has been eminently successful. He has been favoured with many important contracts, and is a citizen who is proud of the apparent strides the old Rock City has made during recent years, and the greater possibility of its expansion in the near future.

Mr. Larose is a member of the Board of Trade, and belongs to various organizations.

## J. A. GAGNON &amp; BROTHERS.

This important firm of wholesale grocers and biscuit manufacturers, whose spacious premises extend from No. 216 to 224 St. Valier St., Quebec, is composed of Messrs. J. A. Gagnon, S. E. Gagnon, and P. E. Gagnon.

The firm was founded in 1868, by Mr. J. Adhemar Gagnon. The business has been very successful and to-day employs as many as 100 hands, and five travellers.

The property of the Company measures 132 feet in front on St. Valier Street, by 100 feet depth, and has 25,000 feet of floor space.

The specialties of the firm are the manufacturing of biscuits, vinegar, etc., besides being heavy dealers in tobacco in leaf form, tea and coffee, and all that relates to the wholesale grocery line. The factory of the firm is one of the most imposing in Quebec.

## H. M. V. LEFEBVRE D'HELLEN-COURT.

Monsieur Henri M. V. Lefebvre d'Hellencourt was born in Paris, France, September, 1862, and is a graduate of the famous Military School of St. Cyr. He was an officer in the French Army from 1881 to 1891, when he came to Canada and settled in Manitoba. From 1898 to 1905 he was editor of "L'Echo de Manitoba" at Winnipeg, the first French Liberal paper in the North-West Territories. M. d'Hellencourt was in 1901, appointed Consul for France at Winnipeg, until he came east, when, in July, 1906, he assumed his present position as editor in chief of "Le Soleil."

Monsieur d'Hellencourt, as may be inferred from his early history, is a gentleman of wide culture, and a typical Parisian of the highest class. Courteous and affable, he is a distinct addition to the social life of the Ancient Capital, and a scholar whose attainments are justly prized by members of all professions.

## CHARLES VEZINA.

Mr. Charles Vezina, plumber, gas and steamfitter and contractor for electrical supplies, 119-123 Bridge street, Quebec, was born on Crane Island in this Province and came to Quebec in 1870. Six years later he began business for himself. As an energetic commercial man, Mr. Vezina has been able to extend his business in more ways than one. The substantial premises owned by him on Bridge street have been further enlarged by the acquirement of additional property, and the stock is complete in all its details, the line of stoves and ranges being added recently. In the field of electrical supplies, Mr. Vezina is now known as having all that relates to this profitable industry, and it is one department of his business which is meeting with much success.

Mr. Vezina is a member of the Board of Trade and belongs to various clubs and other organizations.

## J. H. JACQUES.

Mr. J. H. Jacques, 47 St. Peter St., Quebec, wholesale dealer in leather, harness and carriage furnishings, was born in Lotbiniere county, but has been a resident of Quebec for the past 35 years.

Mr. Jacques conducts what might be termed one of the largest establishments for the sale of carriage furnishings in Eastern Quebec, the present business dating back some 14 years, during which time he has been very successful. The fine premises on St. Peter street are well stocked with everything in the line for up-to-date manufacturing, his patrons being the leading carriage makers and coach builders. With an extensive factory on the Rue Commerciale, Levis, Mr. Jacques is in a position to meet the largest orders. He is also the owner of considerable real estate in the same town, but devotes most of his time to his business in Quebec. He is a member of the Board of Trade and active in helping along whatever seems best for the commercial prosperity of the old Capital.

## MR. G. A. VANDRY.

Mr. G. A. Vandry, the President and General Manager of the Paquet Company, Limited, is one of Quebec's youngest and most promising business men, and his rise to the dignified position he holds to-day is entirely due to personal merit. Being singled out by the late Senator Paquet as his right hand man, he, on the Senator's death, was at once chosen to succeed him as general manager of the fur factory at Hare Point, and the retail business in town. How able he discharged his duties is too well known to need further comment. The new organization over which he presides as President and General Manager, represents values estimated at fully \$1,500,000. This remarkable rise from the somewhat humble position of book-keeper to President and General Manager of such an important company speaks volumes for the ability of the man, and is an eloquent tribute to his worth. Mr. Vandry has also filled the position of head of the local branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association during two terms, and at the Winnipeg Convention last year was chosen Vice-President of the Association for the Province of Quebec. Mr. Vandry is also one of the Council of the Quebec Board of Trade.

## J. B. DROLET.

Mr. J. B. Drolet, wholesale boot and shoe manufacturer, St. Alexandre street, St. Roch, Quebec, was born in Ancienne Lorette, and began as a wholesale manufacturer some twenty-three years ago. He has been very successful in his chosen industry and has a large factory in one of the busiest sections of St. Roch, a section almost exclusively devoted to the boot and shoe trade. Employing some 150 hands, the output of his factory represents some 800 pairs of boots and shoes per day. A specialty for which Mr. Drolet has made a name is fine shoes, and this department receives his best attention.

As an old resident of the city, Mr. Drolet is heart and soul in all that is advanced for its betterment and commercial growth, and he is always ready to encourage progressive ideas when brought before him.

## GEORGE MADDEN.

Mr. George Madden is a member of the firm of Messrs. Madden & Son, wholesale and retail coal merchants, St. Peter street, Quebec, the firm being composed of Messrs. George and Martin Madden, whose business in the city of Quebec and in different cities and towns in the Province of Quebec, is rapidly increasing.

The firm is also busily engaged on a large construction contract, for the parish of Notre Dame de Quebec, introducing a new water system, which will cost about \$125,000.

As a member of the Quebec Board of Trade, Mr. Madden, senior, is well qualified to assist in everything tending towards the advancement of the commercial and industrial progress of the city, as he also represents St. Peter's Ward, as city alderman which is the mercantile section of Quebec.

## ZOTIQUE &amp; ODILON TURGEON.

Messrs. Zotique & Odilon Turgeon succeeded their father, Mr. Elie Turgeon in 1896, in what is now known as the largest leather manufactory in the St. Roch section and one of the oldest industries in the province, for in 1815 this firm will celebrate its centenary, and very naturally it claims to be the oldest industry in Quebec.

The large and imposing premises of the Company are situated on St. Valier street, St. Roch, and is always a busy place, with numerous hands and active work-a-day life.

Mr. Odilon Turgeon is a member of the Board of Trade, while Mr. Zotique Turgeon has been one of the prime movers in the Quebec section of the Manufacturers' Association since its foundation and a warden of St. Roch Church.

In all that relates to Quebec's progress the Messrs. Turgeon have ever taken a deep interest, and are always happy to see its advancement.

## MAJOR T. S. HETHRINGTON.

Major T. S. Hethrington, the vice-president of the Board of Trade, is the successor to a business established by his grandfather in 1842, and which is to-day the largest biscuit and bread factory in the Quebec district. The Major, although having devoted the best part of his life to business, has still found time for other pursuits. He has served over 30 years in the Canadian Militia, and only a few years since retired from the command of the Queen's Own Canadian Hussars. His love of outdoor life and sports is well known to all Quebecers. He served two terms as Commodore of the Quebec Yacht Club and is recognized as one of the best amateur sailors on the river. Has been for many years prominently connected with the Quebec Turf Club, of which he is now vice-president. Major Hethrington is chairman of the Quebec branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, this being his second term, and takes a deep interest in his native city, and an active part in all that tends to its expansion as a trade and manufacturing centre.

## FRANCIS GUNN.

One of the oldest and most respected residents of Quebec is Mr. Francis Gunn, who for the past 40 years has been in business for himself as a ships stores merchant and wholesale dealer and importer in coal. Mr. Gunn is eloquent of Quebec's past history when the shipping industry held full sway, as he was one of the pioneer shipping men of a period when Quebec was noted as a marine port, and he is sanguine of prosperous days for what he considers the natural port of Canada.

Mr. Gunn is one of the oldest members of the Board of Trade and enjoys the distinction of being Consul for Norway at Quebec. At present he takes a deep interest in mining matters in northern Quebec, the asbestos and gold mines of that region being in his opinion a bonanza that the near future is likely to see heralded abroad.

## ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO., LTD.

This large and flourishing company whose office and factory are situated at the corner of Dorchester and Languevin streets, Quebec, was incorporated in 1899. It has a capital stock of \$100,000 and employs 240 hands. The business of the Company has been of strong growth, so much so that twenty travellers are kept on the road throughout the year. The office staff of twelve is always kept busy.

The yearly distribution of tobacco by this Company amounts to something like one million pounds, which is shipped all over the Dominion. The Company manufactures high grade cut and plug tobaccos, cigars and cigarettes. It is worthy of note that the Rock City Tobacco Company have been the originators of the Rose Queen smoking cut and pipe Quessel smoking plug. These two specialties are advertised and known all over the Dominion.

The officers and directors of the Company are:— Napoleon Drouin, president; Alex. Drouin, vice-president; Edmund Drouin, director; Ali Drouin, director; Joseph Picard, managing director.

This corporation authorized for \$100,000 commands considerably more than that amount of exclusively British Canadian Capital.

## CROWN FURNITURE COMPANY.

This important Company whose place of business is situated at Number 68 Crown street, St. Roch, is under the able management of Mr. J. Edward Paquet, who has been for many years manager of the furniture department at the Paquet Co., Ltd., of this city. A visit to the well-stocked premises furnishes ample satisfaction as to the quality of the goods sold. Everything that is the latest in European and Home markets is on view in the handsomely appointed warehouses. The display of English brass bedsteads is a chief feature. In all the other lines pertaining to drawing-room, dining-room, bed-room or library furnishings, there is variety in design and beauty in workmanship.

Although the present business dates only from March of the present year, yet Mr. Paquet has succeeded in making a record for himself as a pushing and energetic business man, and as manager of the Crown Furniture Company has been able to identify himself with the commercial life of Quebec. In choice of situation the Company has been fortunate in securing such handsome premises, the same being in the midst of the busiest section of Quebec's largest wholesale and retail houses.

## E. T. COULOMBE.

Mr. E. T. Coulombe, wholesale clothing manufacturer, whose factory is situated at No. 8 Church street, Quebec, is one of the younger members of Quebec's commercial circle, and is building up a very progressive business.

He is a member of the Board of Trade and is anxious to see the old Rock City take her place among the industrial cities of the New World.

## EUGENE PICHER.

Mr. Eugene Picher, of Eugene Picher & Co., 87 Dalhousie street, began business some ten years ago as a provision merchant, and is to-day one of the leading ones in Quebec.

As a native and citizen of Quebec, Mr. Piche takes a deep interest in its commercial welfare, and is glad to emphasize what appears to him as a steady tendency to increased facilities in business progress. Taking things generally he looks back to the beginning of his own undertaking, some ten years ago, and sees a notable increase in trade with beneficial results to the community at large. His own affairs prosper now to his entire satisfaction, and he is pleased to notice a similar condition of affairs around him. As a member of the Board of Trade he is alert to whatever affects the welfare of the Rock City, and is at one with all its traders and commercial men in aiding matters to the best of his ability.

Mr. Eugene Picher is in partnership (since two years ago) with a well-known and very active business man, a Quebec capitalist, Mr. Charles Paquet, a retired manufacturer.

## ROCK CLOTHING CO.

This is one of Quebec's latest enterprises, and the firm is just moving into larger and more commodious premises—in fact, one of the largest structures in the city—with three floors, each 60 x 45. This large building is situated in the St. Roch district. The firm has five travellers on the road all the year round, and does a big business in western towns. Some of the firm's specialties are:—Mens, youths and boys' clothing and hats, caps and furs.

Mr. Odilon Lacroix, who is one of Quebec's most enterprising business men, is the moving spirit of the firm, and has brought it to its present stability and prosperity.

## GERMAIN BELANGER.

Mr. Germain Belanger, wholesale dry goods merchant, 75-79 St. Peter street, Quebec, was born in this city, and received his education here. Mr. Belanger established his present business in 1902, and has made excellent progress during the five intervening years. Being a comparatively young man he has that energy which counts for a successful career, and there is every reason to expect a prosperous extension of his business.

The fine premises secured by Mr. Belanger for his warehouse are in the centre of the wholesale district, and his large stock of drygoods, woollens, etc., makes his place of business an up-to-date wholesale house.

Mr. Belanger is a member of the Board of Trade, the Knights of Columbus, the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association and other social organizations. Indeed, it was as a Knight of the Grip that Mr. Belanger received his thorough training in the wholesale dry goods line, and the knowledge has served him admirably in his present position as one of Quebec's rising merchants.

## J. H. GIGNAC, LIMITED.

This Company of J. H. Gignac, Limited, is a prominent and extensive one in the Ancient Capital, and holds a high place in the manufacturing community. The Company dates back to 1884, since which time it has met with phenomenal success.

The large factory and adjoining buildings occupy 28,000 square feet of floor space, and their mills and yards cover several acres. Equipped with all the latest machinery, it has no difficulty in meeting the many orders received. In all its appointments it is far ahead of any other concern following similar lines. As manufacturers of hay rakes, step ladders, wood-ware, toboggans, sledges, axe and pick handles, the Company have the field to themselves; whereas manufacturers of sashes, doors, mouldings and general wood work, apart from being wholesale lumber merchants, the Company's reputation is too well established to need enumeration of details; suffice to say the trade of the Company extends throughout Quebec Province and beyond.

Mr. J. H. Gignac, who is the head of this progressive Company, has long identified himself with the City's interests, having represented for 8 years his ward as Councillor, and is regarded as a solid and progressive business man. He is well known in social, financial and business circles, has hosts of friends and on all occasions wins the commendation of citizens irrespective of party. As a member of the Board of Trade, he naturally takes a keen interest in what concerns the welfare of the City, and never spares himself when matters affecting its improvement and advancement are being discussed and furthered.

Associated with Mr. J. H. Gignac, the President, are: J. O. C. Gignac, Vice-President; O. A. Gignac, Treasurer; P. Alph Galarnau, Secretary; Frs. Huot, Draftsman.

## J. E. MARTINEAU.

Mr. J. E. Martineau, who is the head of the important limited company of wholesale hardware dealers, situated at No. 135 St. Joseph St., St. Roch, is proud to say he began with \$50 of a debt, and to-day is President of the Company which bears his name, with a capital of \$60,000.

An inspection of the spacious premises gives one an excellent idea of the large trade carried on and the importance of the Company, which appears to have a monopoly of the special line of business followed in this thriving section of Quebec.

Mr. Martineau has always identified himself with the welfare of the Ancient Capital, being a Councillor of the Board of Trade, Alderman of the St. Roch District, and President of the Union St. Joseph for over 20 years.

It is in men of Mr. Martineau's stamp and character that we find the true material for what is progressive and uplifting, and the electors of St. Roch were wise in their choice of a candidate.

## MESSRS. AUGER &amp; SON.

That the timber industry has long been considered one of Quebec's commercial bulwarks is undisputed and this well known firm of timber and lumber merchants is foremost in the ranks.

Mr. M. A. J. Auger, the head of the firm, was born in 1841, and first began business in Montreal in 1866, where he remained until 1874, when he removed to Quebec, where he has since been identified as one of its leading business men in the industry. It was to his foresight that the pulp industry in this Province owes its origin, he being the first man to engage in the business in Canada, and the pioneer of what is now a national and paying commercial asset. Mr. Auger is still an active worker in his own field of labor and a zealous mover in all that concerns the commercial life of the Ancient Capital. In addition to being a member of various organizations, he is a councillor of the Board of Trade, and one of the most respected citizens of the city.

Associated with Mr. M. A. J. Auger, is his son, Mr. M. A. G. Auger, who is in every way worthy of such a sire, since he has followed in his footsteps in all that relates to the great industry inaugurated by the former in the timber and pulp industries; so much so that he has ventured farther afield, and is the founder of the Charlevoix Lumber Company. He has been a member of the firm of Auger & Son since its formation, having joined his father in the business when he left college, and has added new life to its development in the manufacturing of railway ties, telegraph poles, and other branches of trade where pulp is utilized. He is a popular member of Quebec society, Treasurer of the Board of Trade, and one of the energetic business men of the younger generation.

## ELZEAR FORTIER &amp; COMPANY.

This firm, now controlled by Mr. Elzear Fortier, at Numbers 121-23 St. Dominique Street, St. Roch, is ranked as the best known manufacturers of the district, and its arated waters have a wide sale. One has only to visit the large and imposing brick structure on the street named, to be assured of the extensive business carried on, a business which has been fostered by the able management of the principal who has left nothing undone to perfect and improve his plant. Despite the keenest competition, Mr. Fortier has succeeded in placing his business on a sound footing, and in commercial circles he ranks as one of Quebec's enterprising manufacturers, with many years of patient industry and integrity to his credit. Formerly associated with his brother, he now carries on business alone under the above name. The factory is situated in the most convenient part of the densely populated suburb of St. Roch, and is one of the substantial buildings in that neighborhood. Mr. Fortier is married and the father of four children. He is also connected with various societies and other benevolent bodies.

## THEOPHILE LE VASSEUR.

Mr. Theophile Le Vasseur, who is Secretary of the Board of Trade, and whose appointment dates from June, 1899, is also a notary by profession, having taken his degree in 1881. But it is as a journalist that Mr. Le Vasseur is best known, being for the past eight years editor of the *Semaine Commerciale*; reporter for Quebec of the Canadian Associated Press since 1897; correspondent of *Le Canada*, Montreal, and correspondent of various weeklies. Mr. Le Vasseur was appointed a Commissioner of the Superior Court for taking affidavits; secretary of the Joint Industrial Committee, and of the Wholesale Flour, Grain and Provision Merchants Association of Quebec, and five years ago was appointed Vice-Consul for Brazil at Quebec.

Naturally, with so many varied duties to attend to, Mr. Le Vasseur is a very busy man and one who can find little time for anything outside his crowded sphere of labour which often extends far into the night; yet with so many duties pressing upon him, he always finds time to attend to what lies uppermost as regards the welfare of Quebec and its commercial expansion, a fact which makes him a valuable official in his secretarial capacity of the Board of Trade.

## JOSEPH O. SAMSON.

Mr. Joseph O. Samson, wholesale and retail hardware merchant, 343-345 St. Paul street, Quebec, was born at St. Isidore, Quebec, and began business in 1887; the firm being known as Samson & Filion; but although still known as such it is virtually conducted by Mr. Samson alone with Mr. H. Lemieux.

A large extension has been made to the business premises during the past year, and it is known as one of the best wholesale and retail hardware firms in the city.

Mr. Samson is a member of the Board of Trade and is interested in the *Compagnie Desjardines* at St. Henri, Kamouraska.

## C. N. FALARDEAU.

Mr. Falardeau began at Sillery six years ago as a wood and coal merchant, but owing to expansion of business, and the need of larger premises, he removed to his present fine site at the junction of Dorchester street and the St. Charles river, St. Roch. This was the first coal business opened in the St. Roch district, and it has proved a gold mine to its owner. Although the present business has flourished like the proverbial bay tree, Mr. Falardeau continues to maintain his old place at Sillery, where he has valuable rights in real estate. The business in Quebec has an additional advantage in having the river St. Charles flowing by the large yards, thus enabling barges to discharge their contents without loss of time and with much economy. Mr. Falardeau is reputed to be the largest retail coal and wood merchant in his section of the city, and is assisted in his business by his sons.

Office 211 Dorchester St., St. Roch.



## JOSEPH GAUTHIER.

Mr. Joseph Gauthier, the head of the new firm now known as La Compagnie Gauthier & Frere, whose business premises are situated at No. 292 St. Joseph street, has had a successful career as one of the pioneer merchants of the St. Roch district. The business of this company dates back to 1868, and as merchants and importers of paper hangings, paints, oils, varnish, etc., the firm has an established reputation. Another branch for which they are noted is the manufacturing of mirrors, many of the specimens on display being very beautiful, and show that the new company are in touch with the needs of the times. The department of plate glass is an important section of the firm's large and varied stock. A special staff of men are employed for painting and decorating, and in this department the company's excellent work has met with decided success.

Mr. Gauthier, as a member of the Board of Trade, has always interested himself in what concerns the welfare of the city, where he has laboured so long and successfully, and his own personal worth has made him popular with a host of friends.

## F. X. DROLET.

Mr. F. X. Drolet, Mechanical Engineer, whose large premises and workshops are situated at numbers 75 to 79 St. Joseph street, St. Roch, Quebec, is a type of the careful business man, who by integrity and close attention to business, has achieved success. Although the owner of the large building occupied by him as his works, he finds the same somewhat unsuitable to many pressing needs, and contemplates moving to more commodious premises near the river side.

Mr. Drolet began business in 1875, as a manufacturer of steam engines, pumps, etc., and employs some 85 hands. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and is interested in other organizations.

## DELPHIS FONTAINE.

Of the several representatives of important wholesale houses in Quebec, Mr. Delphis Fontaine can claim precedence. For the past 15 years he has acted as representative of John Macdonald & Co., of Toronto, one of the leading houses in the Dominion, and certainly without a peer in certain lines for which it has long held a deserved reputation.

Mr. Fontaine is a Quebecker and naturally takes a deep interest in all that concerns the welfare of his native city; he rejoices in its awakening to brighter years, and feels that energy and determination go a long way in bringing matters to a successful issue.

The show rooms of this popular and well known representative are situated at No. 77 Rue de l'Eglise, in the midst of the great departmental stores of Quebec, so that on all occasions Messrs. John Macdonald & Co. have a representative in touch with their patrons and one who knows how to meet their wishes.

Mr. Fontaine is a member of the Board of Trade.

## FRANCOIS PARENT.

Mr. Francois Parent, 78 St. Dominique street, Quebec, is a general contractor and quarry owner. He was born in Beaufort, and began life as a schoolmaster, next became a merchant, and eventually became a contractor some thirty years ago. His last choice has been remunerative indeed as he is to-day one of Quebec's wealthiest citizens, the owner of the quarries at Beaufort, much real estate in that district, and owner of some of the finest business blocks in the City of Quebec. He has received some of the largest contracts, having built the Garneau block, the Langelier block, the Auditorium and many other important structures both private and public. He has been twice Mayor of Beaufort, and has often refused solicitations on the part of the Government to come out as a candidate for his native county. He is at the head of the largest contracting business in Quebec.

As an eminently successful business man, Mr. Parent is also a patriotic one and always strives to promote the best interests of Quebec.

## JEAN BAPTISTE MORISSETTE.

Mr. Morissette was born in Quebec, in 1858; graduated at Laval Normal School and followed a special English course in Thom's Academy, where he also graduated in 1875. The same year he entered the office of the Queen, and New York Life Insurance Co's. In 1882 he was named agent at Quebec for the Glasgow & London Insurance Co. of London, England. In 1890, the Union Assurance Society of London, England, entered the Canadian field, and he was appointed to their Quebec Branch as General Agent. Subsequently, a number of other companies entrusted their interests to this well-trained, energetic man, who to-day represents the strongest of companies, as well as for the contract of the largest income of any local insurance branch office in the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Morissette is Commercial Agent for Brazil; represents the Guardian Assurance Co. of London, England; The Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co.; Union Assurance Society of London, England; North American Life Assurance Co.; Canadian Railway Accident Co.; The Mannheim Marine Insurance Co. of Germany; The Canadian Casualty & Boiler Insurance Co.; Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co.; The United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co., etc., etc.

Mr. Morissette had the honor to represent, in the City Council of Quebec, the Jacques-Cartier Ward, and was twice elected by acclamation. He is a Justice of the Peace, member of the Board of Trade, and of almost all local societies. He founded in 1902, with the leading Life Insurance men, the Quebec City Life Assurance Agents Association, and holds the position of President.

## THE HONORABLE JOSEPH SHEHYN.

The Honorable Joseph Shehyn, Senator of Canada for the Laurentides Division, was born in the City of Quebec, and is to-day the sole proprietor and head of the important wholesale establishment, McCall, Shehyn & Company of Quebec. This house, which is one of the most prosperous in the Ancient Capital, was founded in 1863.

Mr. Shehyn was for a number of years president of the Quebec Chamber of Commerce, and member of the Harbour Commissioners. Elected to the Legislative Assembly of Quebec in the general elections of 1875, he was re-elected in each succeeding election. He has been Provincial Treasurer of the Mercier Government from January, 1887, to December, 1891, and nominated in 1897 Minister without portfolio, under the administration of Hon. Mr. Marchand, until his nomination to the Senate of Canada in February, 1900. He is an officer of the order of Leopold and a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great.

## EUGENE FALARDEAU.

Mr. Eugene Falardeau, roofer, Queen street, Quebec, was born at Cap Sante, and came to Quebec when quite young. He began his business career with Mr. J. J. Barbeau, with whom he remained for some fifteen years, but eventually started for himself in 1894.

Mr. Falardeau has been a successful pioneer in his chosen trade and has flourished beyond his expectations. The large premises occupied by him and adjoining property are part of his real estate ownership. His contracts have been on a large scale and to-day he estimates his annual workings at \$50,000 to \$60,000.

Mr. Falardeau is popular in trade and labour circles throughout Quebec and a willing worker for all that spells progress and expansion. He is a member of the Board of Trade, a Director of the Quebec Contractors' Association and also belongs to the popular Knights of Columbus.

## LOUIS BOIVIN.

Mr. Louis Boivin, contractor and builder, 202 Richelieu street, Quebec, was born in the city and educated here. About seventeen years ago, Mr. Boivin succeeded his father, the late Mr. Louis Boivin, in his life time a well-known contractor of St. John's Ward.

Mr. Boivin has received many important contracts, including the construction of educational and religious buildings, and only recently has been granted the contract for the construction of the new fire station on Richelieu street. He is also a large real estate owner in the St. John's district.

Being popular in St. John's district, Mr. Boivin continues to merit the esteem of his numerous friends as a painstaking and energetic citizen and one whose chief interests are bound up with those of the city's progress. He is a member of the Board of Trade, the Knights of Columbus and other organizations.

### THE CLARENDON HOTEL.

The Clarendon Hotel, Quebec, of whom the Messrs. Begin are proprietors, is noted as the leading family hotel of the Ancient Capital. It has been entirely renovated and is essentially a first-class hotel in all its appointments. Travellers have nothing but praise in favour of its cuisine, and the general staff are not only efficient but courteous in their treatment of guests. Its rooms are beautifully fitted up and everything conducing to the comfort of the travelling public is well looked after. The site occupied by the Clarendon is the choicest part of the upper town, and facing the city hall, is not only central but airy, and enables guests to reach the chief points of interest in a few minutes time.

The popular chief clerk of the Clarendon, Mr. L. Noel, has been with the house for seven years, and by his willingness to oblige, courteous manner and knowledge of what is best in the treatment of guests, has made a host of friends, and added to the prestige which the Clarendon enjoys as a really first-class hostelry.

### MESSRS. ROY & ROY.

Messrs. Roy & Roy, who are the proprietors of the "Fashion Craft" establishment on St. John street, Quebec, are natives of this Province. In 1900 they began business in Quebec as proprietors of the Semi-Ready establishment, but within the last two years have taken over the business now known as "Fashion Craft." This business was entirely new to Quebecers, and was in every sense an innovation, since it introduced the selling of only high-class goods, and is at present one of the most up-to-date tailoring establishments in Quebec, patronized by its best classes. The trade of this house has increased year by year, and to-day stands for all that is best in select and chic made attire.

Both of the Messrs. Roy are well known in Quebec as enterprising business men and thoroughly in touch with the best interests of the city.

### MR. P. A. LAMONDE.

Mr. Prudent A. Lamonde, builder and contractor, St. Francis street, Quebec, was born at Montmagney, P. Q., and has lived in the United States for a number of years, during which time he was connected with many building enterprises. Since his arrival in Quebec, now dating back many years, he has been very successful as a builder and contractor. His large yards and other dependencies on St. Francis street are a standing proof of what energy and ability has acquired. Mr. Lamonde being a large real estate owner in the district.

Mr. Lamonde married Miss Rose Turcotte of St. Jean, Island of Orleans, and has a charming home near the scene of his business premises.

Identified with various local organizations, Mr. Lamonde in addition to being a member of the Board of Trade, belongs to the Hunt Club, the Knights of Columbus, is a director of the Quebec Exhibition Company, and also president of the Builders' Exchange Association of Quebec.

### SIMARD AND COMPANY.

What Wanamaker is to Philadelphia Messrs. F. Simard & Company are to Quebec, in the sense that if a superior article is needed in a special line, you are very likely to find it there, as this Company is noted for its importations.

Established in 1866 by the late Mr. F. Simard, father of the present head of the Company, it had its origin in St. Sauveur, but after the disastrous conflagration in that district removed to the present neighborhood opposite St. Roch's church. In 1905 the premises now occupied by the Company became their permanent location, and the structure erected is in every way a model one for a large and flourishing departmental business, being 50 feet front by 130 in depth.

Mr. Gustave Simard, the son of the founder, entered the business in 1891, and in 1898 became a partner in the firm, and now has the same in his own right, under the name and style of F. Simard & Company. He is a member of the council of the Board of Trade. Ever keeping in mind the truism that a good thing is the best thing, he has made a point to have his stock recherche in all that is latest and richest, whether the same be London, Paris or New York styles. The windows of F. Simard & Company are always a delight to the eye, because good taste has made them so.

### GERMAIN LEPINE.

Mr. Germain Lepine, who is a member of the Board of Trade, is one of the best known business men in the St. Roch district, having succeeded his father, the late Mr. Germain Lepine, as undertaker in the large premises owned by him in St. Valier street.

The business conducted by Mr. Lepine is recognized as the largest in the line in that section of the city, where it has been established since 1845, and the most important orders have been received in connection with funeral arrangements of a national or civic character.

Mr. Lepine is assisted in his business by his son, Mr. Germain A. Lepine, who is a popular member of society in St. Roch's parish, and like his father, leaves nothing undone to meet the wants of their clientele.

The fine premises and show rooms on St. Valier Street are well stocked with undertakers' supplies, while in the matter of costly harnesses and trappings the house has been recognized as leaders in what constitutes good taste.

### J. A. KIROUAC.

Mr. J. A. Kirouac, of the firm of Pruneau & Kirouac, stationers, fancy goods, church ornaments, etc., Fabrique street, Quebec, is the son of the late Chevalier Kirouac, and consequently a member of one of Quebec's oldest and most distinguished families. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and is interested in various organizations, besides taking a keen interest in all that pertains to Quebec's future as a commercial centre.

### THE JOHN D. IVEY CO., LIMITED

The John D. Ivey Company, Limited, whose spacious and handsome premises are No. 75-75½ Du Pont street, Quebec, may best be described as the survival of the fittest, for the simple reason that smaller concerns have gone down before them, and they have absorbed and grown prosperous where others failed.

As wholesale importers this company in its own sphere of action is typical of what sound business principles can accomplish, and in their Quebec representative, Mr. E. Delage, they have not only a young and prudent manager, but one who knows every detail of the business placed in his charge. This is the secret of success, especially in connection with a representative, and when we add that that courtesy, affability and anxiety to please his numerous patrons, are a few of his chief characteristics, it will be seen that success is a natural consequence.

In their specialties this Company has been noted for ribbons, silks, velvets, chiffons, tules, veilings, shapes, flowers, leathers, laces, millinery trimmings, etc., and a visit will repay those in search of what is the latest and best in these particular lines.

### MR. JEAN LEMIEUX.

Mr. Jean Lemieux, whose portrait appears in this issue, is the Quebec representative of The D. McCall Co., Ltd., of Toronto, Wholesale Millinery, and has show rooms at No. 41 St. Joseph street, where one may inspect the latest novelties in millinery and all that pertains to the latest styles in trimmings. The name of the important wholesale house represented by Mr. Lemieux is a sufficient guarantee of his ability as a representative, and it is pleasing to note he leaves nothing undone to further the interests of his principals. Being of an affable disposition, he is well qualified to deal with his patrons in the special line he represents, a secret of his increasing success. He is a brother of Mr. J. F. Lemieux, the representative of Messrs. Greenhills, Limited, and is married to Miss Saint Laurent, a Quebec lady.

### W. J. THOMPSON.

Mr. W. J. Thompson, the general manager of the Quebec and Lewis Ferry Company, is a Quebecker who knows every inch of the ground of the historic city. His knowledge of navigation as relating to Quebec is sound and thorough. Beginning with the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, Mr. Thompson advanced in a rapid way until he found himself cashier of the Quebec and Lewis Ferry Company, a position he held for some fifteen years, when eminent worth was recognized, and he was appointed general manager, a position for which his many personal qualities and past experience make him especially fitted.

Mr. Thompson is a member of the Board of Trade and well known in sporting circles. He is, in truth, one of the coming men in Quebec's commercial life.

## BANK OF MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

The history of the Quebec Branch of the Bank of Montreal is practically that of the commercial development of the city from 1818—when the branch was established there—up to the present, when renewed progress and the requirements of an increased business have called for the erection of the handsome new bank edifice recently constructed in the heart of the business centre of Lower Town.

It was within a year of the opening of the head office of the Bank in Montreal that the Quebec Branch was opened under the management of Mr. David Sutherland. Through the disastrous financial storms of the following years, the Bank held its own, its assistance enabling many reputable business houses, whose descendants are still amongst the leaders of Canadian trade, to weather the various periods of financial disaster which strewn the paths of the world's commerce with financial wrecks.

Amongst the Bank's customers in the old capital of Canada have always been representatives of the great merchant princes of French as well as of English origin, for French enterprise and brains have as successfully counted upon the Bank's support as the same qualities in others.

During its 90 years of existence the Bank has proved itself upon many occasions to have been one of the most effective agencies in the progress and development of the Dominion at large, as well as of the cities of Montreal and Quebec.

It was in 1890, during the regime of Mr. Clouston as General Manager, that the Bank was appointed as financial agent of the Dominion in Great Britain, having already been the Government bankers in Canada since 1861.

The handsome and imposing new premises of the Quebec Branch of the Bank occupy the historic site of the former Hudson Bay Company post. A hundred years ago, the Company's batteaux loaded supplies at its door, or discharged their valuable cargoes of furs from various points in the far north. Here, too, on the 31st December, 1775, was witnessed the famous repulse of the American invading army under Benedict Arnold.

The present Manager of the Quebec Branch is Mr. F. J. Cockburn, whose appointment dates from 1902, after 24 years of previous service.

## THE BANK OF MONTREAL'S NEW BUILDING, QUEBEC.

The new building which the bank have erected at the corner of St. Peter and St. James streets is, architecturally speaking, one of the most inspiring banks in the whole district, and stands as a magnificent tribute to the stability and prestige of the institution itself, as well as proving a striking and handsome addition to Quebec's modern structures.

The building is designed in the Greek Ionic style. The main Banking Room is raised from the sidewalk with steps to give easy access for the public, the chief entrance being in the centre of the new facade on

St. Peter street. On entering the building, the large open space affords unobstructed view of all the clerks. The manager's room occupies the left hand, or west corner, connecting with the stenographers' private room and adjacent to the chief accountant and cash vault. On the right or eastern end is the book vault and clerks' staircase, etc. The building is of the one storey type with the classic attic storey, the latter used as apartments for the bank messenger, etc. The construction is fireproof throughout, the vaults of a specially designed construction being absolutely burglar and fire-proof.

It is no exaggeration to say, as regards the Bank of Montreal that (without engaging in sensational methods of competition or indulging in unprofitable expansion out of keeping with sound and conservative banking), during its eighty-nine years existence in Quebec it has been one of the most effective agencies in the development of that city, and the universal confidence which it enjoys throughout the whole district is well merited.

## C. A. PARADIS.

Mr. C. A. Paradis, wholesale flour grain and provision merchant, No. 81 Dalhousie street, Quebec, was born in 1875 and received his education in Quebec. Beginning business in 1897 under the name of Poitras & Paradis the firm had considerable success, but since 1904 Mr. Paradis has conducted business alone as a commission merchant and wholesale dealer in flour, grain, seeds, provisions and general produce.

Mr. Paradis has established a very paying business as a buyer and seller of all qualities of flour from Ontario and the great West millers, and whatever relates to the Canadian grain and cereal trade. Another branch of his extensive business is devoted to groceries; pork in barrels; pure and compound lard; salt, fish, &c.

Mr. Paradis married Miss Elia Ruel of St. Joseph, Levis, and is prominent in commercial circles as one of the younger and progressive business men of Quebec. As a member of the Board of Trade he takes a keen delight in promoting whatever tends to the welfare of his native Province and the good of the city of Quebec as a commercial power.

## LECLERC &amp; LETELLIER.

Messrs. Leclerc & Letellier, wholesale grocers and provision merchants, have their business premises and warehouse at Nos. 104-106 St. Paul street, and the firm is known as one of the very successful, and continues to expand.

Mr. Alphonse Letellier who is the controlling power of the business, is a member of the Board of Trade and active in all that relates to the commercial development of Quebec.

Considering that he assumed the duties of the business within a comparatively short period of time, Mr. Letellier has been successful in making it one of the substantial commercial houses of Quebec.

## J. M. MCCARTHY.

Mr. J. M. McCarthy, the president of the Frontenac Gas Company of Quebec, was born in Sorel, and is the descendant of one of the old pioneers and wealthiest residents of that section of the Province.

In the field of Civil Engineering, Mr. McCarthy is a recognized leader and authority, and dates his progress in the science from his graduating days when he left McGill University in 1887 and put into practical effect the substantial training received within the walls of his Alma Mater.

Mr. McCarthy has practiced his profession during many years and built many bridges, prominent among which is the Hawkesbury Bridge over the Ottawa river and the Sorel bridge over the Richelieu.

Of the many important offices filled by him we name the following—

Elected president and general manager of the Jacques Cartier Electric Company in 1907;

Elected president Frontenac Gas Company at organization in the Spring of 1907;

Vice-President of the American Light and Traction Co'y, head office, 40 Wall Street, New York.

President of St. Croix Water Power Company of St. Paul, Minn.

From the foregoing it will be seen that Mr. McCarthy is a gentleman of wide experience, and one who has been entrusted with important duties. In his present sphere of action he is exercising his best abilities, not only as a citizen of Quebec and a member of its Board of Trade, but as one who foresees the reality of great commercial expansion within a short period of time.

## JOHN E. WALSH.

Mr. John E. Walsh, 11 St. John street, Quebec, received his education at the Commercial Academy in this city, but in his younger days went to the Western States. Returning to Quebec in 1878, he opened up what is now admitted to be the largest book and stationery business in the Ancient Capital, the various departments being divided into general lines such as printing, engraving, embossing, book-binding, fancy goods and fancy stationery.

The splendid premises occupied by him are situated on the finest part of St. John street, and are very spacious both in height and depth. This fine building is the property of Mr. Walsh, and his splendidly stocked store is at all times the mecca of tourists and the better class of Quebec's citizens.

Mr. Walsh is a member of the Board of Trade; was for many years president of St. Patrick's Literary Institute and is an ex-member of the city council for Montcalm Ward.

As one who has travelled extensively in Europe and seen the wonders of its chief cities, Mr. Walsh is always an entertaining and interesting conversationalist, a man of much courtesy, who, by his will power and urbanity, has won his way well in his chosen sphere of industry.

## L. H. GAUDRY &amp; CO.

Messrs. L. H. Gaudry & Co., importers of structural steel, cast iron columns, ornamental iron work, cast iron pipes, etc., began business in 1902.

Owing to the remarkable strides made in the use of iron and steel for structural purposes and municipal works, this firm has kept ahead of the times, and in this special branch of their important business have been entirely successful, so much so that they have opened branches of their business at Montreal and Halifax, N.S.

They are Canadian sales agents for several of the leading British foundries and steel works, and have already executed many large contracts in Canada, amongst which are the supplying of large quantities of cast iron pipes to the city of Quebec, Montreal, Rimouski, Fraserville, Victoria, North Bay, Hull, to the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co., the Frontenac and Quebec Gas Co., Quebec, and many others to long to enumerate.

In addition to the above they are very closely identified with the supply of cast iron and steel work required in the construction of new buildings all over the country, principally in the City of Montreal and East.

Mr. L. H. Gaudry, general manager of the firm, is a native of Quebec, and in addition to being a member of the Board of Trade, belongs to various leading clubs and other organizations.

The firm have their well equipped offices at No. 76 St. Peter St., Quebec.

## PHILIPPE PARADIS.

It is something to remember that the City of Quebec is strong in the representatives of Canada's greatest business houses, many of whom have well equipped show rooms and offices, and some of whom have distinguished themselves in more ways than one. In Mr. Philippe Paradis, representative of Messrs. W. R. Johnston & Co., Ltd., of Toronto, we have a typical instance. As the sole representative for the Province of Quebec of this leading firm of wholesale clothiers, he is in contact with all that relates to commercial and business life, and his eleven years practical attention to duty in the interests of his principals have been fruitful in more ways than one.

Mr. Paradis was born in 1868, and married Miss Emma Fraser of Fraserville, by whom he has three interesting children. He is a member of the Council of the Board of Trade, and was one of the organizers of the Commercial Travellers' Club which now numbers some 450 members. His great aim has been to promote commercial life, especially in his native Province, and spares no effort to further the good cause; nor is his worldly endeavours a monopoly of his better nature, since he enters heart and soul into the annual collection for "La Guêlender," whereby hundreds of deserving poor are made glad at Christmas time. He is also interested in political economy, and in numerous ways has proved himself to be one of Quebec's most energetic and philanthropic citizens.

## J. A. SCOTT &amp; F. BLOUIN.

Mr. J. A. Scott, general manager for Canada of Millers, Limited, one of the largest leather manufacturers in the United Kingdom, having their principal place of business in Glasgow, Scotland, is a native of this Province, and has identified himself with the interests of Quebec trade for a number of years. He is associated with Mr. F. Blouin in the important agency of the Anglo Canadian Leather Company, whose head office is in Montreal. Mr. Scott also represents Messrs. A. R. Clark & Co., of Toronto and Hamilton and Caldwell & Sons, Glasgow, Scotland. He is a member of the Athletic Association and Garrison Club, and a Major of the 10th Canadian Hussars.

Mr. Blouin was born in Quebec city and educated here. He is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of enterprise and the advocacy of all that relates to the expansion. Like Mr. Scott, Mr. Blouin takes an interest in military matters, being Captain Adjutant of the Ninth Regiment V.Q.

## DONALD C. THOMSON.

Mr. Donald C. Thomson, president of the Quebec and Levis Ferry Company, is one of Quebec's oldest and best known citizens. For many years identified with the lumber business, Mr. Thomson has seen everything connected with its principal industry in other days, and continues to be largely interested in its welfare. As one of the men who has been instrumental in building up the trade of the Ancient Capital, he has not let increase of years interfere with his fixed ideas of what tends to the welfare of the city and its expansion as a commercial and maritime centre, but is always ready to give counsel and practical advice when most needed.

Mr. Thomson is an ex-Director of the Union Bank and the Quebec S. S. Company, and, despite his advanced age, continues to be one of the old commercial bulwarks of the Rock City.

## MESSRS. CARBRAY, SON &amp; CO.

This important firm of wholesale coal, shipping and commission merchants, whose offices are in the Hochelaga Bank Building, St. Peter street, Quebec, dates from 1869, when it was then known as Carbray, Routh & Company. The present firm is composed of Messrs. Felix Carbray and W. J. Carbray, his s-on. Both members of the firm are amongst the leaders of Quebec's commercial community, and are representatives of the shipping and commercial interests of the Harbour Commission as well as the following important concerns: Pittsburg & Erie Coal Company, Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Co., and the New York and Ontario Western Companies. Mr. Carbray is also Consul for Portugal.

As men whose interests have always been identified with Quebec, the Messrs. Carbray are foremost in aiding whatever tends to its progress at well as zealous in promoting and encouraging its commercial expansion.

## L. EDGAR MARTEL.

Mr. J. Edgar Martel, whose fine business premises are situated at No. 91 St. Joseph street, is a native of Quebec and began business in 1902.

After completing his brilliant studies at Levis College, from which he graduated, he afterwards attended Laval, where he obtained his B.A. degree. He perfected his chemical studies in his chemical laboratory, which he opened after following the course of the International Correspondence Schools, of Scranton, Pa., as well as in the laboratories of Dr. Morin and Mr. Edmond Giroux, the latter a well-known druggist of St. Peter St. When Mr. Giroux retired from active life, Mr. Martel resolved to try his fortune in the St. Roch district, where much success has attended his efforts, his clientele being one of the largest in that populous suburb.

Mr. Martel married, in January 1904, Miss Marnie McAvoy, and is the proud father of two children.

As a member of the Board of Trade, and a citizen who is thoroughly in touch with Quebec's commercial life, Mr. Martel has earned for himself the good will and esteem of all classes.

## OCTAVE MATTE.

Mr. OCTAVE MATTE, 169 St. John street, Quebec, is the present successor of the late Mr. Z. Vandry, who established the business in 1850 and died in 1893. Mr. Matte joined in partnership the 21st February, 1890, the firm being known as Vandry & Matte, but since 1892 he has continued to carry on business alone under the old name, style and firm.

The lines for which the business is noted are steamfitting, planing, tin-smithing, gas and electrical fittings, Roofing and brass fixtures are also special features of the trade to which much attention is paid. The premises on St. John street are owned by Mr. Matte, and he is assisted by his sons. Many and important contracts have been secured by this well-known business man, who is a member of the Board of Trade, the Retail Merchants' Association and the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Matte was born in St. Jean Baptiste des Ecureuils, in this Province, and is a practical workman for all that concerns the prosperity of the city where he has laboured so successfully.

## I. A. LANGLAIS &amp; SONS.

177 St. Joseph St. and 222-26 Desloises Street, Quebec.

This firm was established in 1865, by I. A. Langlais, as a retail business, but was afterwards merged in church supplies, etc. In 1902 his son was taken into partnership. Great increase followed, when Mr. Langlais formed a joint stock company, in which Mr. Thierce became partner and secretary. Mr. Thierce is a member of the Board of Trade. He entered the firm of Langlais & Fils in 1892 as book-keeper, but on the death of Mr. I. Langlais in 1905, became manager of the concern. In October 1907, he married Miss Angeline Langlais, daughter of I. Langlais.

## S. FISHER &amp; SONS.

This important business house, No. 8 Fabrique street, Quebec, was established in 1850, by Joseph Auld, from whom it descended to Messrs. Fisher & Blouin, and eventually Fisher & Sons.

The present imposing edifice, which is one of the most conspicuous in the Ancient Capital replaces the original structure which, at the time of its demolition was some 200 years old, and one of the most historical landmarks in the Ancient Capital, many precious relics relating to Canadian history having been discovered in the excavations.

The floor space of the present edifice is unexcelled, being some 200 feet in depth, whilst the lighting arrangements are certainly unexcelled. The interior fittings are in keeping with the dignity of the solid and handsome facade of the building. The specialties for which this firm have long been noted, and for whose exhibits numerous medals have been secured at Canadian and European exhibitions are: Saddles, harness, trunks, portmanteaux, etc. Indeed, fine leather goods are a staple article at all times, and for these Messrs. Fisher & Sons enjoy a well-deserved reputation. This firm, in addition to being wholesale and retail leather merchants, have direct dealings with the leading manufacturers from whom they are privileged buyers. Needless to say Messrs. Fisher & Sons enjoy considerable prestige with tourists, their large and attractive premises being the rendezvous of tourists from all quarters who are enthusiastic in praise of the establishment and its splendid display of high-class goods.

The late Mr. Samuel Fisher, in his lifetime, was one of Quebec's most prominent and esteemed business men, and he has left to his descendants a business heritage of which they may justly feel proud.

## THE CHARLES A. PACUET COMPANY, LIMITED.

This Company, to-day one of the most flourishing in Quebec, especially in the St. Roch District, is one of humble origin, and reflects the greatest honour on its founder, Mr. Charles A. Pacuet, who does not hesitate to say that when he started out as an Agent in 1806, he had not a cent of capital, and to-day his Company has a capital of \$50,000 paid up. Mr. Pacuet was born in 1808, and as stated, began business in 1806. He married in 1822 Miss Cloutier, and has four children.

In 1904 the formation of a joint stock company took effect, and to-day it is noted as manufacturers and jobbers of heavy machinery, power producing machinery, power transmission and wood-working machinery, three specialties of which the Company is justly proud. Some idea of the growth of this business within such a short period of time may be gained when it is known that work is found for 100 men, and it is eloquent testimony to the brains and foresight of the founder, who has been instrumental in bringing matters to their present prosperous state.

## G. POITRAS.

Mr. Gaudias Poitras, a native of Quebec, is proprietor and director of a book-binding manufactory, 8 Collins street, Upper Town. In this establishment are pursued all kinds of works in connection with that industry and a specialty is made of preparing blank books and loose-leaf books.

Notwithstanding its recent foundation, dating from Jan. 1905, the house is already fairly known and deals with the principal libraries and other firms of the same kind. Its financial standing is a very prosperous one, owing to the organizing and practical powers of its director. An important factor of success for such an industry, we mean a complete and first-class outfit, has been carefully secured.

Mr. Poitras is a member of the Board of Trade of Quebec, and also of several of the most popular clubs. His sympathetic manner and enterprising spirit have contributed not a little in creating many friends for him and customers for his industry. Both, it is hoped, will increase in number for the benefit of the producer and for the growth of Quebec as a manufacturing centre.

## M. F. GRIFFIN.

Mr. M. F. Griffin, who so ably represents the important house of Gault, Bros. Co., Ltd., and whose Quebec agency is at No. 137 St. Joseph street, was born in Quebec in 1871, where he received his education. He began his commercial career with Messrs. McLimont & Son, and gradually worked his way up until he became travelling salesman throughout Quebec and the Eastern Townships. Severing his connection with this firm he joined Messrs. Gault Bros. Co., Ltd. in a similar capacity, covering the same territory, also the E. C. R. to Campbellton, N.B. A vacancy occurring in the Quebec agency, Mr. Griffin was appointed to fill the post, which he has continued to do during the past nine years.

## F. CANAC-MARQUIS.

F. Canac-Marquis, manufacturer of all grades of glue, mattsfoot oil, grease, tallow and dealer in horns, bones, hair and sulphuric acid, was born on the Island of Orleans. He began life as a dry-goods clerk, but after many wanderings in the United States and Europe, returned to his native land and began his present business some sixteen years ago.

His factory and other premises are one of the manufacturing sights of Quebec, covering an area of 52,000 square feet, bounded on one side by the C.P.R. track and northerly by the St. Charles river. The business is a day and night one and employs some 80 odd hands. The new gelatine building, 110x55 feet, 3 storeys in height, is expected to be in working order in a year's time. The products of this large concern find their way to Dominion, U. S. and European markets.

Mr. Marquis is a member of the Board of Trade, Mayor of St. Malo, and a member of numerous organizations.

## THE QUEBEC GAS COMPANY.

This Company was incorporated by an Act of Legislature of the Province of Quebec, 30th of May, 1899, when rights and privileges held by the corporation of the City of Quebec to light the city by gas were by-law transferred to the Company.

The original promoters were William Walker, Robert Cassels, William Petry, Henry Pemberton, James McKenzie, Archibald Laurie and Charles Langevin.

In 1906 control of the stock of the Company was secured by a syndicate of Quebec and other Canadian capitalists, and the new Company is now putting forth every effort to extend the business by operating on progressive lines and enlarging and improving the works and distribution systems, the intention being to have a plant which will enable the Company to manufacture gas by the most efficient and economical methods and secure to its consumers the highest quality of gas at the lowest prices.

The retort and purifier sections of the new works have been completed and new boilers, engines, condensers and scrubbers are now being erected. Ten miles of new mains have also been laid. In 1906 gas was sold for lighting purposes at \$1.75 per thousand cubic feet nett, and for heating at \$1.25 per thousand feet nett. These prices have been reduced to a uniform rate of \$1.00 per thousand feet to all consumers.

During the twelve months under the new conditions the Company has made a large increase in the number of its consumers, and increased its output of gas by more than 50 per cent.

The present directors are Messrs. L. C. Webster, Chairman; W. G. Hinds, Secretary-Treasurer; R. Harcourt Smith, J. C. Duffield, R. A. Smith, W. H. Pearson, Jr., J. A. McKee.

Mr. R. A. Wallace is the able manager of the Company.

## JOSEPH ARCHER.

Mr. Joseph Archer, wholesale and retail lumber and coal merchant, St. Andrew street, Quebec, began business in 1860 as a lumber merchant, and continued as such for 30 years, but to-day he deals largely in American Anthracite and Sydney steam coals. He has been a member of the Committee of the Board of Trade for two years, and has been president for two years of the Board of Directors of Le Soleil Newspaper Company, and is presently a director of the same.

## THE KING EDWARD HOTEL.

The King Edward Hotel, City Hall Square, Quebec, is an ideal family hotel, containing 20 rooms, and is within a few minutes' walk of the principal points of interest. The hotel has everything to commend it to the travelling public, excellent cuisine, polite service and up-to-date requirements. Mr. E. Lapointe, the proprietor and manager, is a well-known resident and caterer, having kept the Elysian Restaurant opposite the post office, prior to assuming control of the present hostelry.

**ROYAL INSURANCE CO., OF ENGLAND. FIRE AND LIFE.**

Agent in Quebec, C. P. Champion. Established 1848. Commenced Business in Canada in 1850.

Mr. Champion is also agent for the Queen Insurance Co., but it is of the Quebec interests of the Royal that particular mention is made here, it being counted among the largest and best insurance companies of the world. It is actually the strongest fire office in existence. Assets over \$65,000,000; premiums received, 1906, over \$15,000,000; premiums received in Canada, \$1,722,799.21. Paid San Francisco conflagration, \$4,638,853, this amount being paid in full immediately upon adjustment without cash discount. Only four other companies settled on this basis (of which Queen was one).

It is a satisfaction to Quebecers to realize that a concern of such enormous strength is doing business in their midst through an agency conducted by such a veteran insurer as is Mr. Champion, whose dealings with the insured have always been prompt, courteous and liberal. In this sense it is worthy of remark that losses are promptly settled without reference to the home office in London, an advantage which obviates the necessity of prolonged delay, which might be a matter of vital importance to a sufferer who needed immediate funds to re-establish in business or to meet pressing liabilities.

As far as regards the company's record in its transactions, through its local representative, it is one of liberality and satisfaction and is so recognized and valued by the community.

**THE MILLER & LOCKWELL CO., LTD.**

The Miller & Lockwell Company, Limited, whose large factory is situated at No. 645 St. Vallier street, Quebec, can justly lay claim to being the leading firm of cigar manufacturers in the city, and the fine premises occupied by them as a manufactory is in every way worthy of the enterprise of the Company, for in all its details and appointments it is typically progressive and in touch with the times.

Mr. C. J. Lockwell, the President of the Company, is one of those painstaking and energetic business men who is far-seeing in his grasp of possibilities, and has been instrumental in bringing the Company to its present state of commercial importance.

The business dates from 1896, since which time it has made remarkable progress, and to-day is adding to its former successes in more ways than one. The Company are owners of their own substantial factory, and with a capital of \$100,000 is one of the most flourishing joint stock companies in the Quebec district. Furnishing employment to close on 200 hands, the Miller & Lockwell Company, Ltd. are justly considered a thriving organization with a bright future.

**R. H. GALE.**

Mr. R. H. Gale, electrical contractor, 121 St. John street, Quebec, was born and educated in the Ancient Capital. It is noteworthy of Mr. Gale's enterprising spirit that he was the first electrical contractor in Quebec, his business dating back some nine years, during which time he has been favoured with all the large contracts for electrical fittings. As the chief pioneer in this field of lighting and all that pertains thereto, Mr. Gale has excellent reason to be proud of his success. Making the study of electrical fittings and installation the chief part of his business, he has succeeded in a very commendable way. His handsome premises on St. John street, which with adjoining ones, is part of his real estate ownership, are thoroughly up-to-date in electrical fittings of the latest design, the display being in keeping with the reputation he has earned as a provider of all that is best in modern electrical fittings.

Mr. Gale married Miss Gertrude Elma Read, of Florida, whose father, by the way, is largely engaged in the timber industry in that State. Mr. Gale is a member of the Board of Trade and Grand Vice-Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, Grand Lodge of Quebec. His private residence is Park Avenue, one of the choicest residential districts of Quebec.

**E. M. TALBOT, ARCHITECT.**

Mr. E. M. Talbot, architect, whose offices are situated at Number 14 St. Joseph Street, is one of the leading architects in the Ancient Capital, and began business in 1883. He is a native of the city and has been twice married, first to Miss Thompson and secondly to Miss Lortie, and has seven children, the issue of both nuptials. Mr. Talbot has done considerable work of a very genuine character, the Franciscan Church is a typical example, while numerous stores testify to his striking ability as a leader in his profession. He is now in partnership with Mr. J. A. T. Dionne, and excellent results may be looked for at the hands of this prosperous firm of architects.

**A. FISET.**

Mr. A. Fiset, who has his large furniture and stove warehouse at No. 425 St. Paul street, began business some 35 years ago, first as a fruit merchant and then as the owner of the business at the above address, in which he is assisted by his sons.

Mr. Fiset is a Quebec man and has seen the rise and fall of many concerns in commercial life, but he has persevered and with fruitful results, as he is the owner of valuable real estate in the upper section of the city, in De Salaberry street and elsewhere.

Mr. Fiset is a popular sportsman as well as a keen business man and enjoys following the hounds, being a member of the Hunt Club as well as an active participant in the proceedings of the Board of Trade.

**LA CAISSE D'ECONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUEBEC.**

**BANQUE D'EPARGNE.**

Cette Institution fut fondée à Québec, le 21 Mai, 1848, sous les auspices de la Société de St-Vincent de Paul.

Ses deux principaux fondateurs furent Mr François Veinca et le Dr Olivier Robitaille. Leur but était d'encourager l'épargne dans toutes les classes de la société et plus particulièrement dans les classes ouvrières.

La Caisse d'Economie fut incorporée en Avril, 1855, sous l'Acte de la Législature Provinciale, soit à Viet, Chap. 32, reçu en 1860, des pouvoirs mieux définis et plus étendus, par l'Acte du Parlement 29 et 30 Viet., Chap. 130, et obtint, en 1872, une charte spéciale en vertu de l'Acte du Parlement Fédéral, 24 Viet., Chap. 7.

La Caisse d'Economie de N.-D. de Québec reçoit les plus petits dépôts à partir de 25 centes.

Obbligés par la loi de ne prêter que sur des garanties de tout repos, telles que bons de Gouvernements et de Municipalités, actions de banques, etc., La Caisse d'Economie donne à ses déposants la plus grande sûreté que l'on puisse désirer.

Le surplus de l'intérêt sur le passif est de plus d'un million de piastres.

Le tableau suivant fait voir l'augmentation progressive des dépôts qui lui sont confiés. Il montre en même temps la confiance du public dans cette institution et l'accroissement de la richesse publique dans la ville Capitale.

Somme des dépôts le 31 Décembre, 1858	\$ 1,746.75
Somme des dépôts le 31 Décembre, 1858	163,180.33
Somme des dépôts le 31 Décembre, 1878	1,624,091.71
Somme des dépôts le 31 Décembre, 1878	2,110,917.05
Somme des dépôts le 31 Décembre, 1888	2,827,921.11
Somme des dépôts le 31 Décembre, 1898	5,467,736.03
Somme des dépôts le 30 Novembre, 1907, au delà de...	8,569,090.00

La charte de la Caisse d'Economie de N.-D. de Québec ne lui permet d'avoir des succursales qu'à Québec et Lévis.

Son bureau-chef est au centre de la Haute-Ville, 21 rue St-Jean, mais elle a des succursales à la Basse-Ville, à St-Roch, à St-Sauveur, au Faubourg St-Jean et à Lévis. Ses directeurs actuels sont MM. Cy. Tessier, Président, L. P. Sirin, Vice-Président, l'Abbé Louis H. Papet, C. Labrosse, C. N. Hamel, P. B. Dumolin et H. Edmond Dagné.

**L. P. TURGEON.**

Mr. L. P. Turgeon, who is the Quebec manager for the Rolland Paper Company, was born in Quebec and educated at its Commercial Academy.

After being with Messrs. Reveillon Brothers during a period of five years, he entered upon his present duties, and has succeeded admirably as an excellent manager of an important branch of a most important industry. The name of the Rolland Paper Company is known throughout Canada and the importance of its Quebec warehouse in the handsome Board of Trade Building is only second to the headquarters.

In the choice of Mr. Turgeon as their Quebec Manager, the Rolland Paper Company have acted wisely, as he is not only a prudent manager, but a venturesome member of Quebec commercial life and is highly esteemed by a large circle of friends in his native city. He is a member of the Board of Trade and an active worker for Quebec's progress.

ALFRED A. J. GINGRAS.

Mr. Alfred A. J. Gingras, wholesale and retail grocer, corner St. Dominique and St. Margaret streets, Quebec, was born in the city and received his education here. He succeeded his father, Mr. F. X. Gingras, who, owing to advanced years retired from business. During the past eleven years, Mr. Gingras has continued to uphold the excellent reputation of this well-known business house, whose extensive premises are conspicuous in a district where the wholesale and retail houses are most prominent.

Mr. Gingras is the vice-president of the Canada Cement Construction Company, a new industry in Quebec which is meeting with much success.

Not content with the flourishing business handed down to him, Mr. Gingras has opened up branches at Limoulin and Cap Sante, and in the latter place he has established a cigar factory.

As a member of the Board of Trade it is quite evident that Mr. Gingras is not only an active member of that body, but one who believes in progressive ideas by establishing branches of business as off-shoots of the parent house.

ETIENNE SYLVAIN.

Mr. Etienne Sylvain, 13, 15 and 17, Place Jacques Cartier, Quebec, is nothing if not a practical and go-ahead man with modern ideas. He has established what is not only the most unique, but at the same time the only place of the kind in Quebec, a combination of stores, each distinct in their features, but a harmonious trinity under one roof. These three premises are divided into the "Royal" Club, the large billiard and pool rooms and the cigar establishment. With this variety of business interests to control, Mr. Sylvain has another connecting link in the restaurant "Le Royal," making his establishment in the Place Jacques Cartier, the headquarters for many social entertainments, and the rendezvous of those who gather for a pleasant evening and the enjoyment of club privileges.

Prior to opening his present establishment, Mr. Sylvain was in business some twenty-six years as a grocer and wine merchant in which line he has been very successful. His present extensive premises are part of his real estate ownership. He is a member of the Board of Trade and having been born and educated in Quebec he is enthusiastic for its progress.

JOHN A. ALLEYN.

Mr. John A. Alleyn, sail-tent and awning maker, 98 St. Paul street, Quebec, began business in 1883, and is considered the oldest business man in the line. Mr. Alleyn is a Quebecer and knows everything connected with its shipping and harbour needs. Born in 1851 he is yet in the hey day of vigorous manhood and looks forward to seeing Quebec restored to her former place as a great shipping centre and a city of growing industry.

As a member of the Board of Trade Mr. Alleyn takes a lively interest in all that concerns that body, which has done so much for the prosperity of Quebec and its best interests.

CHARLES DARVEAU.

Mr. Charles Darveau, of Messrs. Roy & Darveau, Sous Le Fort street, Quebec, was born and educated in Quebec, and is the present sole proprietor of the wholesale boot and shoe business carried on in the extensive premises situated at the above address.

Mr. Darveau began his business in February, 1882, and to-day has one of the largest boot and shoe establishments in Quebec, whose patrons are scattered throughout the province and especially in connection with the retail trade.

The large stock carried by Mr. Darveau is always up-to-date and in accordance with the orders of his numerous customers. He is the employer of numerous hands, and one of Quebec's most popular business men. It is worthy of note that Mr. Darveau's country trade is quite extensive, a section of his business to which he devotes much attention.

A member of the Board of Trade, Mr. Darveau is an enthusiast in all that concerns Quebec's progress, and is a typical Canadian at heart.

MR. FREDERICK A. BORDEN.

Mr. Frederick A. Borden, who is vice-president of the Parisian Corset Manufacturing Company, Limited, was born in Nova Scotia, but prior to his present important position, which he has held for some six years, was for some fourteen years in the banking business, having been manager of several large banking institutions in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The Parisian Corset Manufacturing Company, is one of the largest of the kind in Canada, and it falls to the vice-president to look after its finance department, a duty for which he is thoroughly qualified.

Mr. Borden has been a member of the Board of Trade since coming to Quebec some six years ago, and in other ways takes a keen interest in the welfare of his adopted city and its commercial expansion.

ELIE JOBIN.

Mr. Elie Jobin, of Messrs. Jobin & Rochette, wholesale boot and shoe manufacturers, corner Colomb and Voltigeurs streets, Quebec, is a native of Quebec city, and has been in business many years. The business conducted by Mr. Jobin is devoted to selling to the retail trade direct. The working staff employed by Mr. Jobin numbers 150 hands and the output of the factory is 2,000 pairs per week. Mr. Jobin has not made a specialty of any particular line of goods in his manufactory as he has made it a point to manufacture all kinds of boots and shoes as required by the retail trade.

This firm also represent the Berlin Rubber Manufacturing Company, Limited, for which they are the Quebec agents.

Mr. Jobin, in addition to being a member of the Board of Trade, is active in social circles and belongs to the St. Antoine Fishing and Sporting Club.

C. A. PARADIS.

Mr. C. A. Paradis, wholesale flour, grain and provision merchant, No. 81 Dalhousie street, Quebec, was born in 1875, and received his education in Quebec. The business was started in 1897, under the firm name of Potras & Paradis, but since 1904 Mr. Paradis has conducted it alone as a wholesale dealer and commission merchant in flour, grain, seeds, provisions and general produce.

Mr. Paradis has established a very paying business, as a buyer and seller of all qualities of flour from Ontario and the great West millers, and whatever relates to the Canadian grain and cereal trade. Another branch of his extensive business is devoted to groceries, pork in barrels, pure and compound lard, salt, fish, &c.

Mr. Paradis is the son of Mr. E. Paradis, of the firm of Langlois & Paradis, and is prominent in commercial circles as one of the younger and progressive business men of Quebec.

DAMIEN MATTE.

Mr. Damien Matte, whose place of nativity is St. Jean Baptiste Escouville, County Portneuf, is one of the men whose advancement in business is entirely owing to his own merits, and that capacity for taking pains, which is considered the true secret of success. He has been one of Quebec's leading butchers and business men for the past forty years, the March Berthelot being his headquarters, and so well has he identified himself with this section of the city that he was elected Councillor for St. John's Ward, an honour of which he was in every way worthy. He has been one of the first church wardens of St. John Baptiste Parish, a director of the Trust & Loan Company and a member of the Board of Trade. He is the owner of considerable real estate in the St. John district as well as in other sections of the Province.

Mr. Matte is nothing if not progressive; he is an earnest worker in the interests of Quebec, not only as a city with a glorious past, but a city whose future lies in the hands of those who are willing to move with the times and make commerce reign supreme.

GEORGE P. ROY.

Mr. George P. Roy, civil engineer and surveyor, was born and educated in Quebec, his alma mater being the Seminary. He studied under Alexander Sewell at Laval University. He has been employed on cadastral work in this Province and in the Northwest from 1882 to 1897, and up to the present for the Department of the Interior. Three years services in connection with the North Shore Railway is another item. Mr. Roy has done splendid work as an officer of the Department of Public Works. He is a member of the Board of Trade. Military matters are well known to Mr. Roy, he having been in the 8th Regt. from 1897 to 1900, and was a Captain in the Quebec Garrison Artillery for 10 years. Some of his most important work was in the County of Bonaventure making cadastral plans.

## LUCIEN BORNE.

Mr. Lucien Borne is a native of La Belle France and claims Payage de Roussillon, Iseré, as his birth place, but it is many years since he established himself in Quebec as a wholesale leather manufacturer. He began in an earnest way and has seen his business expand from year to year until to-day it is one of the most extensive of its kind in the Province of Quebec with a large tannery at Mastai, Beauport, and a well stocked warehouse at No. 493 St. Valier street, Quebec.

Associated with their father in this thriving industry are Messrs. J. and L. H. Borne, both of whom are members of various societies and other organizations.

The senior member of this substantial industry is a member of the Board of Trade and President of the French Benevolent Society of Quebec, an organization in which he takes a keen interest, since it concerns the welfare of his countrymen who have made Canada the home of their adoption, and has been the means of doing incalculable good.

## GEORGE E. BRETON.

Mr. George E. Breton, 198 St. John street, Quebec, was born in St. Asaph, P. Q., and is the first French Canadian who started as a haberdasher and Gentlemen's Outfitter in Quebec. The business established by Mr. Breton dates back some twenty-three years, and he has established a very thriving retail store in a quarter of the city where the fine stock he carries is most appreciated by the best class of citizens.

In opening his place of business, Mr. Breton had to keep in mind the opposition to be met with, but he has managed to forge ahead, and to-day is reaping the fruits of what his integrity and business ability have been instrumental in making him one of Quebec's most popular retail traders.

As a proof of what energy can do, one has only to visit his finely stocked premises and see the completeness of his tailoring establishment, and all that pertains to a high-class outfitting emporium.

Mr. Breton is a member of the Board of Trade, the Knights of Columbus, and is interested in all that can be of worth in promoting trade in the old Capital.

## JOSEPH AMYOT.

Mr. Amyot was born in Quebec and started business in 1878 as a wholesale fancy goods and notions merchant. Two years later his brother became a partner, but in 1899 this partnership was dissolved, since which time Mr. Amyot has continued the business alone in the large warehouse at No. 45 Dalhousie street. This business is considered the largest of the kind in its line in the city of Quebec, and has made good progress under the judicious business ability of its head.

Mr. Amyot is a member of the Board of Trade, and a warm friend of whatever tends to the prosperity of the city, where he has labored so long and so successfully.

## QUEBEC TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, BOSTON AND NEW YORK, VIA.

## QUEBEC CENTRAL RY., BOSTON &amp; MAINE AND MAINE CENTRAL RAILROADS.

The Quebec Central Railway is the favorite and most direct route from Quebec to all White Mountain points. Taking the day train leaving Lévis, the traveller has from the train a magnificent view of Quebec and the majestic River St. Lawrence. The train leaving Lévis follows the bank of the river for several miles, and the Beauport slopes and Falls of Montmorency are in view. Presently it shoots abreast of the Isle of Orleans, whose low shores with their expanse of farm land and their groves of pine and oak are still as lovely as when the wild grape festooned the primitive forests, and won from the rapture of old Cartier the name of "Isle Bacchus." The delight which this panoramic view affords the traveller is in a few minutes interrupted by the arrival of the train at Harlaka Junction, the transfer station with the Intercolonial Railway. Leaving here, glimpses of several Canadian villages, cottages with red-painted roofs and the ever-recurring village church, with its towered roof and spire, engage the eye, until the valley of the Chaudière River is entered. This valley is noted for its gold mines, and as being the route by which Benedict Arnold reached Quebec. In the smiling grain-laden fields, rich meadows and picturesque slopes of this sunny region, we see nothing likely to recall the daring hazardous march of Arnold on his way to Quebec 124 years ago. Proceeding, we arrive at Beauce Junction, where the Chaudière Valley branch running to St. George connects. Bidding farewell to the Chaudière, and passing Tring Junction (where connection is made for Megantic on the Canadian Pacific Railway forming the Short Line to the Maritime Provinces), East Broughton, Broughton and Robertson stations, we reach the famous asbestos mines at Bedford, which to the naturalist and mineralogist will prove most interesting.

At the next station, Black Lake, which name is derived from the beautiful lake, lying deep among the hills, hundreds of feet below the railway, asbestos has also been found in large quantities and of the best quality. These mines, giving employment to several hundred men, are a short distance up the mountain, but are visible from the passing train. The region abounds in lakes and streams, wild and romantic scenes, boundless forests, and rich mines of asbestos, iron, marble and soapstone; gold has also been discovered there.

Garthby, on the shore of Lake Sylvestre, one of the most beautiful sheets of water in this part of Canada, is the site of an extensive lumbering establishment, as is also Lake Weedon, the next station. Passing Weedon, we arrive at Marlleton. The chief industry of this place is its lime and mar-

ble quarries. The next point reached is Dudswell Junction, where the trains of the Quebec Central Railway connect with those of the Maine Central R.R., forming the most direct route from Quebec to the heart of the White Mountains and the Maine coast via the Crawford Notch. At the next station, which is East Angus, the large mills of the Brompton Pulp and Paper Co. are situated, giving employment to considerably over two hundred men. Still further along the line the train traverses a series of deep ravines, where little creeks perchance raging torrents in their season lead down to the St. Francis, which sparkles and eddies far below as we catch glimpses of it through the woods.

Shortly afterwards a bird's-eye view of Lennoxville is enjoyed. Proceeding we reach

## SHERBROOKE,

where connection is made with the Grand Trunk Railway for Portland; the Boston & Maine Railroad for Newport, Boston and New York, etc., and the Canadian Pacific Railway for Montreal, Lake Megantic and the Maritime Provinces.

Sherbrooke is an incorporated town, the capital of the County of Sherbrooke, on both sides of the river Magog, and on the Grand Trunk, Boston & Maine, and Quebec Central Railways, 100 miles east of Montreal, and a similar distance by the Canadian Pacific.

It is beautifully situated at the confluence of the St. Francis and Magog rivers, the site rising gradually from the former to a considerable elevation in the upper town. The hill slopes of Sherbrooke are conspicuous several miles off, and in the distance the spires and public buildings glitter in the sun. Just above its junction with the St. Francis, the River Magog descends 114 feet in little more than half a mile, affording an almost uninterrupted succession of the water power, along which several large manufacturing establishments are placed. There are many places of interest within and near the city, which are well worth a visit.

To Lennoxville, three miles beyond Sherbrooke, is a pleasant drive; here the St. Francis is joined by the Massawippi, which brings the tribute of the Coaticook and other streams, as well as the overflow of Lake Massawippi. Overlooking this, "the meeting of the waters" at Lennoxville, and surrounded by a landscape of rare loveliness, is the University of Bishop's College, with its pretty chapel and Collegiate school. Above and below Lennoxville, the St. Francis lingers among some sweet scenery; the stillness of the surroundings here is in striking contrast to the rude course of Sherbrooke, where the Magog dashed wildly down a deep incline, carrying with it the waters of Lakes Magog and Memphremagog.

Connection is made at Sherbrooke with the Boston & Maine R. R., forming a complete and comprehensive line to Boston, Springfield, and all the great and small resorts of Vermont and New Hampshire.



## LIFE ASSURANCE IN CANADA.

That Canadians are a far-seeing and thrifty people is evidenced by the growth of life assurance among them. The Government Blue Book just issued, reveals the fact that Canadian people have an eye to their best interests in this regard, for at the close of 1906 the net amount of life assurances in force was \$636,270,000. The stability of Canadian Life Assurance can be best known when we say that no Canadian life company has ever failed. The past ten years has shown the greatest increase of any other period, for during this time the assurances in force have doubled. These figures do not include the large amount held by the assessment companies, "Old Line" companies, which are. When it is remembered that Canada is a sparsely populated country, the above showing is excellent.

To be specific, we may take one Canadian company as an example of this great growth. The Sun Life of Canada with its chief offices in Montreal, may be taken perhaps as the best example of the development of Canadian life assurance. It is within the memory of men who yet consider themselves young that this Company began its operations. In 1871, the year the Company actually commenced business, it closed its books with a showing of life assurances in force of \$1,064,350, with net assets of \$96,491, and an income of \$48,210. This good foundation was built upon year by year until at the end of ten years it had increased these items about five times. At the close of 1906 the Company had an income of \$6,212,615, net assets of \$24,292,692, and life assurances in force of \$102,466,398, having nearly doubled these items during the preceding five years.

There are reasons that can be attributed to this splendid growth. The Sun Life of Canada always from its inception, has had its policyholders' interests in view. Many years ago, when life assurance contracts were hedged in by numerous restrictions which were bewildering to the ordinary policyholder, the Sun Life of Canada broke away from old traditions and introduced a policy with its terms and conditions so clear that everybody could understand them.

Recently the Company has come very prominently before the public eye from the fact of its paying such large and handsome profits to its policyholders. From literature which is before us we note that the policyholders are very enthusiastic about their generous treatment. In a booklet which the Company has recently issued, there appears extracts from letters from policyholders from all parts of the world. Ministers, judges, newspapers men, and in fact almost every vocation in life is represented, all speaking in the highest praise of the Company. We note a sentence from a letter from the Bishop of Rupert's Land, which says, "The result is most gratifying, and I congratulate the directors of the

Company on their able and prudent management of its affairs." Another policyholder says, "I carry over \$800,000.00 of life insurance and this is by far the largest dividend that I ever received on any of my policies." These are samples of the scores of letters the Company is receiving. Along this line, while we are referring to profits, we learn from the Company's literature that on all the Company's policies the amounts paid in profits have been about 97 per cent. of the estimates given when the assurances were taken out. The estimates now in use are, we learn, lower than the former ones, and the premiums are higher; so policyholders may feel certain that the estimates which the Company now gives will be realized. At the investigation before the Royal Commissioners on life assurance held last year it was shown that the Sun Life has \$108 on hand for every \$100 required to pay the amounts called for by the present estimates for every deferred profit policy on its books, and this without taking into consideration the Company's great and increasing contingent fund.

The Company scored its greatest success perhaps when at the close of its examination by the Royal Commission, the subject of policyholders voting was considered. Mr. Kent one of the Commissioners, remarked, "It seems to me that, in the conduct of the Sun Life's business there is nothing to be desired as far as the present generation is concerned." Later on, considering the same subject,

Commissioner Kent remarked, "The directors have done their duty nobly; there is no complaint to be made against them or any of them, but, I say, with the revolving years must come a change in the management; who can say whether the management will continue the present high standard of your Company." This testimonial from Mr. Kent who is an astute financier with large knowledge of financial institutions, should be highly valued by the policyholders of the Company.

The Sun Life of Canada has won the admiration of business men in every country where it operates. We just noticed a few days ago a review of the Company by the Insurance Times of New York. It says, "The Sun Life Assurance Co. is a Company which deserves the confidence of its policyholders, the best efforts of its agents, and the respect of all life assurance men. Its management has always been of a high order and its business methods above criticism."

We also notice another criticism from a prominent financial journal of London, Eng.—"The Insurance, Banking, and Financial Review"—which says: "A sounder, safer, more progressive company than the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada is yet to be discovered."

Perhaps the table the Sun Life use on their literature, showing the steady growth of the Company, may be given here. This shows better than any other way the activities of the Company.

## THE GROWTH OF THE SUN LIFE.

	Income.	Net Assets exclusive of Un- called Capital.	Life Assurances in force
1872	\$ 48,210.93	\$ 96,491.95	\$ 1,064,350.00
1876	102,822.14	268,944.84	2,414,963.32
1881	182,800.28	538,523.75	5,010,156.81
1886	273,800.31	1,373,027.10	9,413,358.07
1891	910,174.57	2,888,571.44	19,435,961.84
1896	1,886,288.00	6,388,144.66	38,196,890.92
1901	3,095,666.07	11,723,032.07	62,400,931.00
1906	6,212,615.02	25,292,692.65	102,466,398.10

## WM. BRODIE.

Mr. William Brodie, flour and provision merchant, retired, was born in Scotland, and came to Quebec in 1851. In 1859 he began business with his brother, with whom he remained till the latter's death, when he continued the business alone. He retired from the activities of business life in 1885 on the death of his younger brother, who was his partner.

Mr. Brodie is one of the oldest, if not the oldest member of the Board of Trade. He has been one of the Board of Examiners for flour during many years. He has also been on the Board of Examiners for wheat. For ten years he has acted as one of the councillors of the Board of Trade, and is a thorough believer in Quebec's ultimate advancement.

## L. JOSEPH BELLEAU.

Mr. L. Joseph Belleau, merchant, and dealer in butter, cheese, flour mill fixtures, machinery, etc., began business in 1893. He was born in Levis, but has been identified with Quebec's business community for more than fifteen years. His place of business at No. 61 Sault au Matelot street, is in the centre of the trade district. Mr. Belleau is also the representative of the following important companies: La Cie F. X. Bertrand of St. Hyacinthe, and Dr. Derbyshire of Brockville. Cream separators are a special line of Mr. Belleau's business as well as all that relates to the dairying industry. He is a typical worker in promoting whatever can help in improving Quebec's commercial prestige.

## FACTS ABOUT QUEBEC CITY.

## CHURCHES.

Quebec can be properly called the City of Churches.

The Basilica, or French Cathedral, is the Metropolitan Catholic Church of North America. It was built in 1647, and consecrated in 1666. The other Catholic parochial churches are St. Roch's Church, St. Sauveur Church, St. Patrick Church, St. John the Baptist Church, Notre Dame de Jacques Cartier Church, Notre Dame des Victoires Church, Notre Dame de la Garde Church, St. Malo Church, St. Charles de Limoulin Church, St. Zephirin de Stadacona, Notre Dame du Chemin, etc.

The Protestant population has also several fine churches: The Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, which dates from 1800; Trinity Church, St. Matthew's Church, St. Peter's Church, all belonging to the Church of England; St. Andrew's Church (Presbyterian), which dates from the beginning of the 19th century; Chalmers' Church (Presbyterian); Methodist Church, Baptist Church, and the French Protestant Church.

## CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The principal charitable institutions of the City of Quebec are: The General Hospital; the Hotel Dieu du Precieux Sang, with a free medical dispensary for the poor; the Hotel Dieu du Sacre-Coeur de Jesus; the Good Shepherd Asylum; the Hospice St. Antoine, house of refuge for old men and women; the Hospice de la Misericorde; the Hospice St. Charles; the Immigration Detention Hospital; the Sisters of Charity; the Jeffrey Hales Hospital and McKenzie Memorial; Ladies' Protestant Home; the Finlay Asylum; the Church of England Female Orphan Asylum; Salvation Army.

## SOCIAL AND BUSINESS ORGANIZATION.

The city of Quebec has an extensive list of social and business organizations, national societies, musical and literary association and benevolent organizations.

The musical societies are the Academy of Music, the Ladies' Morning Musical Club, the Societe Symphonique de Quebec; the Union Musicale de Quebec, the Union Chorale Palestina, etc.

Among the most important benevolent associations are the Alliance Nationale, the American Order of United Workmen, the C.M.B.A. of Canada, the Canadian Order of Foresters, the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the Catholic Orders of Foresters, the Independent Order of Foresters, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, the Knights of Columbus, the Quebec Young Men's Christian Association, the Quebec Hebrew Sick Benefit Association, the Societe des Artisans Canadien-Francais, the Union St. Joseph, the Women's Christian Association, the Grand Lodge of Quebec of the Masonic Order, the Knights Templar, etc., etc.

## LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Quebec is justly called the "Athens" of Canada, on account of its numerous and various institutions of learning. It is the most important literary centre in the Dominion. Its most prominent literary institutions are: The Institute Canadien de Quebec, the Societe d'Economie Sociale et Politique de Quebec, the Societe du Parle Francais au Canada, the Quebec Geographical Society, the Literary and Historical Society, the St. Patrick's Literary Institute, the Quebec Esperanto Association, etc., etc.

## EXPORT TRADE.

A big export trade is done in the port of Quebec in asbestos from the Megantic mines, in French salmon, in dried and other fish from Gaspé and Labrador, as well as in fish oils; while the shipment of cheese from the outlying rural districts, and especially from the Chicoutimi and Lake St. John country, is a large, important and rapidly expanding branch of the commerce of the Ancient Capital.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Quebec has one of the most efficient fire departments in the Dominion, and it has reached that state of effectiveness that almost borders on absolute perfection. There are nine fire stations in the city so situated as to be able to arrive at the scene of conflagration within a few minutes after the alarm has been given. Alarms are sent through a system of electric fire alarm boxes. The department consists of 75 men including 3 chiefs, and these stations are all equipped with the most approved fire fighting apparatus.

## INCORPORATION OF COMPANIES.

Where it is the intention to form a company, and to issue stock or shares, no matter what the character of the business may be, it is necessary to apply for a charter, either Dominion or Provincial. As to the expense involved in obtaining provincial incorporation before commencing business, the following facts will show.

For more complete information in relation to formation of companies, inquiries should be addressed to the Provincial Secretary's Department, Quebec, or the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Here is the tariff of fees for incorporation of joint stock companies by letters patent under III, Edward VII, c. 38, as approved by Order in Council of the 18th of May, 1903.

When the capital is \$10,000 and less than \$20,000, the fee will be \$40.00.

When the capital is \$20,000 and less than \$50,000, the fee will be \$130.

When the capital is \$50,000 or more, and less than \$100,000, the fee will be \$180.

When the capital is \$100,000 or more, and less than \$150,000, the fee will be \$200.

When the capital is \$150,000 or more, and less than \$200,000, the fee will be \$225.

When the capital is \$200,000 or more, and less than \$300,000, the fee will be \$275.

When the capital is \$300,000 or

more, and less than \$400,000, the fee will be \$300.

When the capital is \$400,000 or more and less than \$500,000, the fee will be \$325.

When the capital is \$500,000 or more, and less than \$600,000, the fee will be \$350.

When the capital is \$600,000 or more, and less than \$700,000, the fee will be \$375.

When the capital is \$700,000 or more, and less than \$800,000, the fee will be \$400.

When the capital is \$800,000 or more, and less than \$900,000, the fee will be \$425.

When the capital is \$900,000 or more, and less than \$1,000,000, the fee will be \$450.

When the capital is \$1,000,000 the fee will be \$500.

When application is made to increase the capital, the fee will be calculated on the actual amount of the increase in question, and the fee payable will be the same as that payable on letters patent for the incorporation of a company whose capital is of the same amount as the said increase.

On applications for supplementary letters patent, other than those for the increase of capital, the fee will be 50 per cent. of the amount required as the fee for the incorporation.

## CONCLUSIONS.

It is probably one of the most important points to consider whether the city of Quebec is a desirable place in which to live. All things being equal, the health of a city and the possibilities it offers in the way of recreation and happiness should carry great weight in its favour.

The City of Quebec offers many inducements in this way, for its is pre-eminently a healthful place, it is a city which offers a variety of interests which have a beneficial influence upon the mind.

The city's water is remarkably pure and the supply is abundant, the drainage and sanitary conditions are excellent.

Perched on the heights of Cape Diamond, Quebec is surrounded by the waters of the beautiful St. Lawrence and St. Charles River, which joining together form a most beautiful estuary, which flows for several miles down to the foot of the Laurentian Hills, which stand clothed in a beautiful dark green color, as a charming contrast to the blue azure north and west of the city, affording a panorama of such grandeur that it cannot be surpassed by any of the most celebrated of the world over.

No city in Canada has a more advantageous geographical situation, or more charming environment than has the city of Quebec. None has a brighter outlook. There is extensive scope for the capital, the brains and the skill of our own people, and those who come to help us grasp the opportunities ready at hand, and develop the resources that have waited all these years.

—From a pamphlet issued by the Joint Industrial Committee of Quebec,

### THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER CO., OF MONTREAL.

The Company purchased from the Provincial Government of Quebec all of its property at Shawinigan Falls, including the waterpower of the St. Maurice River at this point. The ownership of this property gives absolute control of Shawinigan Falls, in the St. Maurice River—one of the greatest natural water-powers in existence, the river at this point falling a distance of over one hundred and fifty feet.

The St. Maurice River—one of the largest rivers in Canada—has its source at the divide between the valley of the St. Lawrence and the valley of the Hudson Bay, at a point about three hundred miles north of Shawinigan Falls. It drains an area of about eighteen thousand square miles. This whole area is thickly interspersed with lakes, so that the flow of the stream is naturally more constant than most rivers of its size. For a distance of some four miles above the falls at Shawinigan the river broadens out and is practically a lake. At the foot of the falls is another large lake, the difference in level between the two being about one hundred and fifty feet. At the crest of the falls a ledge of rock forms a natural dam, the water directly above the crest being about twenty feet deep at ordinary stages of the river.

Shawinigan Falls, with the exception of Niagara Falls, is the greatest waterfall on the North American Continent, and is capable of developing, at all times, over 100,000 horse-power.

The Company's property includes the river bed of the St. Maurice, the adjoining land on either side of the river, and about 1,000 acres of land available for building purposes, all situate within the Municipality of the Town of Shawinigan Falls, a thriving manufacturing community with a present population of about 6,000.

The Company's plant consists of two hydraulic developments of a total capacity of, approximately, 100,000 H.P., of which 70,000 H.P. is completely equipped, 30,000 H.P. being available for use locally in the form of water power, and 30,000 H.P. for distribution in the form of electrical energy. Some of the important local consumers now taking power from the Company are—The Northern Aluminium Company, the Belgo Canadian Pulp and Paper Company, the Shawinigan Carbide Company, and the Shawinigan Falls Terminal Railway Company, while at Montreal power is being supplied to the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, and to the Montreal Street Railway Company. Other large consumers are, the North Shore Power Company at Three Rivers, a tide-water port for ocean-going vessels, and the Continental Heat and Light Company at Bedford Mines and Danville, where some 5,000 H.P. is already being utilized in connection with the asbestos industry in this district.

The Company's transmission system which now serves some twenty cities and towns in the Province of Quebec, involves about 350 miles of line.

### THE ROSS RIFLE COMPANY.

Of the many important industries for which Canada is noted, perhaps the most unique is that known as The Ross Rifle Company of Quebec.

It is upon the historic Plains of Abraham that the Company's imposing buildings have been erected, and these great works are one of the sights of the Ancient Capital, replete with the latest modern automatic machinery, and in every way the equal of the celebrated rifle factories of Europe.

A few of the salient points in connection with the Company's works may be noted:—

The Ross Rifle is used in South Africa, Newfoundland, the United States, India, and Great Britain.

Its expenditure for light and power amounts to \$10,000 annually.

The Company employs 450 hands, whose pay roll amounts to a quarter of a million dollars annually.

The shipments represent 25,000 rifles annually.

The acme of perfection in a sporting weapon is the Ross High Velocity Rifle, Scotch Deer Stalking pattern, which embodies the greatest advance ever made at one step in increase of velocities. The filling power is very great, greater than in any other sporting or military rifle known, the muzzle energy being in point of fact over 3,500 foot pounds.

But the Ross Rifle Company has other claims to the consideration of Canadians. In addition to being the only rifle company in Canada, it serves as an admirable training school for Quebec, where skilled mechanics are formed, and it is in this respect that its influence has been felt.

Like all other great manufactures, it takes time to overcome some minor difficulties which invariably take place in the initial stages of every manufacturing concern.

Allowing for the fact that rifle-making is a new industry in Canada, and scouting the palpable exaggerations set afloat concerning the Ross rifle by persons interested in other rifles, the permanent officials most capable of judging are of opinion that the Quebec factory is producing an arm which is beyond criticism in principle, and, on the whole, of excellent workmanship in detail. They add that reports from the recent military camps speak highly of it, especially of the practice made by recruits, in whose hands it elevates the general standard of shooting; and they are certain that when he becomes more familiar with it, the Canadian soldier will have every reason to feel proud of this Canadian gun.

Criticism against the rifle has, to some extent, been prompted from political motives rather than to any other. Twenty years ago manufacturers of Canada were obliged to contend with criticism somewhat similar to that which is now in some quarters directed against the Ross Rifle Company.

The general feeling of that time was, on the part of a large number of Canadians, that many lines of our Canadian manufactures were not up to the standard; but thanks to the enterprise of our Canadian manufactur-

ers, and the skill of our Canadian artisans, the products of the Canadian factories to-day will compare with any in the world. We append herewith a short resume of the experience of the Lee-Enfield Company of Great Britain, which clearly sets forth the difficulties manufacturers of fire arms are subject to, but as the Lee-Enfield Company triumphed over their difficulties, we are more than sanguine the Ross Rifle Company will do likewise, and the people of Canada will have in the Ross Rifle a rifle made in Canada by Canadians, equal to any fire-arm made in the United States or Europe.

Statements of a very serious nature were made at the outset by the British artisans engaged in manufacturing the Lee-Enfield rifle. Here, for example, is the report of Sir William Butler in July, 1905, to the effect that experts at the School of Musketry at Hythe found the Lee-Enfield to be defective in its sights; also metal too soft, so that the barrels became permeated with a certain gas; added to which there was jamming of the magazine, too much play in the mechanism, bad balance and so forth. In the same year a large number of Lee-Enfields sent to India were pronounced worthless, whilst the bursting of rifles from bad workmanship or faulty ammunition is by no means uncommon to-day. In the South African war thousands of Lee-Enfields were condemned for various reasons.

From the foregoing it will be seen that prejudice is hard to overcome, but patient merit invariably wins the day, and we are confident that despite prejudice, either political or otherwise, the Ross rifle is all that is claimed for it, the acme of perfection in a weapon, and that the industry is a boon to the Ancient Capital and a credit to the Dominion.

### LOUIS EUGENE THOMPSON.

Mr. Louis Eugene Thompson, proprietor and publisher of La Semaine Commerciale, the only paper of the kind published in Quebec, was born at St. Joseph de Levis, 21st May, 1857; his father being of the district. After completing his studies in French and English schools, Mr. Thompson began as manager of Le Canadien, then went over to La Justice, afterwards becoming manager of L'Electeur. In August 1894 he founded the Semaine Commerciale, of which he is the sole proprietor, and its success is demonstrated in the fact that eight presses are now in operation, turning out excellent typographical work.

Mr. Thompson is a self-made man, who began his business career without capital, but to-day is the owner of considerable real estate, especially in the most valuable section of the lower town as well as in St. Roch and Levis. The Canadian Spice Mill, recently acquired by Mr. Thompson, is one of the most up-to-date mills in the Province, and is fitted up with all the latest machinery and improvements, and the only one in Quebec.

As a pioneer journalist and business man Mr. Thompson is deservedly known, and is always ready to

**THE FAIRFIELD SHIPBUILDING AND ENGINEERING CO., LTD.**

(Govan, Near Glasgow.)

Towards the close of the year 1834, Mr. C. Randolph and Mr. R. S. Cumlin, two skilled workmen, inaugurated, under the title of Randolph & Co., a small millwright's business, with works situated in Tradeston, then on the outskirts of Glasgow. Three years later the firm was joined by Mr. John Elliot, and the title was changed to Randolph, Elliot & Co., but in 1841 Mr. Elliot retired from the business. The small concern gradually expanded, branches being formed pari passu with the developments of the sciences of engineering and marine construction, until these now are the large works owned by the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Limited. The expansion has been steady, and was the result of the well-directed efforts of a succession of chiefs whose scientific achievements give them a place in the record of the great industrial progress of the Victorian era.

The Transatlantic service has always been regarded as indicating the progress and the relative positions of the shipbuilders of the kingdom. In this contest for supremacy the Company has taken a prominent part; from the building of the Guion Line, Arizona early in 1879, Fairfield has never been for an equal length of time without the blue ribbon of the Atlantic. In 1879 the Arizona had for competitors the Gallia, the City of Berlin (then the largest passenger steamer afloat), the Britannic, and the Germanic. In 1880 the Arizona held the Atlantic record. The rivalry between the steamship companies increased with each succeeding year, and no steamer had the best performances of a steamer been so excellent than her owners sought the skill of naval constructors to produce a vessel to again surpass everything afloat. Thus the Cunard Company ordered the Servia from Messrs. Thomson of Clydebank, the Guion Line commissioned Fairfield to construct the Alaska, and the City of Rome was built at Barrow. Subsequently the Arantia was built at Clydebank, the Oregon at Fairfield, and later the America at Clydebank. The advent of the Umbria and Etruria from the Fairfield Yard in 1884, resulted in a material reduction in the record. For thirteen years these famous Cunarders, have never been off the Atlantic, crossing at speeds varying from 19 to 19½ knots, and taking a little over 6 days from shore to shore. Although the records of these steamers, with the world-famous Campania and Lucania, of the Cunard Line, is still the holder of the blue ribbon of the Atlantic.

For the British Admiralty Fairfield has constructed a large number of vessels of various classes.

Vessel owners and others interested should write this representative shipbuilding company for a copy of their handsomely illustrated treatise on their works, etc., which also includes a table giving a statistical record of the work at present on hand, and also the work done during the last twenty-eight years.

**D. MORGAN.**

This firm, established as far back as 1812, is not only one of the oldest houses in Quebec but one of the most prominent from a progressive point of view. The founder, who was the grandfather of the present head of the business, had rare foresight in establishing what has been handed down to the present owner. The late Mr. David Morgan, the immediate predecessor, was instrumental in bringing the business to its present flourishing state, and the principles of his commercial enterprise were brought to a larger success by his son, the late Henry David Morgan. To-day the same are being carried out by the present head, Mr. Alfred R. Morgan, one of Quebec's most enterprising merchants, who is the sole owner of the establishment. The business premises of D. Morgan are situated on historic ground, certainly the most historic if one considers the many important incidents connected with it. Although remodelled to meet the requirements of increasing trade, the upper storeys preserve much of the memorable past, a past dating back to a time when it was occupied by the famous Baron's Club, afterwards used as the Union and St. George's Hotels and as Government offices. It was under its roof that the declaration of war was signed with the United States in 1812.

The principal lines for which this important business house is noted are: High-class tailoring, the importations from leading European houses being noteworthy; gentlemen's furnishings, finest leather goods from celebrated makers in a word, all that concerns the up-to-date tourists' outfitting establishment.

**HENRY O'SULLIVAN.**

Mr. Henry O'Sullivan was born at St. Catharines, Co. Portneuf, 1st Sept., 1845, and educated by his father, Owen O'Sullivan, of the Co. Tipperary, his mother being Marie Plamondon, a daughter of Ignace Plamondon, land surveyor, Arpenteur Royale. Mr. O'Sullivan began his career with Messrs. Guerin & Slatery on the Quebec & Saguenay Rv. in 1862, and studied land surveying, and civil engineering with his brother John, of Valleyfield. In 1870, with a plough that he made himself, he turned the first sod of the Quebec and Gostford Rv. in the presence of Sir Henri Joly and Messrs. Beaudet & Guerin. Indeed, since then Mr. O'Sullivan has been engaged in numerous explorations throughout Canada, both for the Government and Railway Corporations, establishing astronomical points, etc.

Mr. O'Sullivan married in 1874 Claire La Gonnec, daughter of the late F. X. Picard, Grand Chief of the Huron Indians of Lorette.

He is a member of Royal Geographical Society of London, and a member of the National Geographical Society of Washington, D.C.

Both Mr. O'Sullivan and his son Patrick are now engaged on a topographical survey of north western Quebec.

**FRED H. BENDER.**

Mr. Fred H. Bender, the well-known fur expert and judge began his business career with Messrs. Renfrew & Company, on 5th April, 1879, and saw the establishment, now known as Holt, Renfrew & Co. grow to its present importance. Ten years later he took charge of the manufactory, and afterwards assumed control of the show-rooms, where he gained much favor with customers, including Lord and Lady Minto, whom it was his privilege to see in Ottawa for important orders, and in 1901 he was sent to the Capital to be honoured with orders for the firm from the Duke and Duchess of York, now the Prince and Princess of Wales.

He severed his connection with Messrs. Holt, Renfrew & Co., on the anniversary of his birth, April 5th, 1907, to accept a more lucrative position as general manager with an important firm in Ontario. It was during a vacation in the Ancient Capital that Mr. Bender was approached by many of his friends, who, recognizing his worth, urged him to remain and open up business on his own account.

Considering the recent origin of his business, the strides made have been remarkable, some thirty hands (including expert Russian workmen) being employed in the manufactory, where six sufficed 20th July last, the date of opening.

The stock is certainly up-to-date and comprises the costliest of skins, such as silver and black fox, Hudson Bay sable, raw and dressed Labrador mink and otter, Russian sables, Siberian lynx and ermine. Other specialties are tiger, Central China, tartar, Manchurian, Polar bear, and various smaller rugs. Also stuffed, tiger, leopard, buffalo and other heads.

It is worthy of note that Mr. Bender's patrons include the elite of Quebec and other Canadian cities, and it is only reasonable to expect a large increase in patronage since Mr. Bender, by his courtesy, accurate knowledge of furs, and willingness to oblige, has always been popular, and these qualities are the key-note of his present progress and the assurance of future prosperity.

**F. S. STOCKING.**

Mr. F. S. Stocking, the City Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Quebec Central Railway, is a thorough Quebecer. After completing his Academic course in one of Quebec's chief educational institutions, he entered the service of the Quebec Central Railway in 1863, and later on, in 1890, succeeded his father, the late Mr. R. M. Stocking, in the position he now occupies. Mr. Stocking is also Vice-Consul for the United States, a member of the Garrison Club, and is connected with all the various athletic clubs.

As an excellent example of the younger generation in Quebec's commercial progress, Mr. Stocking is unquestionably in the front rank.

# Quebec Central Railway

THE  
FAVORITE ROUTE  
BETWEEN  
**QUEBEC  
AND  
PORTLAND  
BOSTON  
NEW YORK**

For Timetables, Tourist Books, Folders, and  
any other information, apply to Agents,

E. O. GRUNDY,  
Gen. Pass. Agent,  
SHERBROOKE.

P. R. NEILL,  
T. P. A.  
Room 80 North Station.  
BOSTON, Mass.

F. S. STOCKING,  
G. P. & T. A.,  
32 St. Louis St.,  
QUEBEC, Que.

# The PROVINCE of QUEBEC, CANADA.

## Arable Land For Sale---Cheery Prospect for Settlers and Industrial Enterprises.

*Area of the Province : 346,928 sq. Miles. Total Population: 1,645,989.*

### NATIONALITY :

*French Canadians, 1,322,115 ; English Canadians, 114,842 ;  
Irish Canadians,*

*There are over 6 million acres of land surveyed and subdivided into lots, for sale in the Province.*

*Prices for above land varies from 20 cents to 50 cents per acre.*

*Settlers desirous of acquiring homesteads can buy land (100 acres) in any of the following districts :*

**LAKE ST. JOHN AND THE SAGUENAY, OTTAWA AND TEMISCAMINGUE,  
THE CHAUDIERE VALLEY, THE MATAPEDIA VALLEY,  
THE GASPE PENINSULA.**

*Exceptional advantages exist for the Settler in several of the above regions.*

### **TIMBER LIMITS.**

*The "right of cut" on Crown Lands is disposed of by public auction sale. One notice of any berths to be offered, is given in the columns of the leading Provincial journals.*

*The License gives the purchaser the right to cut all varieties of timber, in conformity with the Timber Regulations, i. e., not less than a fixed diameter at 3 feet from the ground.*

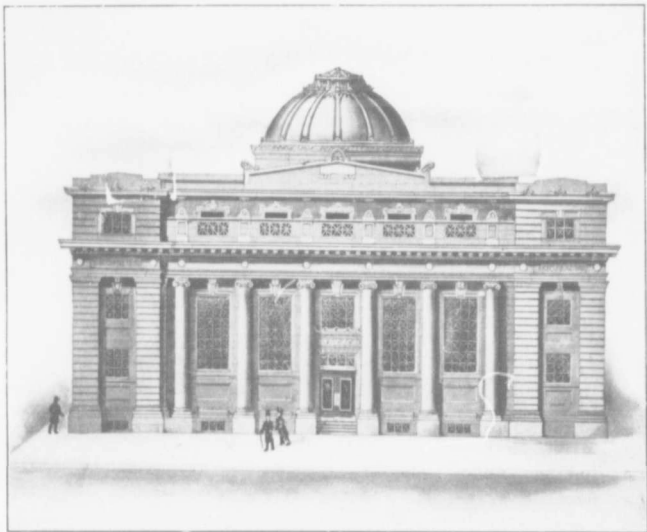
*The License is subject to an annual ground rent of \$3.00 per sq. mile payable before 1st Sept. in each year and to the fixed stumpage charges.*

### **WATER-POWERS.**

*To encourage the establishment of Industrial Enterprises in the Province, the Department of Lands and Forests, sells or leases the hydraulic privileges on the various streams. Prices for these facilities vary according to the location and the amount of motive force obtainable.*

*For particulars on any of the above subjects, apply to*

**The Minister of Lands and Forests,  
QUEBEC, Canada.**



QUEBEC THE NEW OFFICES OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL, QUEBEC.  
 BANK OF MONTREAL—ESTABLISHED 1817.  
 Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital (all paid up) . . . \$14,000,000 Rest . . . \$10,000,000 Undivided Profits . . . \$692,000.88  
 HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.



MR. GEO. CAVERHILL,  
 PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, MONTREAL.



**"THE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED"—Grand Trunk Railway System.**

THE FASTEST AND FARTHEST TRAIN IN CANADA RUSHES BILLY BETWEEN MONTREAL AND CHICAGO, OVER THE LARGEST CONTINUOUS DOUBLE TRACK RAILWAY IN THE WORLD UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT. LEAVES MONTREAL EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT 8:00 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING, ARRIVES TORONTO AT 3:30 P.M., HAMILTON 5:30 P.M., NIAGARA FALLS 8:25 P.M., BUFFALO 8:50 P.M., LONDON 7:48 P.M., DETROIT 10:00 P.M. CHICAGO 7:45 A.M. THE FOLLOWING ARE THE TIMES FOR THE "INTERNATIONAL LIMITED":