A HISTORY OF QUEBEC

ITS RESOURCES AND PEOPLE

ILLUSTRATED

BY

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Senator L. O. David

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THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

BIOGRAPHIES.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, United Kingdom (1806), Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick in the county of Northumberland (1801), and a Baronet (1746), Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George (1904), comes of a distinguished family which has been prominent in the history of Northumberland for several centuries. The first earl was a general in the American Revolutionary War, and the second was the celebrated Charles Earl Grey, who as Prime Minister, 1830-1836, carried the Reform Bill. His Excellency succeeded his uncle, the third Earl, on October 9, 1894. He is the son of the late General, Honourable Charles Grey and his wife, Caroline, daughter of Sir Thomas Henry Farquhar, Bart. He was born on November 28, 1851, and was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, being graduated a senior in law and history tripos in 1873. He represented South Northumberland in the British House of Commons from 1880 to 1885, and Northumberland (Tyneside) in 1885-6. He was Administrator of Rhodesia in 1896-7 and on the creation of the British South Africa Company in 1898 he became a director. In 1899 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Northumberland and held the latter two offices until he was appointed Governor-General.

He married on June 9, 1877, Alice, third daughter of Robert Staynor Holford, M.P., of Westonbirt, county of Gloucester, and Dorchester House, Park Lane, and has had issue: Lady Victoria Sybil Mary, born in 1878, married in 1901, to Arthur Morton Grenfell, Great Cumberland Place, West; she died 3rd Feb., 1907, leaving issue; Charles Robert, Viscount Howick (heir), born December 15, 1879, educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, formerly a lieutenant in the First Life Guards; married

16 June, 1906, Lady Mabel Laura Georgiana Palmer, only daughter of second Earl of Selborne, and has issue: Mary Cecil, born 5 May, 1907; Lady Sybil, born in 1882; and Lady Evelyn Alice, born in 1886.

The family seat is Howick House, Lesbury, Northumberland, the London residence being 22 South Street, Park Lane West. He was appointed Governor-General of Canada on Sept. 26, 1904, landed at Halifax on December 10, 1904, and was sworn in on the same day.

LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL.

The Right Honourable Sir Donald Alexander Smith, first Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal, High Commissioner for Canada in London, was born at Archieston, Morayshire, in 1820, his father being the late Alexander Smith. After receiving a sound business education at the local school in Archieston, the future peer, at the age of eighteen, entered the service of the Hudson Bay Company, which has proved the road to fortune of so many young Scotsmen. The first post he was assigned to was in Labrador, and he spent no less than 13 years in that inhospitable region. Thence he was removed to the Great North-West, then known as the district of Rupert's Land, and he has been intimately identified with the development of that vast region ever since. Before the transfer of the district of Rupert's Land to the Dominion of Canada he had attained the position of Chief Factor and Resident Governor of the Hudson Bay Company in Canada. His judgment, tact and influence with the half-breeds was used to great advantage at the time of the Red River troubles of 1869 and 1870, and his efforts had much to do with the pacification of the people. After the organization of the Province of Manitoba and the setting apart of the remainder of Rupert's Land as the North-West Territory, he was elected to the first Manitoba Legislature for Winnipeg and St. John, and was also appointed to the North-West Territorial Council. At the first Manitoba elections for the Dominion House of Commons, he was returned as member for Selkirk in the Conservative interest. At the time of the Pacific scandal in 1873, he left his party and became a Liberal, but when Sir John A. Macdonald was again returned to power in 1878 he gave the Conservative

LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL.

Government his independent support. He resigned his seat in the Manitoba Legislature in 1878, but represented Selkirk at Ottawa until 1880, when he was defeated. Having, in the meantime, taken up his residence in Montreal, Mr. Smith was in 1887 returned to the House of Commons for Montreal West, representing that constituency until April, 1896, being then appointed High Commissioner for Canada at London and sworn of the Canadian Privy Council.

Lord Strathcona's name was very prominently connected with the carrying out of that great national project, the Canadian Pacific Railway. His Lordship, not only gave the scheme powerful financial support, but by his pluck, energy and personal knowledge of the new North-West, did perhaps more than any other single man to secure its successful accomplishment.

In acknowledgment of his services to the Dominion Mr. Smith was created K.C.M.G. in 1886, and in 1896 he received promotion in the order, receiving the distinction of G.C.M.G., and having the additional honour of personal investment at Windsor Castle. At the time of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, Her late Majesty raised Sir Donald to the peerage with the title of Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal of Glencoe, in the county of Argyll, and of Montreal, Que.

Lord Strathcona became Vice-President of the Bank of Montreal in 1882, President in 1887, and since December, 1905, has been the Hon. President. He also was elected Chancellor of McGill University in 1889. He holds high office in many commercial, charitable and patriotic organizations in England, Scotland and Canada, and was gazetted Honourary Lieut.-Colonel of the 3rd Victoria Rifles, Montreal, 1898. At the time of the South African War, he raised, equipped, and despatched to the front, at his own expense, a splendid regiment of irregular horse recruited in the North-West and known as Strathcona Horse.

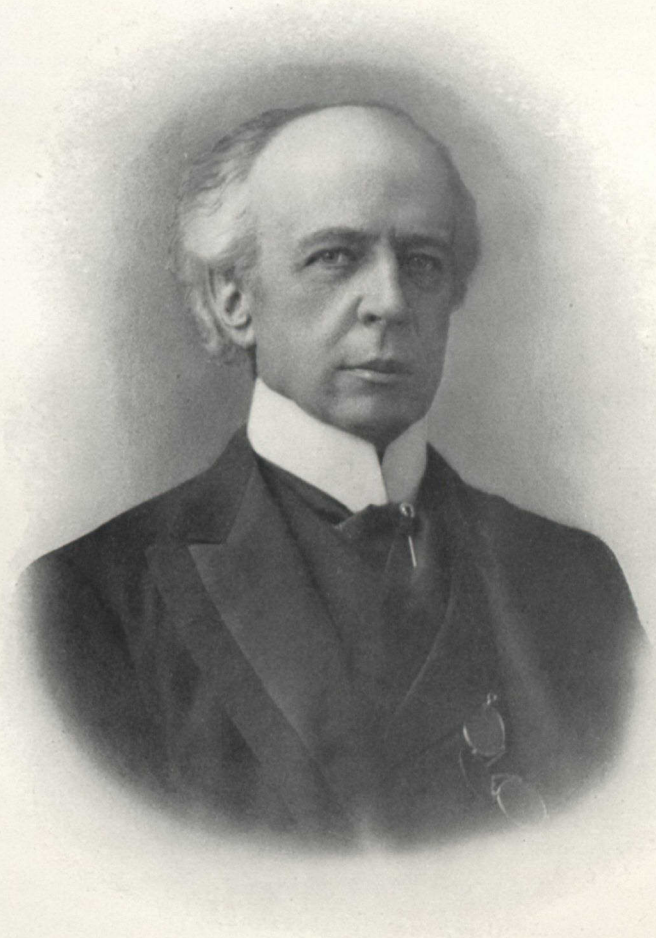
He has been a generous patron of art and a princely contributor to the funds of educational and charitable institutions. In 1887, he, with Lord Mount Stephen, gave $1,000,000 for the establishment and endowment of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, in honour of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, a further donation of $800,000 for maintenance being made in

1896. His donations to McGill University, Montreal, amount to $500,000. Cambridge and Yale conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1887, and 1892. While residing in the North-West Lord Strathcona married Isabella, daughter of the late Richard Hardisty, of the Hudson Bay service.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G., P.C.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who has stood at the head of the Government of Canada since 1896, with exceptional distinction and success, is the son of the late Carolus Laurier, P.L.S., and his wife, Marcelle Martineau. He was born at St. Lin, in the Province of Quebec, on the 20th of November, 1841, and passed from the parish school to L'Assomption College. In 1860 he began the study of law at McGill University and in the office of the Hon. R. Laflamme. He graduated, with the B.C.L. degree, in 1864, and was called to the Bar in the same year. He took up the practice of law and continued it for three years when failing health necessitated a change of residence from the city and he became editor of a Reform newspaper named *Le Défricheur,* at L'Avenir, in the eastern townships. On the recovery of his health he resumed the practice of law at Arthabaskaville, at which place he continued to reside until he became Prime Minister of Canada in 1896. He succeeded in building up a substantial law business and was recognized as an able pleader in civil and criminal cases. He was created a Queen's Counsel in 1880, and was one of the commissioners who revised the Code of Civil Procedure of the Province of Quebec.

His political life began in 1871 when he was returned to the Legislature of Quebec for Drummond and Arthabaska. He at once sprang into prominence in the House and Province. His oratory was distinguished by grace and elegance, his opinions by boldness of conception and excellent judgment. He thus laid the foundation, in the Legislature, of his future leadership in Quebec and the political representative of the French Canadian race. In 1874 he withdrew from the Legislature and was returned by the same constituency to the House of Commons, where he was a marked man from the beginning of his tenure. His ability as a finished speaker was recognized in the larger area as readily as it had been in the Legisla-



SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

ture, and a no mean authority described him then as "the most remarkable Parliamentary orator now possessed by Lower Canada." In 1877 he was appointed Minister of Inland Revenue in the Mackenzie administration, and on seeking re-election as a Minister he was defeated in Drummond and Arthabaska. Quebec East was then opened and he was elected for that constituency, which he has continued to represent ever since. In 1878 when the Mackenzie government was defeated Mr. Laurier had won the position of Liberal leader in Quebec, and in the intervening years gradually gained ground until with the disappearance of his great opponent the Hon. J. A. Chapleau from the stage of active politics his ascendancy was complete. On the retirement of the Hon. Edward Blake from the leadership of the Liberal Opposition in the House of Commons in 1887, Mr. Laurier succeeded him and visited the various provinces in the interests of his party. He made friends rapidly and in a few years established himself firmly as leader. His political model was Gladstone, and his policy on the tariff question was "Free trade, as it is in England." As leader of the Opposition he was supported by able lieutenants, such as Sir Richard Cartwright, David Mills, John Charlton, L. H. Davies, William Mulock, William Paterson and other aggressive and active politicians. The chief questions agitating the country were those arising from the Jesuits' Estates Act, the commercial union movement, the Manitoba school question and the official use of the dual language in the North-West Territories. On these questions public feeling was deeply stirred and Mr. Laurier showed great political skill in his management of them. The process of disintegration of the Conservative party began shortly after the removal by death of the great leader Sir John A. Macdonald, and the sudden death of Sir John D. Thompson brought victory within the reach of the Liberals. In the general election of 1896 the Liberals were returned to power by a large majority and Mr. Laurier was entrusted with the task of forming an administration. He gathered around him an exceptionally strong cabinet, among his colleagues being Sir Oliver Mowat, W. S. Fielding and A. G. Blair, three provincial premiers. As Prime Minister he exercised from the commencement of his régime complete authority over the affairs of the Dominion. The genial, courteous gentleman, the suave politician, the man of "sunny ways," has

been the man of iron will and firm purpose, and no colleague, no cause, however strong, could resist his dictum. Yet this firmness in essentials is associated with a kindliness of disposition and considerateness that is often displayed in his personal relations. Of the measures for which his government has been responsible it is impossible to write at any length here. One of the first was the settlement of the Manitoba school question by a compromise which has thus far stood the test of time. The preferential tariff with Great Britain was an important measure, adopted in 1897; the creation of the Department of Labour, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway scheme, and the North-West autonomy bills are measures of unusual scope which will be associated with his government.

He represented Canada at the Queen's Diamond Jubilee in 1897, and received a most flattering welcome in the old land. The honour of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George was conferred on him and he was admitted a member of the Privy Council of Great Britain. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge conferred honourary degrees on him, and the Cobden Club its famous "free trade" gold medal. On this occasion he visited France, and received at the hands of the President the appointment of a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. During his visit to Britain at this time he obtained from the British government the denunciation of the commercial treaties between Britain and Belgium and Germany, so that the preferential tariff between Canada and Britain might operate without being extended to Belgium and Germany. On his return to Canada many public receptions were accorded to him and honours showered upon him, among them being the honourary degree of LL.D. from Toronto and Queen's Universities.

Sir Wilfrid, in 1868, married Miss Zoé Lafontaine, of Montreal, to whose "tact, judgment, and enthusiasm," he confesses he owes in no small measure the success which has crowned a life-long devotion to public duty.

THE HONOURABLE SIR CHARLES ALPHONSE PANTALÉON PELLETIER, K.C.M.G.

The subject of this review, the Honourable Sir Charles Alphonse Pantaléon Pelletier, is one of the most distinguished citizens in the ancient

SIR ALPHONSE PELLETIER.

capital, and a descendant of two of the most notable and well-known families in New France. Mr. Pelletier first saw the light at Rivière Ouelle, in the Province of Quebec, on January 22nd, 1837. He is a son of the late J. M. Pelletier, of Rivière Ouelle, and his mother, Julie, was a daughter of the late Joseph Painchaud. His educational privileges he received at the College of Ste. Anne de la Pocatière and Laval University, Quebec, where, in the year 1858, he graduated a B.C.L. He was called to the Bar in 1860, and has always engaged in the practice of his profession in the Quebec district. Mr. Pelletier at one time was Syndic and Batonnier of the Quebec Bar Association, and in 1879 was created a Queen's Counsel by the government of Quebec. From 1860 to 1906, he represented the legal interests of the city council of Quebec. He is a gentleman whose thorough grasp and understanding of a situation is shown by the able manner in which he discusses and handles questions which come up for settlement in the various positions that he has filled.

Mr. Pelletier entered the political arena, in the Liberal interest, as far back as 1869, when he successfully contested the riding of Kamouraska and was elected a member of the House of Commons, which constituency he continuously represented until the year 1877. He was also a member of the Quebec Legislature from February, 1873, to January, 1874, when he retired consequent upon the operation of the Act against dual representation. In the Mackenzie administration, he accepted the office of Minister of Agriculture in January, 1877, and while holding that portfolio, acted as President of the Canadian Commission at the Paris Exposition in 1878. As a reward for his services on that occasion, Mr. Pelletier received the personal thanks of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (now King Edward the VIIth), and by the late Queen Victoria was appointed a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George. (He was created a Knight Commander of the same Order May 24, 1898.) On February 2, 1877, he was called to the Senate, and as a member of the government succeeded the late Honourable L. Letellier de St. Just, as French Canadian leader of that body. On the downfall of the government in the following year, he became one of the leaders of the Opposition while in the same chamber, and on the formation of the Laurier Cabinet in July, 1896,

he had the honour of being appointed Speaker of the Canadian Senate, which office he held until the dissolution of that Parliament in the year 1900. In 1906 he was appointed a Judge of the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec, and on the retirement of Sir Louis Jetté, September 15, 1908, he was appointed to succeed him as Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec. Sir C. A. P. Pelletier has been the recipient of several honours bestowed upon him by Laval University. In 1904 that University conferred upon him the degree of D.C.L., and in 1902 he received the honourary degree of LL.D. He has always been strong in the councils of his party and trusted in its administration and work, and much of the credit in connection with the triumph of the Liberal party at the polls in his district in 1896 is due to his efforts. In all matters for the promotion of national objects, he has always evinced the warmest interest, and twice held the presidency of the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Quebec. He is also interested in various corporations in which he has proved himself a prominent factor. For over twenty years he has been on the directorate of the Quebec Fire Assurance Company, and is now President of that company, and is also President of the Quebec Improvement Company.

As a young man, he graduated from the Military School, Quebec, and entering the volunteer militia at the time of the Trent affair, afterwards became captain and adjutant of the 9th Battalion in 1863. In 1866 he was promoted to the rank of major, and commanded the battalion during the Fenian Raid of that year, but subsequently retired, retaining his rank. His religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic Order.

Sir C. A. P. Pelletier was married twice. In 1861 he wedded Susanne, daughter of the late Honourable Charles E. Casgrain, M.L.C., and she died in 1862. He then married Virginia A., daughter of the late Honourable M. P. de Sales La Terrière, M.D., M.L.C. There is one son, Lieutenant-Colonel Oscar Charles Casgrain Pelletier, who was born on May 3, 1862. For several years he acted as District Officer commanding military district number seven, subsequently he became Chief Staff Officer of the Quebec Command, with headquarters at Montreal, and on August 10, 1908, was again transferred to Quebec as commandant of the district.

Sir C. A. P. Pelletier is widely known throughout the Province of

SIR LOUIS JETTÉ.

Quebec and Canada, his abilities well fitting him for leadership in political, business or social life. The terms progress and patriotism might be considered the keynote of his character, for throughout his career he has laboured for the improvement of all matters pertaining to the public interest, and at all times has been actuated by a fidelity to his country and its welfare. He possesses a cordial manner, and his kindness and true nobility of character have made him very popular.

HONOURABLE SIR LOUIS AMABLE JETTÉ, K.C.M.G.

The Honourable Sir Louis Amable Jetté, K.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, is one whose unfaltering fidelity to principle as well as his marked intellectual force and professional ability has made him one of the most honoured gentlemen in the Dominion of Canada. He was born at L'Assomption on January 15, 1836. His father, Amable Jetté, at one time carried on a merchant's business at L'Assomption, and his mother's maiden name was Caroline Gauffreau. Her grandfather at one time was an eminent barrister and proprietor of a large plantation at San Domingo. The honourable gentleman obtained his educational privileges at L'Assomption College, where about one year later the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier entered as a student. After graduating, he took up the study of law and was called to the Bar in 1857, commencing the practice of his profession in the city of Montreal. It was not long ere he had gathered a large clientage together, and in the legal profession he has displayed those traits of character which are essential requisites to success at the Bar. He came prominently to the front at the time of the celebrated Guibord case when he acted as attorney for the Seminary of St. Sulpice. Mr. Jetté had scope for his literary attainments which were of a very high standard, when he took up the editorship of "*La Revue Critique de Législation et de jurisprudence du Canada,*" and was a correspondent of "*La Revue de Droit International de Gand (Belgium).*" In 1887 he was nominated one of the commissioners for the revision of the Quebec Code of Civil Procedure, and in conjunction with his fellow commissioners published, in 1888, "Observations relatives au Code de Procédure Civile," which was at that period the standard review of the judicial system

and Procedure Acts of the Province of Quebec. His inherent inclination to letters, and his earnest principles as a Liberal led him for a time into political journalism, and for some months he was editor of the paper *L'Ordre*.

His gentlemanly demeanour at the Bar won for him many warm friends, and for a time he was Treasurer of the Bar Association. On September 2, 1878, he was elevated to the Bench as a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, and in the same year had the honour of being appointed Professor of Civil Law in Laval University, Montreal, which house of learning conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. Later he became Dean of the Faculty of Law at Laval University, of which he is a member of the financial syndicate, and was also a member of the Provincial Council of Public Instruction from 1878 until 1898. For the interest he evolved in all matters pertaining to education, and especially to Laval University, the professors and students of that institution, in 1886, presented him with an illuminated address and purse. In 1891 Mr. Jetté was the President of a Royal Commission, appointed to conduct an enquiry into the Baie des Chaleurs Railway matter, and presented a minority report of special significance and force. On January 20, 1898, he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, and in 1903 was re-appointed, retiring from office in August, 1908, after serving a six months' extension to his second term.

In 1898 he was honoured by the French government, being made a Commander of the Legion of Honour, and in recognition of his valuable public services, he was in 1901 created a Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, on the occasion of the visit to Canada of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, now the Prince and Princess of Wales. In 1903, he was appointed one of the British Commissioners, representing the Dominion of Canada on the Alaska Boundary Commission, convened in London, England, and he, together, with his associate Canadian Commissioner, lodged a written protest against the finding of the Commission, which was published in the press of the world and thereby commanded wide attention.

Sir Louis Jetté had quite a notable political record before he was elevated to the Bench. He entered the political field in 1872, when he

SIR LOMER GOUIN.

was returned for Montreal East to the House of Commons, defeating in this contest Sir George E. Cartier by the substantial majority of 1,200 votes, and which seat he retained until he took up the judgeship.

In April, 1862, Sir Louis Jetté married Berthe, daughter of Toussaint Laflamme, Montreal, sister of the late Hon. Rodolphe Laflamme, who held the position of Minister of Justice under the Mackenzie régime, one of their daughters is married to the Honourable Rodolphe Lemieux, Postmaster-General in the Laurier Government, and the other to Dr. S. Grondin, Prof. of Obstetrics, Laval University. Their only son, the Rev. Father Jetté, has been engaged in missionary work since 1898 in the Alaska regions. Mr. Jetté's motto and advice to all young lawyers has always been: What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well. Always an assiduous reader, his sole recreation he finds in his study and library.

SIR LOMER GOUIN.

While still a young man, Sir Lomer Gouin occupies a large and commanding position. He was first known as an able lawyer; then he entered politics, which have such a fascination for our French fellow-citizens, who, by reason of their logical bent, instinctively turn to polemics, debate, argument, the political lampoon or pasquinade.

Sir Lomer Gouin is the Premier of this province—a position in which he was confirmed at the recent provincial elections. It may be said of him that since he attained to power, he has shown that he is imbued with modern principles, while, at the same time, cautious to a degree, which latter quality is most desirable in the reformer in this province. He possesses shrewdness, tact, sanity of judgment, coolness. The Latin is impulsive, and the phlegm of Sir Lomer Gouin would suggest the Anglo-Saxon.

Sir Lomer Gouin since he reached power, has been the friend of education, settlement of the Crown lands, good roads, technical training, in a word he has shown himself a modern in so far as it was safe and reasonable to do so. He is firm without being dazzling. He grasps a subject in its entirety. He is reflective, but that does not imply intellectual sluggishness. On the contrary he has shown great vigor as the head of an administration

which has recently been approved of by the people. Sir Lomer Gouin commands the cordial allegiance of his colleagues and the party over which he presides, for the strong sense which marks him, the acumen of his judgment, the prudence which never deserts him in a crisis. Quebec has had verbal pyrotechnics and they have been very costly to the country. Sir Lomer Gouin appeals to reason and common sense, and he has kept a surplus in the treasury.

Sir Lomer Gouin was born in Grondines, Quebec, 19th March, 1861. His father was J. Gouin, M.D., the first of whose ancestors in this country came from the parish of Engliers, near Loudon in Poiton, France, in 1663. His mother was Victoire Séraphine Fugère.

Sir Lomer Gouin was educated at Sorel and Levis Colleges, taking his law course at Laval University, Montreal, where he graduated as B.C.L. He studied law under Sir John Abbott, and afterwards under the Hon. R. Laflamme, formerly Minister of Justice. It was in 1884 he was called to the Bar. Sir Lomer Gouin from the start made a study of railway and election cases, in regard to which he became an authority.

His bent was politics, inspired by the meteoric career of his father-in-law, the Hon. Honoré Mercier, and after being in partnership with such men as Mr. S. Pagneulo (now Judge of the Superior Court), the Hon. (now Judge) Robidoux, the Hon. Mr. L. O. Taillon, the late Hon. Raymond Préfontaine, and the late Hon. Mr. Mercier, he unsuccessfully contested Richelieu county in 1891 against the late Sir Hector Langevin in the general elections of that year. In 1897 he was returned for the St. James Division of Montreal for the local House, defeating the late O. M. Auger, Q.C., by a majority of 779. He was elected to the city council of Montreal, 1900, for the East Ward, but receiving the portfolio of Public Works in the Parent administration, he resigned from the council. On going to his constituency for re-election he was returned by acclamation. In the general elections of 1900 and 1904 he was also returned by acclamation.

The Parent Ministry did not constitute a happy family. Mr. Gouin and several of the other ministers resigned in 1905. Sir Lomer Gouin emerged from the wreckage stronger than ever and was called upon to form a cabinet by the Lieutenant-Governor. In 1905 he was sworn in as Prime

Minister. On once more appealing to his constituency he was returned by a majority of 2,916 over his opponent—for this time he was opposed.

The general elections for the province have recently been held and Sir Lomer Gouin was returned at the head of the Ministry, for, though he lost St. James, he won Portneuf by a majority of 805.

One of the things for which Sir Lomer Gouin will be remembered is the obtaining from the Federal Government an additional provincial subsidy amounting to $600,000 per annum. This subject has been on the tapis for many years. The late Hon. Mr. Mercier was the first to broach it, arranging for the first inter-provincial conference on the subject. This meeting was held at Quebec with great eclat—indeed, the associations were thought to be rather gorgeous for a young country. The demand was then made that as the provinces had to administer justice, had to maintain jails, had to care for a constant growing population, and had at the same time given up the customs and excise to the Federal Government, it was only reasonable that the subsidy which had been based on a fixed population at Confederation should be increased.

This argument did not prevail with Sir John A. Macdonald, who was then Prime Minister. It did prevail with Sir Wilfrid Laurier when reasonably and tactfully presented by Sir Lomer Gouin, who was the president of the second conference, and his confreres. The subsidy was granted and the province has an addition to its annual revenue of $600,000. Sir Lomer Gouin is one of the strong figures of the province. He is a member of the Council of Public Instruction, Board of Control of La Banque Provinciale du Canada; director of Mount Royal Fire Insurance Co.; belongs to such clubs as the Club Canadien, St. Denis, Reform Club, Canada, Garrison, St. Louis; Hon. Vice-President of the Canada Club, as Premier.

In 1888 he married Eliza (daughter of the late Hon. Honoré Mercier), who died in 1904. He has two sons, Léon Mercier Gouin and Paul Gouin. At the recent celebration of the Tercentenary of the founding of Quebec, Mr. Gouin was created a Knight Bachelor by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

HONOURABLE SYDNEY ARTHUR FISHER.

The Honourable Sydney Arthur Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, was born in the city of Montreal, on June 12, 1850. His father, the late Arthur

Fisher, M.D., L.R.C.S.E., was of Scotch descent, his grandfather having been a native of Dunkeld, Scotland. His mother was Susanna Corse Fisher, born in Montreal, of a New England family, and originally of English descent.

Mr. Fisher received his early educational training at the Montreal High School, on leaving which he entered McGill University and later Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated, in 1871, with the degree of B.A. Imbued in his early life with an enthusiastic interest in all matters of an agricultural character, he, after his graduation, took up a farm, and to this day in his brief spells from his Parliamentary duties, still engages in that occupation. His knowledge of, and interest in, agriculture and the sciences applicable to farming and stock raising have placed him in the front rank of authorities on those subjects and made his political career so eminently successful and fruitful of results to all those taking up this class of occupation. His adaptability as a leader among farmers has thrown upon him the responsibilities of numerous offices. He is one of the founders of the Provincial Fruit Growers' Association, and vice-president of that body, a director of the Brome Agricultural Society, President of the Ensilage and Stock Feeding Association of Montreal and vice-president of the Provincial Dairy Association. For fifteen years he has been a member of the council, and is also one of the vice-presidents of the Quebec branch of the Dominion Alliance for the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

His political career commenced in 1880, when he unsuccessfully contested Brome for the House of Commons at a bye-election. He was elected, however, for that riding at the general elections of 1882, and again in 1887, but he suffered defeat in 1901 by the narrow margin of one vote. Nothing daunted by this defeat he again entered the political arena, and was returned by a good majority in 1896, 1900, 1904 and 1908. Upon the formation of the Laurier Cabinet in 1896, he was sworn in as Minister of Agriculture and a member of the Privy Council. Among the many important and useful legislative measures for which he was personally responsible was the one, in 1898, calling for a plebescite on the question of prohibition. Through his instrumentality he secured from the United States the removal of the quarantine restrictions to the trade in cattle, and in the spring of 1907

introduced the system of chemical and mechanical refrigeration on ocean steamships. Through his efforts also an Act for the Registration of Cheese Factories and Creameries and the branding of dairy products, and also to prevent misrepresentation as to the date of the manufacture of such products, was sanctioned by Parliament in 1897. Again in 1898 he had an Act passed to protect Canada against the introduction of the insect pest known as the "San Jose Scale." In 1899 he organized the branch of the Live Stock Commissioner, and appointed an agriculturist at the Experimental Farm to run a portion of it as a stock farm. One of the most important of his triumphs as Minister of Agriculture has been the establishment of the Farmers' Institutes, and meetings in connection with them all over Canada. In 1900 he was the means of getting an Act passed amending the Canadian copyright law providing for the granting of licenses by English authors to Canadian publishers. Measures tending towards the better treatment and curing of cheese and tobacco, and the eradication of tuberculosis in cattle and incidentally in human beings, and for the inspection and marking of packages containing fruit, are also due to his energy. He created a Bureau of Public Health for the Dominion of Canada at Ottawa, and organized a permanent exhibition staff. It was in a large part due to his visit to Japan in 1903 that Canada later secured the favoured nation treatment from Britain's eastern ally. His extension and reorganization of the archives department was particularly noteworthy, and for the wise provisions of the "Meat and Canned Goods Act" the Hon. Mr. Fisher must be given no small share of credit. In the cause of art too he has been no less active. When acting Minister of Public Works in 1907, during the temporary retirement of the Hon. Mr. Hyman, he appointed, as an advisory council of art, three connoisseurs and collectors of distinguished national reputation, for the purpose of selecting and purchasing for the National Art Gallery works of merit, and also that art culture might be given some stimulus in Canada.

Mr. Fisher is unmarried, is an Anglican in religion, and belongs to the Rideau Club, Ottawa, and the University Club, Montreal.

THE HON. LOUIS PHILIPPE BRODEUR, LL.D.

The Honourable Louis Philippe Brodeur, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has attained his present high position by sheer force of character, by constant application, and by exceptional ability. He was born at Beloeil, Province of Quebec, August 21, 1862, his father being Toussaint Brodeur, a patriot of 1837, and his mother, Justine Lambert, the daughter of Pierre Lambert, also a patriot of 1837, who was killed at the battle of St. Charles. Mr. Brodeur was educated at the College of St. Hyacinthe and at Laval University, graduating therefrom with the degree of LL.B. in 1884. He was called to the Bar in 1884 and practised for some years in partnership with the late Edmond Lareau, the well-known writer, also with Mr. F. X. Dupuis, now a recorder of the city of Montreal, and afterwards as member of the firm of Dandurand, Brodeur and Boyer, from which he recently retired in order to devote his whole time to the administration of his department. He has written largely for the press, and in 1896 became one of the editors of *Le Soir,* Montreal. He was also a correspondent of *La Patrie* and *L'Electeur.*

He has always taken an active part in politics. He was first elected to the House of Commons for Rouville, at the general election of 1891, and has ever since taken a prominent part in the debates of the House in favour of his party. He was re-elected in 1896 and was chosen for the office of Deputy Speaker and Chairman of the Committee of the Whole. He was elected again by a large majority in 1900, and on the opening of that Parliament, was unanimously elected to the office of Speaker of the House, which position he held with remarkable tact and dignity. In January, 1904, he was sworn a member of the Privy Council and appointed Minister of Inland Revenue in the Laurier administration. After the death of Hon. Raymond Préfontaine he became, February 5, 1906, Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Mr. Brodeur is a staunch Liberal, and in favour of the autonomy of the daughter states of the British Empire. The legislation he introduced into the House against the tobacco trust attracted the attention of not merely the Canadian, but also the United States press, which commented very favourably upon it. As Minister of Marine and Fisheries he has rendered

noteworthy service in the improvement of the St. Lawrence channel and by increasing the harbour facilities of the port of Montreal. These works have proved of immense benefit to the country and have been praised by business men and shippers throughout the Dominion. At the recent general elections (1908) Mr. Brodeur was re-elected in his old constituency by acclamation.

He was a member of the Tariff Commission of 1905-6 and went through the country to investigate the needs of tariff revision. In 1907 he was appointed one of the delegates of the Dominion Government to attend the Colonial Conference in London, England. Especially, he took part, at the Conference, in a debate on the naval defence of Canada. On the conclusion of the Conference he went to Paris along with the Hon. Mr. Fielding to negotiate the Franco-Canadian Treaty. This is the first treaty in the history of Canada negotiated exclusively by Canadian representatives.

He married, June, 1887, Emma, daughter of J. R. Brillon, notary of Beloeil. Their family consists of four sons and one daughter. In religion Mr. Brodeur is a Roman Catholic. He is a governor of Notre Dame Hospital, Montreal, and a member of the Rideau and Hunt Club, Ottawa, the Montreal Club, the Club St. Denis, and the Club Canadien, Montreal.

HON. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX.

The Honourable Rodolphe Lemieux, a member of the firm of Gouin, Lemieux, Murphy & Bérard, was born in Montreal, P.Q., on the 1st November, 1866, the son of Mr. H. A. Lemieux, Inspector of Customs at Montreal, and Marie Anne Bisaillon. Educated at the College of Nicolet and Ottawa University, he took a law course at Laval University, Montreal, where he graduated B.C.L. in 1891, and in 1896 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him. On being called to the Bar in 1891, he entered into partnership with Messrs. Mercier and Gouin, both of whom, it seems strange to say, became at a later stage Premier of the Province of Quebec. That he is of a literary mind is exhibited by the fact that he was for some time assistant editor of the daily newspaper *La Patrie,* Montreal, and besides is the author of several literary efforts which have attained a large circulation, among

which may be named "La Contrainte Par Corps," a legal thesis published in 1896, of "Sir Wilfrid Laurier," an address which he delivered in 1897, and "Les Origines du Droit Canadien," a very extensive and valuable contribution to the legal literature of the Dominion of Canada. Since the year 1897 he has acted as lecturer on History of Law at Laval University, Montreal, and for several years held the office of Recorder of the town of St. Louis de Mile-end, a suburb of Montreal. Mr. Lemieux entered politics in 1896, when he was returned to the House of Commons for the county of Gaspé, P.Q., at the general elections, and was re-elected at the general elections of 1900 and 1904, in the latter year being returned for both Gaspé and Nicolet. At the general elections of 1908, he was again re-elected in Gaspé, by over 1,000 of a majority. On the opening of the first Liberal session in the year 1896, he had the honour of seconding the address in reply to the speech from the throne. On the 29th January, 1904, after an election by acclamation, he was sworn in as Solicitor-General, and always displaying great ability as an administrator, was appointed Postmaster-General on the 4th of June, 1906, on the appointment of the Hon. A. B. Aylesworth as Minister of Justice. In 1897 he was made a K.C., for Quebec, and for the Dominion in 1904. In March, 1906, he was created a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour by the French Government. Mr. Lemieux was appointed special envoy to Japan by the Canadian government in connection with recent immigration difficulties which had cropped up on the Pacific coast, and by means of his tact secured the co-operation of the Japanese government in instituting measures which will entirely overcome all difficulties in the future, his work in this connection being warmly praised by the public and the press. He was married on the 15th May, 1894, to Berthe, daughter of the Honourable Sir Louis Jetté, K.C.M.G., ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, and has two daughters, Marthe and Clothilde, and one son, Rodolphe. Mr. Lemieux is a Roman Catholic. He belongs to numerous clubs, among which may be named the Rideau Club, Ottawa; St. James, Montreal; Garrison Club, Quebec, and the Eighty and London Liberal Clubs, of London, England. He is a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada (French section).

HON. RAOUL DANDURAND.

An enumeration of the men of the present generation whose career reflects honour and credit upon the country that has honoured them would be incomplete were there failure to make distinctive reference to Raoul Dandurand, an eminent member of the Montreal Bar and a political leader whose service to the country has been characterized by the utmost devotion to the public good. Born in Montreal on the 4th of November, 1861, his father was the late Œdipe Dandurand, a merchant of Montreal, and his mother Marie Marguerite Roy. His preliminary education was supplemented by study in Montreal College and Laval University, from which he was graduated in 1882 with the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law. Called to the Bar in January, 1883, he became a partner of the late Joseph Doutre, Q.C. Later he entered into partnership relations with Mr. (now Hon.) L. P. Brodeur, which continued until lately, when the latter retired, and he is now engaged in active practice as the head of the firm of Dandurand, Hibbard, Boyer & Gosselin. In 1890, conjointly with Mr. Charles Lanctot, now Deputy Attorney-General of the Province of Quebec, he published a treatise on criminal law, and manuals for justices of the peace and police officers. He was created a Knight of the Legion of Honour by the French government in 1891, and was made an officer in 1907. In 1898 he was made a King's Counsel.

A recognized leader of the Liberal party, Hon. Raoul Dandurand has served as President of the Club National, and has taken an active part in all political contests in Quebec for over twenty-five years. In January, 1898, he was called to the Senate and in January, 1905, was appointed Speaker of the Senate. He is a member of the Mount Royal Club.

In January, 1886, Mr. Dandurand was married to Joséphine, second daughter of the late Hon. F. G. Marchand, ex-premier of the Province of Quebec. They have one daughter. Madame Dandurand is Vice-President of the National Council of Women of Canada and of the Women's Canadian Club. She founded and edited the first feminine literary review in Canada, "Le Coin du Feu," which appeared for over five years. She has published "Les Contes de Noël," a volume of essays, three comedies "Rancune," "La Carte Postale," and "Le Langage des Fleurs," which were

played in Montreal and Quebec, and a fourth comedy "Les Victimes de l'Idéal" in verse, which was played in Ottawa last year (1907). She is a frequent contributor to periodicals. At the request of the National Council of Women, the Canadian government appointed a lady commissioner to the Paris Exhibition of 1900, and Madame Dandurand was Canada's delegate. She presided in Paris over a number of meetings of the International Council of Women. She was the first Canadian woman to be honoured with the decoration of "officier d'Académie" by the French government in 1899. She founded "L'Œuvre des Livres Gratuits" in 1892, which circulates yearly many thousands of books to people in need and more especially to female teachers in the rural parts of the Province of Quebec.

HON. SIR HENRI THOMAS TASCHEREAU.

Hon. Sir Henri Thomas Taschereau, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench and now the senior Judge of the province, was born in the city of Quebec, October 6, 1841, and is a representative of one of the oldest and best known French Canadian families. The immigrant ancestor of the family came to Canada with the Marquis de Beauharnois in 1726. He was Thomas Jacques Taschereau and crossed the Atlantic as secretary to the Intendant Dupuis. The father of the Hon. Sir Henri T. Taschereau was the late Hon. Jean Thomas Taschereau, who died at Quebec, November 9, 1893, at the age of eighty years, being then a retired Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada. The mother was the late Louise Adèle Dionne, daughter of the Hon. Amable Dionne, Legislative Councillor. Her death occurred March 12, 1861, when she was in her fortieth year.

Henri Thomas Taschereau was educated at the Quebec Seminary and Laval University and was admitted to the Bar January 5, 1863, and practised in the city of Quebec until his appointment to the Bench October 7, 1878. His first judicial appointment was for the district of Kamouraska and he was transferred to the district of Joliette April 12, 1886, while on the 1st of December, 1887, he became Judge of the district of Terrebonne, with residence in Montreal and jurisdiction over the Montreal district. On the 29th of January, 1907, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of King's

Bench and is now the senior Judge of the Province of Quebec. He was knighted by the King on the 26th June, 1908.

Before his elevation to the Bench, Judge Taschereau had an active and useful public career. In 1866, then only twenty-two years of age, he presented himself unsuccessfully as a Parliamentary candidate in Dorchester county in opposition to the late Sir Hector Langevin, being defeated by the narrow majority of thirty-five. In 1872 he was elected to the House of Commons for Montmagny county, defeating the Hon. L. O. Beaubien and was a firm supporter of the Mackenzie-Dorion government. In 1874 he was re-elected by the same county by acclamation and four years previously, in 1870, he had been chosen an alderman of the city of Quebec, and during his four years' term contributed materially to the success of the enterprise of the North Shore Railway between Quebec and Montreal, now a part of the Canadian Pacific Railway system. He was instrumental in securing the necessary municipal subscriptions from all the northern counties interested. From 1871 until 1874 he sat on the board of the North Shore Railway as a director. Since his elevation to the Bench he has confined his attention to his judicial duties. The legal profession demands not only a high order of ability, but a rare combination of talent, learning, tact, patience and industry. The successful lawyer and the competent judge must be a man of well-balanced intellect, thoroughly familiar with the law and practice, of comprehensive general information, possessed of an analytical mind and a self-control that will enable him to lose his individuality, his personal feelings, his prejudices and his peculiarities of disposition in the dignity, impartiality and equity of the office to which life, property, right and liberty must look for protection. Possessing these qualities, Judge Taschereau justly merits the high honour which was conferred upon him by his elevation to the Chief Justiceship of the Court of King's Bench.

Judge Taschereau has been married twice. On the 22nd of June, 1864, to Marie Louise Séverine, daughter of the Hon. E. L. Pacaud, and subsequently at Montreal, April 15, 1885, to Coralie Globensky, widow of Henri Masson. There were no children by the second marriage. The surviving family of the first marriage is as follows: Marie Louise Joséphine Henriette,

born at Quebec, August 26, 1865, was married October 15, 1884, to Joseph Pope, C.M.G., Under-Secretary of State for Canada; Marie Adèle Blanche, born at Quebec, February 13, 1867, was married June 16, 1894, to John Alexander Carling, of London, Ontario, son of Sir John Carling; Marie Béatrice Herminie, born at Quebec, August 6, 1868, was married in February, 1892, to the late Beaufort Henri Vidal Brigadier-General and Adjutant-General of Canada; Henry Thomas Eugène was born at Quebec, December 21, 1869, he died in 1905; Robert André Panet, born at Quebec, April 4, 1874, was graduated from Laval University with the degree of Doctor of Civil Law, and is now a practising lawyer of Montreal; Marie Lucie Antoinette was born at Quebec, July 17, 1875; Marie Marguerite Yvonne, born at Fraserville, January 29, 1882, was married October 22, 1901, to Lawrence Maxwell Lyon, an advocate of Montreal; Marie Eugénie Jeanne was born at Fraserville, October 31, 1883.

Judge Taschereau is a member of the Canadian Club of Montreal, the Institut Canadien of Quebec, of which he is an ex-president, and the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal. He stands as one of the distinguished citizens of the province, his career reflecting credit and honour upon the people who have honoured him, while his course on the Bench is characterized by all that marks the impartial and truly great jurist.

HON. SIR GEORGE ALEXANDER DRUMMOND, K.C.M.G.

Hon. Sir George Alexander Drummond, a member of the Senate and extensively interested in many important financial and commercial enterprises and in manufacturing and mining companies, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1829. His education was acquired in the high school and in the University of Edinburgh and in 1854 he came to Canada for the purpose of assuming the practical and technical management of the extensive sugar refinery then established in Montreal by the late John Redpath. The enterprise was a successful venture from the first, but had to be closed down in 1874 owing to the tariff changes of the Mackenzie government. The next two years Sir George spent abroad in travel, study and recreation and in 1879 the sugar refinery resumed operations. The firm, then John Redpath & Son, was re-organized on a more modern basis and converted into a joint stock com-

SIR GEORGE DRUMMOND.

pany under the name of the Canada Sugar Refining Company, Ltd., with a capital of a million dollars. Sir George then became and is still president of the company. This refinery is to-day considered one of Canada's foremost business enterprises and its success is attributable in no small degree to the keen business discernment of Sir George Drummond and his ready and correct solution of intricate commercial problems. He is extensively interested in a large number of important financial and commercial institutions and in manufacturing and mining companies, and is a prominent factor in banking circles. In 1882 he became a director of the Bank of Montreal, was elected Vice-President in 1887 and has been President since December, 1905. In 1884 he became a member of the Montreal Board of Trade, was Vice-President in that and the succeeding year, and President from 1886 until 1888. His varied interests include the Presidency of the Mexican Electric Light Company, Ltd., and he is also Vice-President of the Royal Trust Company and a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Prominent in the politics of the country as a Conservative leader, he has left the impress of his thought and his individuality upon public opinion and has aided in shaping the national policy. He unsuccessfully contested Montreal West for the House of Commons with the late Hon. John Young at the general elections of 1872 and was called to the Senate of Canada by the Marquis of Lorne in 1880. Deeply interested in municipal affairs and in all that tends to promote civic progress, he was one of the originators of the Citizens' League of Montreal, founded some years ago for co-operation with the civic authorities toward securing the municipal well-being of the city.

Sir George Drummond has been married twice: first in 1857 to Helen, daughter of the late John Redpath. Following her death he was married, in 1884, to Grace Julia, relict of the late George Hamilton and daughter of the late A. Davidson Parker, of Montreal. Some years ago Mrs. Drummond founded the Home for Incurables in Montreal, which was opened in 1894 under the charge of the Sisters of St. Margaret. She bestowed much thought and care on the preparation of the interior portions of this institution. She has been closely connected with various other benevolent undertakings and was the first president of the Montreal branch of the National

Council of Women of Canada, presided over by the Countess of Aberdeen. Sir George was created a Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, June 23, 1903. He was further honoured at the time of the Quebec Tercentenary celebration by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, being created a Commander of the Victorian Order in recognition of his services as a member of the National Battlefields Commission. His religious views are in accord with the teachings of the Episcopal Church and he is identified with the Mount Royal and St. James Clubs of Montreal, the Reform Club of London, England, the Manhattan Club of New York City and the Rideau Club of Ottawa. He takes a warm interest in the fine arts, of which he is a liberal patron and was President of the Art Association of Montreal a few years ago. He owns one of the finest galleries of paintings on the continent. The family residence is situated at No. 448 Sherbrooke Street West in Montreal, while the summer home, Gadshill Cottage, is at Cacouna in the Province of Quebec.

SIR WILLIAM CORNELIUS VAN HORNE, K.C.M.G.

Many theories have been advanced concerning the methods of achieving success, but sane investigation always reaches the conclusion that it is due to earnest, persistent effort, guided by common sense, and supplemented by a ready recognition of the possibilities of the moment. Again this is proven in the history of Sir William Cornelius Van Horne, K.C.M.G., ex-President and now Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and who is connected with multifarious corporate and railway interests not only in the Dominion, but which extend over the whole continent. He was born in close proximity to Joliette, Illinois, on February 3, 1843. His father, the late Cornelius Cavenhoven Van Horne, a lawyer, was a descendant of one of the old patron families of New Amsterdam, which is now the city of New York.

At the early age of fourteen he entered the office at the railway station of his native town, and later became a telegraph operator on the Illinois Central Railway. In 1858 he joined the Michigan Central Railway and served in various capacities with that company until he reached the age of twenty-one, when he was appointed ticket agent and telegraph operator on

the Chicago and Alton Railway. In the same company he was train despatcher for three years, one year Superintendent of Telegraphs, and three years Divisional Superintendent. In 1872 he accepted the position of General Superintendent of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway, and two years later became General Manager of the Southern Minnesota Railway. This road was then in the hands of a receiver, and Sir William extricated it from its financial difficulties. He extended and improved the property, and placed it in a prosperous condition. As a reward for his efforts in this connection he was elected President of the company. In 1878 he returned to the Chicago and Alton Railway, and became General Superintendent of the line, retaining at the same time the Presidency of the Southern Minnesota Railway. On January 1, 1880, he became General Superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, at that time the most extensive railway in the United States. He relinquished this position the following year, when he was selected by the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to take control, as General Manager, of the projected transcontinental line. The work of construction was completed in fifty-four months, which was less than half the time required by the contract between the government and the company. On the retirement of Mr. Duncan McIntyre in 1884, he was elected Vice-President, and on the retirement of Lord Mount Stephen in September, 1888, he was appointed President, which position he continued to fill until 1899, when he retired from active responsibility, since which time he has been Chairman of the Board of Directors of that company.

Aside from his interests in the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, he is connected with the following large and important concerns: President of the Cuba Company, of the Cuba Railroad Company, of the Canadian Salt Company, Limited, of the Laurentide Paper Company, Limited, and of the Canada North-West Land Company, Limited. He is also a director of the Royal Trust Company, of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited, of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway Company, and of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company. Besides, he is ex-director of the Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power

Company, Limited, of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company, and of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Sir William is a member of the Committee of Management of the Montreal Homœpathic Hospital, a governor of McGill University, and Vice-President of the Montreal Art Association. In May, 1894, he was created a Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George by Her Majesty Queen Victoria in honour of his distinguished public services.

In 1867 he was united in marriage to Lucy Adaline, daughter of Erastus Hurd, of Galesburg, Illinois, and they have one son and one daughter living. He is a member of the Mount Royal and St. James Clubs, Montreal, the Toronto Club, Toronto, the Century Association, Manhattan, Metropolitan, and the Lawyers' Clubs of New Work.

SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.

It has been said of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy that he is an enlightened materialist; that he is a man who must see the commercial element in all he touches; and that he has neither the disposition or the time for sentiment. And yet it is the materialist who brings the dream true. It is the practical man who translates the gossamer vision into dollars and cents. And as for imagination, the speech which the President of the C.P.R. recently made in Toronto, disclosed the man of vision, not the morbid creature who rests in dreams, but the active, bold and far-seeing man, who is willing to indulge in the vision in the sure confidence that he will make it spell dividends.

The large characteristics of Sir Thomas are too well-known to need repetition. Strength, readiness, daring, wide knowledge, not only of railway affairs, but of life, which knowledge reacts upon all human relations; thorough understanding of the commercial and industrial conditions of the Dominion; power to govern and inspire men; an enormous nervous energy; a devouring capacity for work; a quick courage which never feared the face of circumstance; a certain peremptoriness which becomes the great captain of industry, who claims the allegiance of over 40,000 men; a man who can read and think and give himself to social ease, the moment after he leaves the office; a born leader through courage, and a large spirit which

regards the utmost bounds of possibility—this, in brief, is Sir Thomas. To say that this is a portrait would be absurd. It is a hurried indication, no more.

In Canada we knew him, first of all, as a minor official of the C.P.R. He came in the beginning of things, so to speak, as purchasing agent and as such he might have remained, were it not for what shall we say? Strong natural desires to rise, to mean something, to bulk in the regard. He had equipment, most of the great railway men on this continent were educated fugitively. Sir Thomas was educated systematically and at fourteen knew his Horace. But even Horace would not have availed—might, indeed, have been a hindrance—had it not been for ambition and the conscious sense of growing power. From purchasing agent to president was a long stride, but every advance was sequential and inevitable. He grew, he mastered details; he thought commandingly; and in due time he became assistant manager; manager; president. This is probably the most notable position in the Dominion of Canada. It means tremendous power and responsibility.

It would need many pages to sufficient characterize this notable man, who owes nothing to the past, and who has been the maker of all he has and is. Briefly, he is the right man in the right place. He received a good grounding, under Sir William Van Horne, but his native genius is not to be denied. He did daring things the moment he reached the supreme place. He bought a big Atlantic fleet, as a splendid stroke, at the psychological moment. He began double tracking, the increasing of the carrying capacity of cars and hauling capacity of locomotives, as the only way in which profits could be spelled under the new and remorseless conditions which have prevailed in the railway world for some time past. He built new cities in the North-West. He anticipated population with the shining tracks. He built the new Toronto-Sudbury line which, for the first time, gives the company freedom from the Grand Trunk with regard to western connections.

This does not begin to set forth the man, but, forgetting the captain of industry in the individual, Sir Thomas is a fine, kindly gentleman, never indifferent to suffering, always ready to help distress. In social life, he is admirable, full of youthful spirits, forgetting his cares in the social hour, an unconquerable optimist.

He was born in 1853 at Milwaukee of Irish parentage. His education was received at the public schools of the city in which he was born. His first position was in the purchasing department of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway in 1869, and later on he became the general storekeeper of the road. It was in this capacity that he came under the notice of Mr. W. C. Van Horne, who induced him to come to Montreal, where he gradually rose till he became the manager of the entire system in 1882. First, he served as purchasing agent; then he became assistant to the general manager, two years later. In 1885 he became assistant general manager. In 1889 he became assistant to the president. In 1891 he was elected a director and vice-president, and upon the retirement of Sir William Van Horne, was elected to succeed him as president in 1899.

In 1880 Sir Thomas married Elizabeth B., daughter of M. Nagle, Esq., Milwaukee. The children are five in number—three girls and two boys.

Sir Thomas is connected influentially as Vice-President of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway, Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway, British Columbia Southern Railway; as President of the Montreal and Western Railway; as director of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway; the Bank of Montreal, Royal Trust Company, the Canada North-West Land Co., the Canadian Salt Co., Limited; as a governor of Laval University, of the Royal Victoria Hospital; member of the Mount Royal, St. James, Toronto, Rideau (Ottawa), Union (St. John), Garrison (Quebec), Manitoba (Winnipeg), and Halifax Clubs. In 1901 Sir Thomas was made a Knight Bachelor, and in 1907, K.C.V.O.—Knight Commander of the Victorian Order. His Majesty thus expressing his sense of the service which the President of the C.P.R. had rendered to the cause of the Empire by his splendid direction of the C.P.R., which is the great Imperial highway within the British Empire.

CHARLES MELVILLE HAYS.

Charles Melville Hays, whose career has been marked by consecutive stages of advancement, is to-day one of the central figures in railroad circles in Canada. He is the Second Vice-President and General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway Company; President of the Grand Trunk Pacific

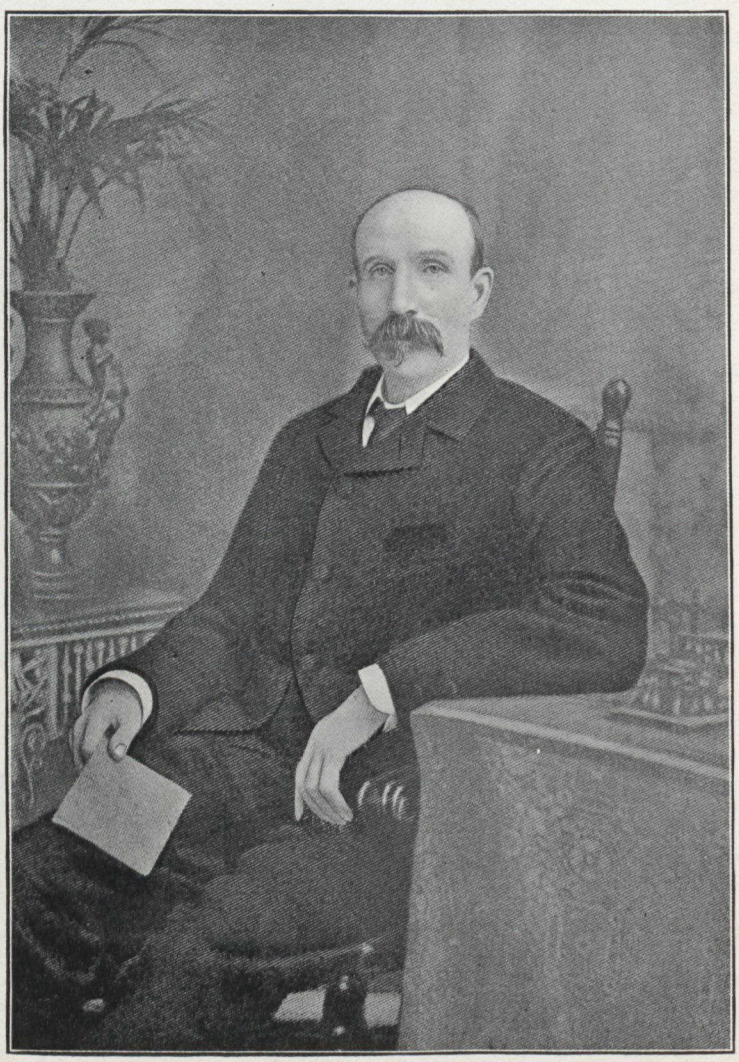
CHARLES M. HAYS.

Railway, of the Central Vermont Railway, of the Grand Trunk Western Railway and of numerous other subsidiary lines of the Grand Trunk Railway Company. His life record began in Rock Island, Illinois, May 16, 1856, and in his veins flows the blood of Irish, Scotch and English ancestors. His grandfather in the paternal line came from county Donegal in the north of Ireland, while the grandmother was of Scotch birth. In the maternal line Mr. Hays is of English lineage. At the usual age he began his education passing through successive grades until he had completed a high school course. At the age of seventeen he entered the passenger department of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company at St. Louis, Missouri, and brought to the starting point of his business career certain rare and admirable traits—close application, strong determination and unfaltering energy. A year later he was transferred to the auditor's department and eventually was promoted to a position in the superintendent's office. From 1878 until 1884 he was secretary to the general manager of the Missouri Pacific and during the two succeeding years was secretary to the general manager of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company, becoming Assistant General Manager to the Wabash Western Railway Company in 1886. His next advancement came six months later when he was made General Manager. He was appointed Vice-President and General Manager of the re-organized Wabash Railway on February 1st, 1894, and remained in that position until the 31st of December, 1895, when he resigned. His resignation prefaced his acceptance of the position of General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, at Montreal. During his connection with the Wabash he had wide scope for the exercise of his superior administrative and executive ability on account of the geographical location of that system, placing it in the territories of the Western (or Trans-Mississippi) Traffic Association, of the Central Traffic Association, and also in Trunk Line territory. He displayed marked capability as a railway manager and executive and, constantly broadening in knowledge and experience, he was well equipped for the position to which he was called upon his removal to Montreal. Upon the death of the late Collis P. Huntingdon, the president of and a large owner in the Southern Pacific Company and Steamship Lines, controlling upwards of ten thousand miles of railroad, Mr. Hays was the first choice for

his successor, which was the highest honour ever conferred upon an American railway manager, as a tribute to his professional ability. On the 1st of January, 1901, he assumed the duties of the office of President of the Southern Pacific Company and its allied lines at San Francisco and continued in that position until the following autumn, when he resigned and was recalled by the English directors to take charge of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, which duties he again assumed at Montreal as Second Vice-President and General Manager, January 1, 1902. His opinions upon questions of importance in railroad circles are largely received as conclusive, for his view is comprehensive and his judgment sound. During his connection with the Grand Trunk system he has done notable work in its improvement until it ranks to-day with the leading railway systems of the world. As Vice-President and General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada he is in full charge of the company's affairs in America. The project for the extension of the Grand Trunk system into the Canadian North-West originated with him, and upon the organization of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company in 1904, having for its object the construction of a Canadian National Transcontinental Railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, aggregating a total mileage of upwards of six thousand miles, to be constructed within a period of seven years, Mr. Hays was elected President. This stupendous undertaking, which overshadows any similar enterprise through the great Northland of Canada, will revolutionize world-girdling records in forming a shorter route between Europe and Asia than any at present existing.

If Mr. Hays had done nothing else save his work in connection with the organization, administration and development of railroad interests this alone would entitle him to distinction as an American citizen—using the phrase in its larger sense. He is, however, on the directorate of the Merchants Bank of Canada, the Royal Trust Company, and of many other large and important enterprises.

Mr. Hays married Miss Clara J. Gregg, a daughter of William H. Gregg, of St. Louis, Missouri, and they have four daughters: Mrs. George D. Hall, of Boston; Mrs. Thornton Davidson, of Montreal, whose husband is a son of Judge Charles Davidson; and Louise and Clara, at home. The



R. G. Reid.

religious faith of the family is Presbyterian, and they are identified with the American Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hays has been gladly received into the membership of some of the most prominent clubs of Montreal, including the Mount Royal, St. James, Canada, Forest and Stream, Montreal Hunt, Jockey, St. Maurice and Laurentian—associations which indicate much of the character of his interests and recreation.

While his varied and extensive business responsibilities have made heavy demands upon his time he has yet found opportunity for co-operation in various measures and movements for intellectual progress and for benevolent and charitable work. He is vice-president of the St. John Ambulance Association and a governor of the Royal Victoria Hospital and of the Montreal General Hospital. He is likewise a governor of McGill University. His actions have during his life been such as to distinctively entitle him to a place in this publication, and although his career has not been filled with thrilling incidents, probably no history published in this volume can serve as a better illustration to young men of the power of honesty and unwearied diligence in insuring distinguished success.

SIR ROBERT GILLESPIE REID.

The late Sir Robert Gillespie Reid, who gained international distinction as one of the prominent bridge builders on the American continent and a distinguished civil engineer, was born at Coupar Angus, Perthshire, Scotland, in October, 1842, his parents being William and Katherine (Gillespie) Reid, the former a manufacturer. Educated in his native country, when a young man of twenty-one years he went to Australia, in November, 1863, and there engaged in gold mining, and also in the construction of public works. Having qualified as an expert civil engineer, following his arrival in Canada in 1870, he had charge of the building of the International bridge crossing the Niagara River near Buffalo. His business constantly developed in extent and importance until he had gained fame in the field of his chosen endeavor. In 1874 he had charge of the building of bridges between Montreal and Ottawa on the Montreal, Quebec & Ottawa Railroad, now a portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He contracted for and built the bridge across the Colorado River at Austin,

Texas, in 1880, and all the iron and masonry bridges on the first six hundred miles of the Southern Pacific Railway west from San Antonio. He likewise built the International railway bridge between Texas and Mexico across the Rio Grande River in 1882, and the railway bridge across the Delaware River at Water Gap, Pennsylvania. He contracted for and constructed the heavy section of the Canadian Pacific Railroad north of Lake Superior, which included a tunnel of four hundred and fifty feet through solid granite; erected permanent and temporary bridges on two hundred and fifty miles of the Canadian Pacific Railway east of Port Arthur and the Lachine bridge, three-fourths of a mile in length—one of the finest bridges in Canada—across the St. Lawrence. He contracted for the extension from Caughnawaga to the station in Montreal in 1886, and completed this work within a year. In 1887 he built the Soo bridge across the Sault Ste. Marie River and eighty-six miles of the Canadian Pacific Railway, known as the Sudbury branch. He completed forty-five miles of the Canadian Government Railway and the bridge across Grand Narrows at Cape Breton in 1889 and 1890, and in the latter year took a contract from the Newfoundland Government to build the Hall's Bay Railway, a distance of two hundred and sixty miles, completing the same in 1893. He also contracted with the Government to build the Western Railway, commencing at the terminus of the Hall's Bay line and extending to Port-au-Basque, on the west coast of the island, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles. This work was completed in October, 1897. Under the contract Sir Robert Reid had the right to operate the entire road for a term of ten years, commencing in September, 1893. The line was opened for traffic between St. John's and the west coast in October, 1897, connecting by steamer with the Canadian mainland. In June, 1896, he applied to the Newfoundland Legislature for a charter for the construction of the electric street railway in the city of St. John's.

While the extent and importance of the contracts awarded him constantly increased, Sir Robert G. Reid also made steady progress in the profession of civil engineering, keeping in touch with the most advanced work of the representatives of this calling. In 1887 he was admitted an associate of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, and was also a fellow

of the Royal Colonial Institute of London, England. His business interests, however, were not limited by his connection with civil engineering and bridge and railroad construction. He was president of the Reid Newfoundland Company, controlling a railway and steamship system, and was a director of the Bank of Montreal, of the Canadian Pacific Railway and of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company.

Sir Robert was married in 1865 to Miss Harriet Duff, of Perthshire, Scotland, who survives him, along with three sons and a daughter, Harriet Reid. The sons are: W. D. Reid, now President of the Reid Newfoundland Company; H. D. Reid, Vice-President, and R. G. Reid, Jr., General Superintendent of the same company.

Religiously a Presbyterian, Sir Robert G. Reid was an adherent of St. Andrew's Church. He was a liberal contributor to and supporter of various interests and movements for the advancement of humanitarian principles or for the amelioration of hard conditions of life for the unfortunate. He was a governor of the Royal Victoria Hospital, and in June, 1907, he was created a knight bachelor, while his club relations connected him with the Mount Royal, the St. James and the Forest and Stream clubs. Whether in his relation to social, to charitable or to business interests, he manifested a correct judgment as to values, and his life was judiciously governed thereby. The possibilities which opened to him at the outset of his business career he recognized and utilized and, advancing by consecutive stages, gained a position of distinction which has won him the admiration of his contemporaries and the respect of all who know aught of his history. Death came to him on June 3, 1908, and throughout the Dominion the news was received with deepest regret.

RICHARD BLADWORTH ANGUS.

Richard Bladworth Angus, whose name has long been an honored one in financial circles, was born at Bathgate, near Edinburgh, Scotland, May 28, 1831, and there acquired his education. At an early age he left his native land, and for some years was in the employ of the Manchester and Liverpool Bank at Manchester. Coming to Canada in 1857, he joined the staff of the Bank of Montreal, and in 1861 was placed in charge of the

Chicago agency of that institution, while subsequently he was appointed one of the agents at New York. At a later date he became local manager at Montreal, and in 1869 succeeded the late E. H. King, who had been termed the Napoleon of finance, as general manager. For ten years he thus continued at the head of the bank, and in 1879 retired from active connection therewith to join friends who were interested in the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway. In 1880 he became a member of the syndicate which was organized by Lord Mount Stephen, Sir D. A. Smith (now Lord Strathcona), and others, having for its object the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which was completed in November, 1885. He has since been a director of this great transcontinental road. His business associations have ever been of a most important character, connecting him with the large interests which have had direct bearing upon the commercial, industrial and financial development of the country and its consequent prosperity. He is now withdrawing as far as possible from activity in business, but is still financially interested in many important corporate concerns, being a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Bank of Montreal, the Canada North-West Land Company, the London and Lancashire Life Insurance Company, the Dominion Bridge Company and the Laurentide Paper Company.

Mr. Angus is married and has three sons and five daughters. His religious faith is indicated by his connection with the Presbyterian Church, and in politics he is independent. He belongs to various clubs and fraternal organizations, holding membership in St. John's Lodge, A. F. & A. M., while in the Scottish Rite he has attained the thirty-second degree. He affiliates with the Mount Royal, St. James and Forest and Stream Clubs of Montreal, the Rideau Club of Ottawa, the Toronto Club of Toronto, the Manitoba of Winnipeg, and the Union Club of Halifax. He possesses one of the finest private collections of paintings in Canada and is known as a generous patron of art. He was honored with the presidency of the Art Association in 1888-9, and his influence has been a potent element in promoting an understanding and love of art in Montreal. His broad humanitarianism has been manifest in many ways, and is indicated by the fact that he is now President of the Board of Governors of the Royal Victoria

Hospital. He has also been President of St. Andrew's Society, is a governor of McGill University, and a governor and President of the Fraser Institute.

SIR EDWARD SEABORNE CLOUSTON, BART.

Sir Edward Seaborne Clouston, Baronet, Vice-President and General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, is the son of the late James S. Clouston, Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Co., and was born May 9th, 1849, at Moose Factory, N.W.T. After completing his education in the Montreal High School, he entered the Bank of Montreal as a junior at the age of sixteen, where his ready mastery of the duties entrusted to him led to successive promotions through the various grades until he became Assistant General Manager, in 1887. Two years later he was appointed Acting General Manager, and in November, 1890, became General Manager. Retaining this position ever since, the office of Vice-President was also bestowed upon him in December, 1905.

Sir Edward Clouston has had the distinction of serving under and acting with five of the ablest financiers Canada has every known, viz., the late E. H. King, the late C. F. Smithers, Lord Mount Stephen, Lord Strathcona, and Mr. R. B. Angus. He is known as a man of few words, and exceedingly accurate and cautious in all his transactions. His business skill and tact were well displayed in the conference held between the bankers and the Minister of Finance (Mr. Foster) in connection with the renewal of the Bank Charters Act of 1890. To his efforts and those of Mr. Walker, of the Bank of Commerce, at that time, the banks were mainly indebted for the privileges gained by them under that measure. When the Canadian Bankers' Association became an incorporated body, in 1900, and was entrusted by the Government with the supervision of the currency of the Chartered Banks, Sir Edward became president of the Association, an office he still occupies.

A better idea may be formed of the importance of the position to which he has attained when it is pointed out that the Bank of Montreal to-day occupies a leading place among the great banks of the world. Sir Edward has, in addition, reached out into other fields, and his name is now associ-

ated with some of the most extensive and important corporate interests in the Dominion. He is President of the Montreal Rolling Mills Co. and of the Mexican Light and Power Co., Chairman of the Local Board of the London and Liverpool and Globe Insurance Co., also a trustee in Canada for the New York Life Insurance and the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York, and a Director of the Royal Trust Co., of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., the Guarantee Co., of North America, of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Co., and of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co.

Sir Edward Clouston was married in November, 1878, to Miss Annie Easton, youngest daughter of George Easton, formerly Collector of Customs at Brockville, Ont., and they have one daughter, Miss Marjory.

While his business interests have made heavy claims upon his attention and energies, he has yet found time for social, athletic, and fraternal interests, and for hearty and effective co-operation in many movements for the public good, and along humanitarian lines as well. He is a member of the Mount Royal Club, the St. James Club, the Toronto Club, the Rideau Club (Ottawa), the Forest and Stream Club, the Hunt Club, Racket Club, Royal Montreal Golf Club, Senneville Golf Club, and the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club. He has done much to encourage manly outdoor sports of all kinds, and until last year was Honorary President of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and of the Anglican Church. He is a member of the Council of the Art Association of Montreal, a Governor of McGill University and of the Fraser Institute. He is also a member of the executive committee of the local branch of St. John's Ambulance Association, and a Governor of the Royal Victoria Hospital, the Montreal General Hospital, the Alexandra Hospital, Western Hospital, and Montreal Maternity Hospital.

As a crowning mark of distinction to an eminently useful career, Mr. Clouston has been created a Baronet, being included this year (1908) in the list of birthday honours given by His Majesty King Edward VII.

JAMES ROSS.

The subject of this sketch, James Ross, Civil Engineer, and President of the Dominion Coal Company, has engineered several of the greatest

JAMES ROSS.

railway and other projects on the Continent of America. His life record shows that each step in his career has been guided with care and forethought, and being possessed of a mind open to impressions, he has shown a faculty for utilizing the means at hand and of moulding conditions to his own use. He was born in Cromarty, Scotland, in the year 1848, the son of the late Captain John Ross, merchant and shipowner, formerly of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. His mother bore the name of Mary B. McKeddie. He was educated at the Inverness Academy, Scotland, and also in England.

Mr. Ross came to America in 1868, after spending some years on railway, harbour and water works in Great Britain. Two years after his arrival on this continent, he became resident manager of the Ulster and Delaware Railway, afterward becoming chief engineer of that road. During 1873 he held the position of resident manager of the Wisconsin Central Railway, and later held a similar position on the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad. He was then appointed chief engineer, and later was elected General Manager of the Victoria Railway Company. In 1878-1879 he built the Credit Valley Railway, and on the completion of its construction was appointed General Manager, also holding the post of consulting engineer of the Ontario and Quebec Railway. In 1883 he took control of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, west of Winnipeg, and in 1885 completed their line over the Rocky Mountains, Selkirk and the Gold Range. In 1886 he undertook, on behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the settlement of their location, east of Montreal, and their legislation in Maine, etc. On the completion of this work, he obtained the contract for the construction of the remaining portion of their line not already provided for. He then, in 1888, took up his permanent residence in Montreal, and the same year built the Regina and Long Lake railways, some 250 miles in length. In 1889 he built the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, which is 300 miles in length. He joined with Mr. William Mackenzie, the great railroad builder, in 1892, in the purchase of the Toronto Railway from the city, and afterwards rebuilt its tracks, making it an electric line. Through his instrumentality the Montreal Street Railway was reorganized in 1892, changing it from

a horse to electric service, and in the same way converted the street railways of Winnipeg and St. John, N.B. Mr. Ross did not confine his attentions to enterprises on this side of the Atlantic alone, for in 1896, he, along with Mr. Mackenzie, acquired the tramway systems of Birmingham, England, and formed the City of Birmingham Tramways Company, Limited, for the operation of these roads under an electric system. In 1897, again in association with Mr. Mackenzie and others, secured a charter and franchise from the Government of Jamaica to build electric tramways on the island. Since 1900 Mr. Ross has devoted a large portion of his time to the development of the affairs of the Dominion Coal Company, of which he is President. He is connected with innumerable enterprises on this continent. He was President of the Mexican Light and Power Company from its initiation, from which he retired on account of the pressure of other business, He is President of the St. John Railway. Mr. Ross is also on the directorate of the Bank of Montreal, of the Royal Trust Company, of the Canadian General Electric Company, of the Electrical Development Company of Ontario, of the Montreal Rolling Mills, of the Calgary and Edmonton Land Company, and of the Mond Nickel Company. He is an Ex-President and Managing Director of the Montreal Street Railway, ex-Vice-President of the Toronto Railway Company, and ex-President of the Winnipeg Street Railway.

Mr. Ross takes an active and enthusiastic interest in yachting, and was owner of the Glencairn, which won the Seawanhaka Corinthian Cup for half-raters in American waters in 1896. He is ex-Commodore of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club. He is likewise a Trustee of the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, P.Q., and a Governor of the Royal Victoria Hospital and of McGill University, Montreal.

In 1872 he married Miss Annie Kerr, of Kingston, N.Y., daughter of the late John Kerr, Esq. They have one son, John Kenneth Leveson, who was born in Lindsay, Ontario, in 1876, and follows the same profession as his father. He is married to Ethel, daughter of W. D. Matthews, Esq., of Toronto.

Mr. Ross is a keen collector of works of art, and his collection of pictures is one of the finest in the Dominion of Canada. He is also an

DAVID MORRICE.

Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars. His name is found on the membership roll of many prominent and influential clubs. He is a member of the Mount Royal and St. James' clubs, Montreal; of the Rideau Club, Ottawa; of the Toronto Club, Toronto; of the Halifax Club, Halifax; of the Manitoba Club, Winnipeg; of the New York Yacht Club, New York, and the Constitutional Club, London, England.

DAVID MORRICE.

David Morrice is one of the most prominent business men of the Province, yet his activities have by no means been limited to those interests which serve only individual ends. On the contrary, he has given his time and his means to the promotion of organized labor for the benefit of his fellow-men, and in this connection his example is well worthy of emulation. He was born in St. Martin's Perthshire, Scotland, August 11, 1831. Having acquired his education in his native town, he began his business career in a dry-goods house in Ireland. He spent five or six years in Dublin with a large wholesale firm, and for a considerable time was also in South Ireland, where his varied experiences in mercantile lines developed his business activities and powers. He served for several years in the same line of business in England, mainly in Liverpool, London and Manchester, and from the last-named city made his way to Canada in 1855. Thinking to have better business opportunities in the newer and less thickly settled country, with its great natural resources and its lesser competition, he accepted a position as buyer of a large importing house in Toronto, where he remained until 1862, when he removed to Montreal and established the firm of D. Morrice & Company, general merchants and manufacturers' agents. The firm attained a wide reputation, and soon secured an extensive business, resulting in the establishment of large warehouses in Montreal and Toronto. A few years ago they controlled over forty cotton and woollen mills throughout the country, but of recent years they have given up all of the smaller mills, and now confine their attention to the four largest, operating under the names of the Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Company, the Gibson Mill Company, Penman's, Limited, of

Paris, Ontario, and the Auburn Company, of Peterboro. Business is now conducted under the style of the D. Morrice Company, Limited, of which Mr. Morrice of this review is still the head. This mammoth enterprise has largely been developed along lines which he has marked out, and which have indicated the keenest discrimination and sagacity. In matters of business judgment, he is rarely if ever at fault, and he has enlarged his interests in keeping with the progressive spirit of the age, being to-day at the head of one of the most extensive, productive and commercial enterprises of the Province.

A man of resourceful business ability, in all his undertakings he has looked beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future, and has labored for the time to come as well as for the present. His name to-day is a most honored one in commercial, manufacturing and financial circles, and aside from the business interests of the house of the D. Morrice Company, Limited, he is a Director of the Bank of Montreal and of the Royal Trust Company, is President of the Montreal Investment and Freehold Company, of the Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Company, Penman's, Limited, a Director of the Dominion Textile Company, the Royal Victoria Life Insurance Company, etc. For many years he has been a prominent member of the Montreal Board of Trade.

In 1881, Mr. Morrice was married to Miss Annie S. Anderson, a daughter of John Anderson, of Toronto, and they have three sons, who are in business with their father. David and William J. are now holding executive positions in the head office at Montreal, while Arthur Anderson is managing the Toronto branch, and Robert Bruce is connected with Penman's, Limited. Another son, James W., has for some years been an artist in Paris, France, while the daughter, Annie, is at home.

Mr. Morrice belongs to the Mount Royal, St. James', Forest and Stream and Hunt clubs. His religious connection is with the Presbyterian Church, and he is now, and has been since its establishment, Chairman of the Board of Management of the Presbyterian College of Montreal. In 1882 he erected the David Morrice Hall, at a cost of over ninety thousand dollars, and presented it to that institution. He has also been a generous contributor to the Young Men's Christian Association, the Sailors' Institute,

the House of Refuge and the Montreal General Hospital, and of the last-named he is a life governor and member of the board of management. He is also President of the MacKay Institute, and a member of the Council of the Montreal Art Association. As few men have done, he has realized the responsibilities of wealth, and fully met his individual obligations, and in a review of his history it is evident that the sentiment, "Great endeavors, actuated by great motives, should characterize every man's life," finds exemplification in his record.

HONORABLE JACQUES BUREAU.

Of purely French Canadian stock the Honorable Jacques Bureau was born at the town of Trois-Rivières, in the Province of Quebec, on July the 9th, 1860. His father is J. Napoléon Bureau, lawyer, and his mother Sophie Gingras. The subject of this sketch, who is a barrister, was educated at Nicolet College, and received his legal training at Laval University, Quebec, graduating as LL.B., from the latter in the year 1881. He made his entrance in politics at the general elections, 1900, when he was elected a member of the House of Commons, representing as a Liberal a Tory constituency, having also been re-elected in 1904. For the conspicuous ability shown while a member of the House of Commons, he was sworn in as Solicitor-General of Canada in February, 1907, and at the subsequent election was returned by acclamation by his constituency, namely, that of Three Rivers and St. Maurice. In curious contrast to the successes of the honorable gentleman an incident falls to be related. In 1873 his father ran for the same constituency, his opponent at that time being Mr. McDougall, Conservative, who defeated him by a majority of 123 votes. Although only a lad of thirteen years, a time when, it must be acknowledged, one of such tender years has little interest in matters pertaining to politics, apparently feeling bitterly his father's defeat, made a strong vow that he would strive to carry that seat, which it is well known he has achieved with greater distinction than his youthful brain premised. At the recent general elections (1908), Mr. Bureau was again re-elected in his old constituency, defeating Mr. P. E. Panneton by 1,441 votes. Married, on the 15th July, 1884, to Miss Ida Béliveau, who is the

daughter of U. Béliveau and Delphine Prince, of Arthabasca, their family consists of one son and one daughter. Mr. Bureau belongs to the Roman Catholic denomination, and takes the greatest interest in all matters pertaining to his native town. He is a member of the Laurentian Club, Ottawa, and the Club Canadien, Montreal.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY COTTON.

Brigadier-General William Henry Cotton was born in Montreal, January the 7th, 1848. His father, the late Henry Cotton, was formerly chief clerk in the office of the Governor-General's Secretary, Ottawa, while his mother, Eleanor Cotton, was a daughter of the late David Ross of the city of Montreal. Brigadier-General Cotton's mother's grandfather, John Ross, came to Canada in General Wolfe's army.

Brigadier-General Cotton was educated at Toronto and Quebec, and in 1866 he took a first-class certificate from the Military School at Quebec and the same year was gazetted a lieutenant in the Quebec Garrison Artillery. On the removal of the seat of government to Ottawa, in 1868, he was transferred to the Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery and was subsequently given a company therein. Upon the organization of the School of Artillery, the nucleus of the present permanent force, in 1871, he was appointed captain of "A" Battery, Canadian Artillery. He was promoted Major by brevet, June, 1882, and Lieutenant-Colonel, 1877. In 1882 he succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Irwin as Assistant Inspector of Artillery, and Commandant of the Royal School of Artillery. In August, 1893, he was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General of Military Districts Numbers 3 and 4, and in November, 1895, Inspector of Artillery for Ontario. For a short period in 1897 he was acting Adjutant-General during the absence in England of Colonel the Honorable M. Aylmer, and was promoted to the substantive rank of Colonel, November the 1st, 1900. On July the 15th, 1897, he was appointed Adjutant-General for Artillery at headquarters, and on July 1, 1901, he was appointed Quarter-Master General for the Dominion of Canada. He served three years in that office and on November the 15th, 1904, was appointed Master General of the Ordnance. In the spring of 1908 he was appointed Commandant of the Western Ontario Command,

vice Brigadier-General W. D. Otter, C.B., A.D.C., appointed Chief of the General Staff. He received promotion to the rank of Brigadier-General, April 1st, 1907.

Brigadier-General Cotton twice accompanied the Canadian rifle team to Wimbledon, England, and in 1878 had the distinction of winning the second prize awarded by the Dominion Artillery Association for an essay on the organization, equipment, etc., of artillery for the Dominion of Canada.

Brigadier-General Cotton was married in April, 1876, to Jessie, daughter of the late John Penner of Montreal. Of the union there were seven children: Henry, who was killed in South Africa, May 1st, 1900; Miles Penner (a civil engineer); Mary Eleanor; Elsie Knox; Dorothy Penner; Charles Penner, and George Ross Penner.

Brigadier-General Cotton is an Anglican, and a member of the Rideau Club, Ottawa, of the Garrison Club, Quebec, and the Toronto Club, Toronto.

COLONEL FRANCOIS LOUIS LESSARD, C.B., A.D.C.

Brevet-Colonel François Louis Lessard, C.B., A.D.C., was born at Quebec, December 9, 1860. His father, the late Louis Lessard, of Quebec, was a French Canadian; his mother, Jane McCutcheon, being of Scotch descent. He was educated at Quebec and at the College of St. Thomas, Montmagny, Quebec. He entered the Quebec Garrison Artillery as Second Lieutenant, April 9, 1880. He was transferred to the 65th Battalion, Mount Royal Rifles, Montreal, in 1884, and on June 11, in the same year, joined the Cavalry School Corps (now Royal Canadian Dragoons), which he accompanied to the North-West Rebellion in 1885. He was promoted Captain by brevet, June 11, 1888, and Major, August 25, 1894. At the latter date he was placed in command of "A" Squadron, Royal Canadian Dragoons, at Toronto, and in May, 1896, was also made Inspector of Cavalry for the Dominion of Canada. He was promoted to the command of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, with the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, October 1, 1898, and received the substantive rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, July 1, 1899. He took part in the South African War, proceeding from Canada with the first contingent. For three months—December,

1899, to March, 1900—he served on the staff of the officer commanding the Cavalry Division, Sir John French, and on the arrival of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, he joined them at Cape Town and took command. The official record of his South African service reads as follows:—

"Commanded Royal Canadian Dragoons. Relief of Kimberley. Operations in the Orange Free State, February to May, 1900, including actions at Vet River (May 5-6) and Zand River (May 10). Operations in the Transvaal in May and June, 1900, including actions near Johannesburg (May 29), Pretoria (June 4), and Diamond Hill (June 11-12). Operations in the Transvaal, east of Pretoria, July to 29th November, 1900, including actions at Reit Vlei (July 16), Belfast (August 26-27, 1900). Operations in Cape Colony, south of Orange River, 1899-1900, including actions at Colesburg (January 1 to February 12). Medal with 5 clasps.

He was twice mentioned in despatches during the war. Was promoted to the rank of Brevet Colonel by the Dominion Government, and was made a Companion of the Military Order of the Bath by His Majesty King Edward VII., in recognition of his services in South Africa. On April 1, 1907, he was appointed Adjutant-General of the Canadian Militia at Headquarters (Ottawa), which important appointment he at present occupies. He has been for the past four years a Director of the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, and was, in 1908, elected an Honorary Director.

Colonel Lessard, who, by religion, is a Roman Catholic, was married in 1882 to Miss Lee, daughter of Thomas C. Lee, of Quebec, and they have three children, daughters.

He is a member of the following clubs: Rideau, of Ottawa; Garrison, Quebec (honorary member); Toronto Hunt (director); Toronto Polo Club (organized this club); Toronto Military Institute; Country Club, Ottawa.

COLONEL EUGENE FISET, D.S.O., A.D.C., ETC.

Colonel Eugene Fiset, D.S.O., A.D.C., Deputy Minister of Militia, was born in 1874 at Rimouski, Quebec, and is a son of the Honourable J. B. R. Fiset, M.D., now a Senator, and Aimée Plamondon, his wife, daughter of the late Honoré Plamondon, of Quebec.

Colonel Fiset was educated at Rimouski College and Laval University, Quebec, graduating with the degrees of B.A. and M.D. at the latter institution. He then went to London, England, and was House Surgeon in the London Throat Hospital during the year 1901. Returning to Canada, he for eight months practised his profession at Rimouski.

His military career has been singularly brilliant. He joined the 89th Regiment as a Lieutenant in 1894, and attained the rank of Major in 1896, and that of Surgeon-Major in 1898. In 1899 he was transferred to the newly organized Army Medical Corps, with the rank of Major. He took part in the South African War as Assistant Surgeon of the first Canadian contingent, the second (Special Service) Battalion of the Royal Canadian Regiment.

The official record of his war services reads as follows: "South African War, 1899-1900. Operations in Orange Free State, Feb.-May, 1900, including operations at Paardeberg (Feb. 18-26), and actions at Poplar Grove (March 7), Driefontein (March 10), Hout Nek (May 1), Zand River (May 10). Operations in Orange River Colony and Eastern and Western Transvaal, July 29-Nov., 1900. Despatches, D.S.O. Brevet of Lieut.-Colonel A.M.S. Medal with 4 clasps." Colonel Fiset was the first man mentioned in despatches after the battle of Paardeberg.

He was promoted Lieut.-Colonel in 1900, appointed Staff Adjutant for the Medical Service at Headquarters in 1902, and then joined the Permanent Branch of the Army Medical Corps, was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and appointed Director-General of the Medical Service. In 1906, upon the decease of Col. Pinault, he was appointed Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence, and Vice-President of the Militia Council, which offices he still occupies.

Col. Fiset has been Hon. Surgeon to the Governor-General since 1904, and Honorary A.D.C. to His Excellency since 1905. He is a member of the Visiting Board of the Royal Military College, an associate member of the United States Military Association of Surgeons, a member of the Canadian Medical Association, and a member of the Ottawa Medico-Surgical Society.

He married, in 1902, Miss Stella Taschereau, daughter of L. Tasch-

ereau, Esq., K.C., of Quebec, their family consisting of two daughters. In religion Colonel Fiset is a Roman Catholic. He is a member of the Rideau Club, Golf Club and Laurentian Club (Ottawa), and an honorary life member of the Garrison Club, Quebec.

ARTHUR GEORGE DOUGHTY, M.A., LITT.D.

Arthur George Doughty, M.A., Litt.D. (Laval), son of William Doughty, of Grantham, was born at Maidenhead, Berkshire, England, in 1860. He was educated at the public schools, Maidenhead; Lord Eldon School, London; New Inn Hall, Oxon., and for some time was engaged in mission work in London. He came to Canada in 1886, and settled in Montreal, where he devoted his leisure to historical research, and became known as a contributor to the press. He was appointed by the Provincial Government to a position in the Revenue Department in Montreal, and in 1897 was transferred to Quebec as private secretary to the Minister of Public Works. In 1900 he was named Joint Librarian of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, and during the same year was elected a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, England. In 1903 he was appointed Dominion Archivist and Keeper of the Records. He declined the position at the time, but was reappointed under an Order-in-Council, passed in May, 1904. Mr. Doughty has published many books during the last twenty years. His principal works are "The Life and Work of Tennyson," two small volumes of verse, "Francisca and Beatrice," "The Fortress of Quebec," "The Siege of Quebec" (in six volumes), "The Cradle of New France." In 1907 he published a volume of documents relating to the constitutional history of Canada, in collaboration with Professor Shortt, for the Dominion Government. Mr. Doughty is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. In 1906 he was elected President of the English section. He is a contributor to the leading historical reviews, to the Encyclopedia Britannica, the Catholic Encyclopedia, etc. He has attained some skill in the illumination of books on vellum, and eight volumes have been completed by him, which are now in the hands of private collectors. In the year 1905 he was created a Companion of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George.

DR. FREDERICK MONTIZAMBERT, I.S.O., M.D., EDIN., F.R.C.S.E., ETC.

Frederick Montizambert, I.S.O., M.D., Edin., F.R.C.S.E., D.C.L., Director-General of Public Health for the Dominion of Canada, belongs to one of the oldest and most eminent families of Canada. On his father's side he is descended from an old French Canadian family of note, the first of their ancestors in this country being Gaspar Boucher, who came from Perche in 1634, and whose son, Pierre, was Governor of Three Rivers, in 1654. The family name is Boucher de Niverville de Montizambert—the Bouchers de Boucherville, de Niverville, de la Bruère and de la Broquerie being branches of the same family. One of the Montizamberts was the first among the old militia officers of New France, after the capitulation of Montreal, to take the oath of allegiance to Great Britain, and to be continued in office in the first Canadian Militia organized under the British military regime for the administration of justice and civil affairs. On the paternal side, two of Dr. Montizambert's grandmother's brothers were officers of the British Army, serving in the 7th Fusiliers. One of them was killed at the taking of Martinique. An uncle, Major Montizambert, of the 10th Foot, was killed while leading his men at the storming of Moultan, in India. So Dr. Montizambert descends from a family of soldiers. His father was Edward Louis Montizambert, late Law Clerk of the Senate, and his mother Lucy Irwin Bowen, daughter of the late Chief Justice Bowen. He was born in Quebec, February 3, 1843, and educated at the High School of Montreal, the Grammar School at St. John's, Province of Quebec, and Upper Canada College, Toronto. He studied for his profession at Laval University and at Edinburgh University (M.D., with first-class honors in chemistry, midwifery and surgery, 1864). He was admitted a L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, the same year. On his return to Canada, he practised at Quebec till his appointment to the Canadian Quarantine Service, May, 1866. He was one of the original founders of the Canadian Medical Association, of which he was elected President in September, 1907. He is a member of the American Public Health Association, of which he was Vice-President, 1889-90, and President in 1891, and to which he is delegated yearly as the

representative of the Dominion Government. He is a member of the British Medical Association, an honorary member of the Society of Medical Officers of Health of Great Britain, and an honorary member of the Academy National de Medicine de Mexico. He was elected Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, 1888, and received the degree of D.C.L. (hon. causa) from Bishop's College University, the same year. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute, December 11, 1907. He was delegated as representative of the Government of the Dominion of Canada to the International Cholera Conferences, at Washington, D.C., 1884, and New York, April, 1893. He was Honorary Chairman of the Section of Naval and Military Hygiene at the Seventh International Congress of Hygiene, London, Aug., 1891; Honorary Chairman of the Section of Marine Hygiene and Quarantine, and of the Section of Hygiene and Demography at the Pan-American Medical Congress, Washington, in September, 1893; Hon. Fellow of Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health, Eng., 1891; President of American Public Health Association, and Life Member of its Executive Council; Hon. Member of La Société Française d'Hygiène, France, 1893; member of Council of Canadian Branch, Red Cross Society; member of Council of Canadian Association for Prevention of Tuberculosis. He is also a member of the Quebec Literary and Historical Society, of the Quebec Geological Society; an associate member of Council of Trinity University, Toronto, and was for many years one of the Council of Bishop's College, Lennoxville.

Dr. Montizambert was appointed General Medical Superintendent of Canadian Quarantines, March, 1894, and had served as Medical Assistant in the same service since May 11, 1866, and as Superintendent of the St. Lawrence Quarantines since March 18, 1869. He was made Director-General of Public Health, January, 1899, with the rank of Deputy Minister, by Order-in-Council, and was created a Deputy Minister by statute in 1905.

He has made a deep personal study of quarantines of Europe and America, and has made numerous important contributions to medical literature on the question of the quarantine and hygiene of passenger vessels. He has devised, with several important original additions, the per-

fected quarantine and disinfection appliances adopted by the Dominion for all Canadian quarantines. He was created a Companion of the Imperial Service Order in 1903.

Dr. Montizambert was for some years surgeon of the Quebec Volunteer Garrison Artillery, and served during the Fenian raids. He was also Principal Medical Officer of the Quebec District. He had the quarantine staff enrolled as a battery of artillery and commanded them for some years, retiring with the rank of captain of artillery. He married, June, 1865, Mary Jane, daughter of the late Hon. W. Walker, M.L.C., and has five daughters and two sons. Dr. Montizambert is an Anglican, and a member of the Rideau Club, Ottawa, and the Toronto Club, Toronto.

GEORGE FINLEY O'HALLORAN, B.A., B.C.L.

Mr. George Finley O'Halloran, B.A., B.C.L., Deputy Minister of Agriculture, was born October 11, 1862, at Cowansville, Province of Quebec. His father, James O'Halloran, K.C., of Cowansville, was a native of Ireland, and his mother, Mary Ann Finley, was also of Irish descent. Mr. O'Halloran was educated at McGill University, Montreal, graduating with the degree of B.A. in 1883, and with that of B.C.L. in 1885.

Mr. George Finley O'Halloran was called to the Bar in 1885, and practised in Cowansville, in partnership with his father, until 1893. He then removed to Montreal and entered into partnership with Mr. W. J. White, K.C., and Mr. Buchanan, and formed the firm of White, O'Halloran & Buchanan. He continued a member of this firm until 1902, when he accepted the office of Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, since which date he has resided in Ottawa.

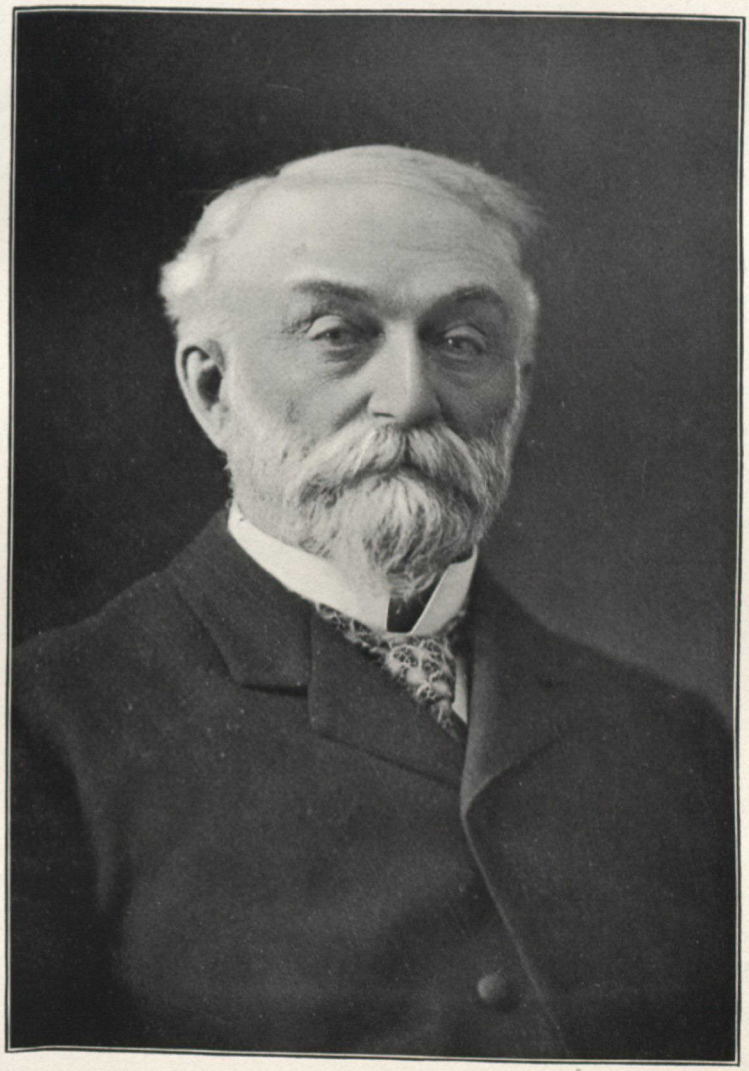
In 1892 he married Miss Maude Monica, eldest daughter of Sir Melbourne M. Tait of Montreal. Their family consists of two sons and a daughter.

Mr. O'Halloran is a member of the Rideau Club, Ottawa, the Ottawa Golf Club, and Bell's Lake Fish and Game Club.

HON. ALPHONSE DESJARDINS.

Hon. Alphonse Desjardins, whose voice has been heard in governmental affairs, and whose labors have been an important element in the successful control of many leading industrial and financial interests, has gained recognition not through influence, but by personal merit and ability that well qualifies him for leadership in both political and business circles. Born in Terrebone, in the Province of Quebec, in 1841, he is a son of Edward and Joséphine (Panneton) Desjardins, the former Deputy Sheriff. His education was acquired in the College of Terrebonne and the College of Nicolet, and, following careful and thorough preparation, he was admitted to the Bar in Montreal in 1862, after which he devoted five or six years to the practice of the profession. He then withdrew from the law to give his attention and talents to journalism, becoming editor of L'Ordre, now defunct, in which capacity he served for five years. He afterward purchased Le Nouveau Monde, an independent Conservative sheet, becoming chief editor and one of the directors. He conducted this for a number of years, or until about 1880, and while thus engaged was created a Knight of the Order of Pius IX. in acknowledgment of his services to the Church of Rome. He took an active part in organizing the Papal Zouaves sent by the Province of Quebec to the assistance of the Holy Father in 1868.

In the meantime his labors and opinions were bearing weight and influence in political circles, and in 1874 Mr. Desjardins was elected to the House of Commons for Hochelaga in the Conservative interest and was re-elected for five consecutive terms, or until 1893. His official service was characterized by the utmost fidelity to duty, resulting from careful consideration of each question which came up for settlement. He was then called to the Senate and was elected Mayor of Montreal in the same year—1893. In municipal affairs he gave a public-spirited and progressive administration. He was appointed Minister of Militia on the 15th of January, 1896, in the Mackenzie Bowell Government, and in March of that year he was one of the official delegates sent to Winnipeg respecting the Manitoba school question. After resigning from the Senate he took office as Minister of Public Works on the formation of the Tupper Administration, May 1, 1896, but retired with his leader and colleagues after their defeat at the polls the



Alph. Desjardins

same year, Mr. Desjardins being defeated as a candidate for Richelieu. He is a statesman with a broad grasp of affairs, thoroughly understanding the policy of both parties, the trend of public opinion and the possibilities for success in the adoption of the principles for which he stands.

While figuring prominently in the political life of the Province, Mr. Desjardins continued active in business circles, wherein his opinions have largely been received as conclusive by those with whom he is associated. For twenty years he was President of the Jacques Cartier Bank, now the Provincial Bank of Canada; he has served as President of La Chambre de Commerce of the District of Montreal, and is a Director of the Credit Foncier Franco Canadienne; a trustee of the Guardian Assurance Company; Vice-President of the Canada Accident Assurance Company; and President of the Montreal Terra Cotta Lumber Company and La Société Canadienne d'Economie Sociale. He is likewise a member of La Fontaine Club.

Mr. Desjardins was married, in 1864, to Virginie Paré, a daughter of the late Hubert Paré, a merchant, of Montreal. In 1880 he wedded Hortense Barsalou, a daughter of the late Joseph Barsalou, manufacturer, and member of the old firm of Benning & Barsalou. The children of the first marriage, two sons and two daughters, are: Joseph, now a missionary in Sault Ste. Marie; Hubert, who is in business with his father as manager of the Montreal Terra Cotta Lumber Company; Aurea, the wife of L. J. S. Morine, a Professor at Laval University; and Virginie, the wife of W. E. Mount, a lawyer, of Montreal. Mr. Desjardins, by the second marriage, has three sons and six daughters: Charles Henry, counsellor-at-law, of Montreal; Hector, who was graduated at Columbus University in technical science, and is now engaged in manufacturing with the Montreal Terra Cotta Lumber Company; Paul, a student in St. Mary's College, at Montreal; Hortense, the wife of A. Laramée, a lawyer, of Montreal; Annette, the wife of Léon Beauchamp, electrical engineer, of Montreal, and head of the Standard Construction Company; and Marguerite, Lorette, Geneviève, and Gabrielle, who are attending Villa Maria Institute.

Such, in brief, is the life history of Hon. Alphonse Desjardins, who belongs to that public-spirited, useful and helpful type of men, whose

ambitions and desires are centered and directed in those channels through which flow the greatest and most permanent good to the greatest number. He has manifested a hearty concern for the public welfare, and has been most helpful in bringing about those purifying and wholesome reforms which have been gradually growing in the political, municipal and social life of the city and Province. While remarkably successful in business, the range of his activities and the scope of his influence have reached far beyond this special field.

JONATHAN HODGSON.

Jonathan Hodgson, who stands at the head of one of the most extensive and prosperous commercial enterprises of Montreal, entered upon his business career in the humble capacity of a clerk in a general store, but his adaptability, energy and determination proved strong elements in overcoming the difficulties and obstacles which always bar the path to commercial prosperity. Gradually he has worked his way upward, until the name of Jonathan Hodgson is a most honored one in commercial life, his record being such as any man might be proud to possess.

He was born at Clintonville, New York, on the 15th of April, 1827, of English parentage. His father and mother emigrated to Canada from Durham, England, in 1818, and subsequently removed to the United States, but recrossed the Canadian border in 1835, and settled at Lacolle, in the Province of Quebec, where the father, Thomas Hodgson, successfully conducted agricultural interests until his death, in 1879.

The public schools of Lacolle afforded Jonathan Hodgson his educational privileges, and, putting aside his text-books, he became a clerk in a general store at Napierville, Quebec, in 1845. Seeking broader opportunities, he removed to Montreal in 1850, and entered the employ of William Moody, a wholesale merchant, with whom he remained for seven years, during which time his ability won him increased responsibility and greater financial return, which, coupled with his careful expenditure, brought to him the capital that enabled him to engage in business on his own account. Forming a partnership with John Foulds, under the firm style of Foulds & Hodgson, wholesale dry goods and smallwares merchants,

they thus established what was the foundation of the extensive business of which Mr. Hodgson has long been the head. Upon the retirement of Mr. Foulds, in 1870, he became senior partner. The firm was reorganized in 1879 by the admission of other partners, and the present firm style is Hodgson, Sumner & Company, Limited.

Mr. Hodgson is one of the oldest and most active members of the Montreal Board of Trade, and a prominent member of the Dry Goods Association, which he has represented as a delegate to Ottawa on several occasions to interview the Government on matters affecting the interests of the Association. He has not confined his attention alone to the wholesale house, but has broadened the scope of his labours, and contributed to the commercial and industrial activity of the city as a Director of the Almonte Knitting Company, the Victor Hudon Cotton Company and the Montreal Cotton Company, being one of the original Directors of the last two. He was likewise one of the original Board of Directors of the Merchants' Cotton Company, and is a Director of the Paton Woollen Mills, of Sherbrooke, Quebec. He is connected with the Directorate of the Royal Victoria Life Insurance Company and the Alliance Assurance Company, and is Vice-President of the Merchants' Bank of Canada. He was at one time a Director of the *Herald* Publishing Company, and was financially interested as a stockholder in numerous other concerns, including the Magog Print Works and the Coaticook Cotton Company. In business his judgment is sound and reliable, and his keen insight has constituted a valuable element in the solution of various commercial and financial problems.

In March, 1854, Mr. Hodgson was married to Miss Margaret Cassils, a daughter of the late John Cassils, of Glasgow, Scotland. Their children, five sons and a daughter, are all married and living in Montreal, namely: Thomas E., John C., Charles J., William C., Archibald A., and Mrs. S. P. Howard, of Montreal, of whom Thomas and William are connected with Hodgson, Sumner & Company, Limited. A Presbyterian in religious faith, Mr. Hodgson is connected with Erskine Church, on Sherbrooke Street, and is Chairman of its Board of Trustees. He lends his aid to all religious and moral movements looking to the welfare of his fellow-men,

and no good work, done in the name of charity or religion, seeks his co-operation in vain. He belongs to the St. James,' Forest and Stream, and Montreal clubs, and in politics, like his father, is a strong Liberal. He has always advocated a tariff for revenue only, and is a firm believer in the advantages of British connection. Not desirous of holding public office, his only service of this character was as Harbour Commissioner of Montreal, to which he was appointed in 1896.

HONORABLE JOSEPH BOLDUC.

The Honorable Joseph Bolduc, Senator, notary public and lumber merchant, is a native of St. François de la Beauce, where he was born on June 22, 1847, the son of Captain A. Bolduc, who was a descendant of Louis Bolduc, who came to Canada in the year 1668 as Procureur du Roi.

Mr. Bolduc acquired his early education at Ste. Marie College, and afterwards took up the study of law at Laval University, Quebec. He is a notary public by profession, but is also engaged in the business of lumber merchant, and has been a resident of St. Victor de Tring, in the Province of Quebec, for a number of years. Mr. Bolduc has held many important and influential positions during his career. He has been warden of the county of Beauce, and Mayor of the municipality of St. Victor de Tring. At one time he was also President of the School Trustees, a director of the County Agricultural Association and of the Levis and Kennebec Railway Company. Through the medium of his efforts he has been successful in promoting the Tring and Megantic Railway which is the shortest route between Levis and the Maritime Provinces and New England. Mr. Bolduc entered the political field in 1876 when he was elected to the House of Commons for the county of Beauce, which seat he held until he was called to the Senate in October, 1884. In politics he is a Conservative, and took a great interest in the Yukon bill which came before the Senate, strongly opposing the measure. In the Senate Mr. Bolduc has always displayed a ready comprehension of the tasks and responsibilities devolving upon him and an adaptability in managing public affairs with the best interest and profit to the Dominion. He is a man of broad humanitarian principles, of deep sympathy and of most kindly and benevolent spirit. His recognition

of the trifold nature of man, of individual responsibility and of the obligations that rest upon the strong to aid and strengthen the weak have prompted his earnest, effective and far-reaching efforts for the moral development and his active co-operation for intellectual progress as well.

In October, 1873, Mr. Bolduc married Miss M. G. A. Mathieu, daughter of Mr. Jean Mathieu, of St. François. Of this union there were nine children, of whom there are four living—one son and three daughters. Mr. Bolduc is a Roman Catholic. When a young man Mr. Bolduc went through the Military School at Quebec, from which he gained a certificate, and afterwards served for some time as a lieutenant in the volunteer militia. He is a member of the Garrison Club, Quebec.

SIR HUGH MONTAGUE ALLAN, C.V.O.

The name of Sir Hugh Montagu Allan is associated with many of the most important financial and business interests of the Province—a fact which is indicative of his superior ability for management, for the co-ordination of forces and for the direction of mammoth enterprises. His entire career has been in harmony with the spirit of advancement, and in large measure the general public has been an indirect beneficiary, for his business interests are of such a character as contribute to general progress as well as to individual success.

Born in Montreal, in 1860, he is a son of the late Sir Hugh Allan, one of the founders of the Allan Line Steamship Company, and Matilda Caroline (Smith) Allan, of Scotch descent. His education was acquired in Bishop's College School, at Lennoxville, Quebec, and in Paris, France. Under the terms of his late father's will, he entered the firm of H. & A. Allan on attaining his majority, and is now a Director of the Allan Line Steamship Company. His business connections, however, are multitudinous, and represent many of the most important lines of activity which contribute to the development of the country in the utilization of its natural resources and in the establishment of important commercial and industrial enterprises. He is now President of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, the Canada Paper Company, the Acadia Coal Company and the Railway Securities Company. He is also a Director of the Montreal Rolling Mills Company,

Montreal Street Railway Company, Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, Canadian Transfer Company, Labrador Company, Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Mutual Life Insurance Company of Canada, Canadian White Company, and the International Banking Corporation of New York, and is Vice-President of the Canada Car Company and the North British Development Company.

Sir Hugh M. Allan is an active member of the Montreal Board of Trade, was for a number of years on the Council of that body, and, in 1891-2, was its Treasurer. He is likewise a member of the committee of management of the Montreal General Hospital, and a member of the committee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He is an ex-Master of the Montreal Hunt, and ex-Vice-President of the Montreal Racquet Club. His social prominence is indicated by his recognition as a valued member of the Mount Royal, St. James', Forest and Stream, and Montreal Hunt clubs, of Montreal; the Toronto Club, of Toronto; the Rideau Club, of Ottawa; the Manitoba Club, of Winnipeg; the Knickerbocker Club, of New York; the Racquet and Tennis Club, of New York, and the Junior Carlton Club, of London, England. He was created a Knight Bachelor by His Majesty King Edward VII., in 1904, and in 1906 was decorated Commander of the Victorian Order, C.V.O. The Order of the Rising Sun of the Third Class was conferred upon him by the Emperor of Japan on the occasion of the visit to Canada, in 1907, by His Imperial Highness General Prince Fushimi.

In October, 1893, Sir Hugh M. Allan married Marguerite Ethel, daughter of the late Hector MacKenzie, of Montreal. They have one son and three daughters. The family attend the Presbyterian Church, and Sir Hugh is politically independent. He is a protectionist, and gives his endorsement to the various movements and measures which he deems will be beneficial to his country.

ROBERT MEIGHEN.

A philosopher has written: "Life is a sequence; the logical, far-seeing mind is a cumulative consequence. Men who are wise at forty were not idle at twenty."

This statement finds verification in the life record of Robert Meighen, who, as the promoter of railway and transportation interests, and of industrial concerns, has become a forceful factor in business circles of Montreal.

He was born April 18, 1839, at Dungiven, near Londonderry, Ireland, a son of Robert and Mary (McLeghan) Meighen, the former an agriculturist. Following the father's death, he was brought to Canada by his mother when a very small child, becoming a resident of the town of Perth, Ontario.

His education was acquired in the public schools there, and at the age of fourteen he began business life in the firm of A. Meighen & Brother, the business having been established by his brother, Robert Meighen, eventually becoming a partner. The business was founded fifty-five years ago, and is still in existence.

Robert Meighen removed to Montreal about 1879, and became associated in business with Sir George Stephen, now Lord Mount Stephen, whom he succeeded as President of the New Brunswick Railway Company, which has since been merged into the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

In connection with Sir George and others, Mr. Meighen founded the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, with mills at Keewatin and Portage la Prairie, and a chain of elevators throughout Manitoba and the Territories. These are among the most extensive and best equipped in the world, the business having reached mammoth proportions.

In addition to his duties as President and Managing Director of this Company, Mr. Meighen is also a Director of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Montreal Street Railway, the Canadian North-West Land Company, the Bank of Toronto, and the Dominion Transport Company. He displays an aptitude for successful management, and a readiness in understanding intricate business situations that have made him a valued co-operant in the successful conduct of these different enterprises. He figures prominently in the business circles of the Province, and is an active member of the Montreal Board of Trade and the Corn Exchange.

In July, 1868, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Meighen and Miss Elsie, the youngest daughter of the late William Stephen, formerly of

Dufftown, Scotland, and a sister of the Rt. Hon. Lord Mount Stephen. They have one son, Lieutenant-Colonel Meighen of the Fifth Royal Highlanders of Montreal, and two daughters, one the wife of R. W. Reford of the Robert Reford Company, and the other the wife of Dr. R. O. Harley, of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Mr. Meighen, whose social qualities render him popular, is a member of Mount Royal, St. James', Montreal, and the Canada clubs, while, in his religious faith, he is a Presbyterian. His political belief is that of the Conservative party, and he is a strong protectionist and advocate of preferential trade within the Empire. He looks at life from the standpoint of a broad-minded man, who recognizes opportunities not only for business development, but for municipal and provincial progress, lending his aid and influence in support of various measures and movements promoted for the public good.

HONORABLE WILLIAM OWENS.

As a statesman, a successful business man, and a prominent citizen, the Honorable William Owens is well and favorably known, not only in the Province of Quebec, but in the whole Dominion of Canada. In the Senate he has accomplished some good work, is a speaker of superior power, and his platform addresses are most effective. He was born on May 15, 1840, in the township of Chatham, county of Argenteuil, in the Province of Quebec, his parents being Owen Owens, of Denbigh, Wales, and Charlotte Lindley, who originally came from Yorkshire, England. He was educated at his native place.

Mr. Owens commenced his business career by entering his father's store when he was a youth. In 1861 he entered into partnership with his brother Thomas, and took over their father's business, which they extended and carried on successfully in connection with their lumber business, under the firm style of T. and W. Owens. In 1887, the subject of this review retired from the business, which has since been carried on under the name of T. Owens and Son. In 1888 Mr. William Owens purchased, along with his brother Thomas, from the Papineau and Bourassa heirs, all the unsold land in the Papineau Seigniory, comprising one hundred and thirty square

miles—an area rich in minerals and timber lands. Mr. Owens has also been active in municipal affairs, standing for progress and improvement in all those lines which contribute to the material development, to the intellectual, political and moral advancement. He was for many years a councillor and mayor of the township of Chatham, where he was born. During the Fenian excitement of 1866, he joined Lieutenant-Colonel Cushing in raising a company of the Eleventh Argenteuil Rangers, and in 1870 was on active service with that battalion. He has always evinced a warm interest in military matters, and held a commission as officer in the volunteer militia from the year 1868 until 1883.

In politics he is affiliated with the Conservative cause, and entered the political arena in 1881 when he was elected to represent Argenteuil county in the Quebec Legislative Assembly, defeating the Honorable Frank Gilman, the Liberal candidate. In 1886 he was re-elected by acclamation, and in 1900 he was also re-elected for the same county, this time defeating the Honorable W. A. Weir. He resigned his seat in 1891, and contested the Argenteuil constituency in the Conservative interests, for a seat in the House of Commons, but was defeated by the late Dr. Christie. For the valuable services he had rendered to the country, he was called to the Senate in 1896. The fact that many of his staunchest friends are those who have known him from his boyhood to the present time is an indication of his active and honorable career.

In 1862 Mr. Owens wedded Catherine Matilda Powers, daughter of Orlando Powers, of Lachute, P.Q. Of this union there is one daughter, Catherine Maria, now the wife of Mr. F. S. Maclennan, K.C., of Montreal. In 1890 was celebrated his second marriage to Margaret Caroline McMartin, daughter of the late John McMartin, of Chicago, and formerly of Montreal, and they have one son and one daughter: William Earl Foster Owens, and Willa Meek Owens. In religious faith he is an Anglican. He is also a governor of the Montreal General Hospital and a member of the Montreal Board of Trade. Mr. Owens for a number of years has made his residence in Montreal.

MAJOR G. W. STEPHENS.

The specific and distinctive office of biography is not to give voice to a man's modest estimate of himself and his accomplishments, but rather to leave the perpetual record establishing his character by the consensus of opinion on the part of his fellowmen. Throughout Montreal, the province and the Dominion, George Washington Stephens is spoken of in terms of admiration and respect. His life has been so varied in its activity, so honorable in its purposes, so far-reaching and beneficial in its effects that it has become an integral part of the history of the city and has also left an impress upon the annals of the province. He has exerted an immeasurable influence; in business life as a financier and manager of extensive invested interests; in social circles by reason of a charming personality and unfeigned cordiality; in politics by reason of his public spirit and devotion to the general good, as well as his comprehensive understanding of the questions affecting municipal and national welfare. He is also known in those departments of activity which ameliorate hard conditions of life for the unfortunate by reason of his benevolence and his liberality.

Major Stephens was born in Montreal in 1866 and although all the benefits and privileges of wealth were accorded him he was trained, too, to a recognition of the value of character and the possibilities of individual development. Fortunate is the man who has back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished and happy is he if his lines of life are cast in harmony therewith. In person, in talents and in character George W. Stephens is a worthy scion of his race. His father, the late Hon. George Washington Stephens, was the second son of Harrison Stephens, a leading merchant of Montreal and formerly of Vermont. Born in 1832, his life was one of untiring activity, and for a long period he occupied a position of eminence at the Montreal Bar. He served as an alderman of Montreal for seventeen years and also distinguished himself as a member of the Quebec Legislative Assembly. In May, 1897, he became a member of Mr. Marchand's Cabinet and in the same year founded the Good Government Association in Montreal. He was connected with many enterprises of a commercial, scientific and beneficient nature and the multiplicity of his simple, kindly, homely charities would make a volume.

MAJOR G. W. STEPHENS.

While connected with the great questions of his profession, his public service and his beneficient relations to his fellowmen, he also gave much time and earnest thought to the training and discipline of his eldest son and sought to annihilate what might prove to be weak spots in his character and to develop those traits which work for strong, honorable and upright manhood. He impressed upon his mind the lessons of individual responsibility in the utilization of the talents with which nature had endowed him. His early educational training was supplemented by study in the Montreal high school and McGill University and then opportunity was given him to go abroad and complete his education in the Universities of France, Germany and Switzerland and gain also that broader knowledge and culture which only experience and travel can bring. A mind alert and receptive took in life's lessons as well as those matters of knowledge that can be gleaned from books. It was not until after his father's retirement from public life that he figured prominently in the public eye, yet all the previous years proved a training school and a preparation for what he has accomplished since he became his father's successor in the management of manifold and mammoth interests. He commenced his business career with the firm of Steidtman & Company, importers of Hamburg, Germany, later was with J. and H. Taylor and subsequently with Thomas Robertson & Company, Limited, steel merchants of Montreal. For ten years he has been administrator of the Stephen's estate, representing the investment of millions and is regarded as a leading figure in the commercial and financial world. He was associated with several of Montreal's leading business men in securing controlling stock of the Canadian Rubber Company of Montreal, and the enterprise, modern ideas and progressive views of the new stockholders thoroughly revolutionized the business, Mr. Stephens being chosen president of the board. Afterward, by the purchase of the business of other rubber companies, they merged all important interests of this character save one under the caption of the Consolidated Rubber Company, of which Mr. Stephens is the first vice-president.

His early training developed self-reliance and independence of thought and spirit and he was found well equipped when grave responsibilities rested upon him. Not so abnormally developed in any direction as to be

called a genius, he is one of the best balanced, because one of the most self-masterful of men. When he came into control of large interests it was found that while learning the languages and earning his living in the leading shipping ports of Europe and Britain he has also mastered the intricacies of international harbors and shipping and the value of this training has come into practical use in his service as president of the Montreal Harbor Commission. He has been the contributor of able articles to the press of Montreal and other cities on the harbors of Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, London, Bristol, Southampton, Cardiff, Glasgow, Liverpool and others, all copious with information and showing a thorough understanding of the subject treated.

His political service has been characterized by the same thoroughness, mastery and devotion to duty which has marked his control of extensive business interests. Logically a candidate for high honors, he was named by his party for the St. Lawrence division and was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly by acclamation. In Parliament he began work that has resulted in the accomplishment of much practical good. He studied the conditions of the people in the various phases of life and sought for advancement along lines where he believed the greatest benefits might accrue. The subject of education elicited his attention and labors. He thoroughly informed himself concerning the subject, made many speeches thereon, wrote articles for the papers and addressed Parliament on this theme. He showed the fallacy of the governmental policy up to this time and organized a campaign in favor of an extended increase of grant for educational purposes. The direct result of his labors was seen in the increase of teachers' salaries in the province, the adoption of a higher standard of examination and the improvement of the school buildings. He regards a public office as a public trust and a public official as the servant, not the dictator, of the people. This has again and again been manifest in the work that he has done for the improvement of existing conditions. The splendid Montreal jail was erected as the direct result of his labor. The public need in this direction was brought to his notice and, as is his habit, he gave earnest study to the question. He visited the jail, spent a night in one of the grimy cells there that he might speak from actual experience and understanding.

He wrote a graphic account for the papers, won the support of political leaders, of preachers and men who mold public opinion and the government was thereby induced to vote a handsome appropriation for a new jail. Mr. Stephens' public service has largely been in the nature of reform and at all times has been characterized by progress and advance.

Mr. Stephens is notable in the breadth of his knowledge concerning the great sociological and economic as well as political questions and is frequently called upon to address public gatherings. He has several times been speaker before the Art Association, while from early manhood he has been a favorite in club life and social circles, having the ability to tell a good story well or to entertain by some interesting reminiscence.

There is also a military chapter in the life history of George W. Stephens. He was first called to serve as commanding officer in His Majesty's forces at a time when the Montreal Third Field Battery needed a leader whose means and character would be in consonance with its splendid traditions and memories. Through the influence of Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia, Mr. Stephens was induced to take the command and again his salient characteristics were manifest in the special preparation which he made for the work. He pursued a course in military tactics and held the command for several years with honor and success, retiring, owing to the pressure of business, with the rank of major. He was an ideal soldier, who took the deepest interest in the battery, many of its individual members bearing testimony of his warm friendship and material assistance given on many occasions. Himself a keen marksman, he did much to stimulate proficiency in that direction. He was especially honored in being chosen by the Minister of Militia to accompany him to England at the time of the Jubilee celebration as a member of the Montreal and Canadian contingent.

Mr. Stephens is a man of benevolent and generous spirit and there are few good works done in the name of charity or religion that do not receive his assistance, yet all is done without ostentation or display. Aside from his manifold business and private interests he now figures in the public life of the nation as chairman of the new harbor commission, to which he was appointed in January, 1907. This necessitated his resignation of his mem-

bership in the local legislature, but his loss in one field of public service is distinctly a gain in another. In all of his work in behalf of municipal, provincial or national interests he has displayed marked freedom from partisanship or personal prejudice and his energy, ability and keen insight insure successful accomplishment of whatever he undertakes.

HON. JOSEPH PHILIPPE BABY CASGRAIN.

Hon. Joseph Philippe Baby Casgrain, Civil Engineer, Montreal, was born in the city of Quebec, March 1, 1856. He is descended from a very distinguished family, the first of whose ancestors in Canada came from La Rochelle in the year 1750. His father was P. B. Casgrain, K.C., for nineteen years member of Parliament, and author of several historical and political works; his mother, Miss Mathilde Perrault. He is a grandson of the late Colonel C. E. Casgrain, who sat for Cornwallis in the Legislative Assembly between 1830 and 1834, and a great-grandson of the late Hon. James Baby, at one time Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada.

After leaving the Seminary of Quebec, where his education was received, he served as engineer on the survey and construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and, in 1876, he rendered valuable service to Canada as Assistant Secretary of the Canadian Commission at the Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia. He became a resident of Montreal in 1888, where he has since followed his profession of civil engineering. He was admitted as a Provincial Land Surveyor in 1878, and as a Dominion Land Surveyor in 1881. He is also an Ontario and Manitoba Land Surveyor. He has been connected with many important engineering works in various parts of the Dominion, more especially in the department of railroad engineering. He was one of the engineers in charge of the location of the Newfoundland Railway. Thirty-three years ago, Hon. Mr. Casgrain, as engineer of the C. P. R.'s transcontinental line, was present when the first sod was turned at Fort William, then a small post. Apart from his wide success as a civil engineer, and his interesting connection with many of the great works in Canadian history, that have become its landmarks, Mr. Casgrain has associated himself with many commercial

JAMES CRATHERN.

companies and industrial enterprises. He is ex-Vice-President of the Cook Brothers' Lumber Company, of Ontario, and is at present a Director of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company.

In the field of active politics, Hon. Mr. Casgrain has kept always to the front, as became one with an ancestry identified with Canada's political history. At all times a staunch Liberal, he was the first President of the Montreal Liberal Club, which he founded. He has been Vice-President of the Club Nationale, and President of the Montreal Reform Club.

On January 27, 1900, he was called to the Senate, and is now a member of the Ottawa Improvement Commission, and Chairman of the Railway Committee of the Senate. In the Chamber, he takes a prominent part in the debates in regard to matters of transportation, both by land and water, and is probably the best-informed member of the Senate on these questions, owing to his long professional experience and special studies. He married, on May 27, 1885, Ella, daughter of the late James W. Cook, at one time M.P. for Dundas, Ont. There are six children, four sons and two daughters. In religion, Senator Casgrain is a Roman Catholic. He takes an interest in many social clubs of this and other cities, among which are the St. James' Club, the Montreal Club, the Club Canadien and the Rideau, of Ottawa.

JAMES CRATHERN.

James Crathern, a resident of Montreal, his native city, was born in February, 1830. Here he has continuously resided. He is of English descent, was educated in the schools of Montreal, and has comprehensive knowledge of the city's development and history. He remembers many incidents in connection with the Rebellion of 1837. He has followed closely the city's growth in its trade and commercial relations, and in its manufacturing interests. As a business man, he has long been known for his ability and integrity, figuring prominently in mercantile circles as a member of the firm of Crathern & Caverhill, wholesale dealers in hardware. This business was established in 1854, and for half a century, as the senior partner, was actively associated therewith, after which he retired. He is not associated now with the active management of any business interest,

yet is a Director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Company, the Dominion Coal Company, the National Trust Company and the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company, while of the Kewatin Flour Milling Company and the Royal Victoria Life Insurance Company, he is the President.

His co-operation has not been withdrawn from educational, charitable or benevolent interests, in proof of which we cite his connection with the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning and his service as a Governor of the McGill University, and as President of the Montreal General Hospital. He is likewise a member of the Governing Committee of the Alexandra Hospital. In religious belief he is an Episcopalian, and in politics a Conservative and strong protectionist. He belongs to the Mount Royal and St. James' clubs, and has the warm friendship of many of the members of these organizations.

HONORABLE JOSEPH SHEHYN.

The Honorable Joseph Shehyn, Senator, and sole proprietor of the old established and well-known firm of McCall, Shehyn & Company, wholesale dry-goods merchants, of Quebec, was born at Quebec on November 10, 1829. He is of Irish extraction in the paternal line, and French Canadian in the maternal line. His father, the late Edward Shehyn, of Berthier, P.Q., was a centenarian when he died, in the year 1879.

The subject of this review acquired his educational privileges at the Quebec Seminary, and also by private tuition. At an early age he embarked in a business career, starting with the firm of Messrs. A. Laurie & Company, in which he afterwards became a partner. For many years now he has been sole proprietor of the wholesale dry-goods firm of McCall, Shehyn & Company, established half a century ago. While he has never been neglectful of the duties of citizenship, his time and attention have been most largely given to the development of his business, which extends throughout the whole Dominion of Canada. The trade has been constantly growing, and it has long since reached large and profitable proportions. His life history most happily illustrates what may be attained by faithful and continued effort in carrying out an honest purpose, his integrity,

energy and activity having been the crowning points of his success. For several years Mr. Shehyn was President of the Quebec Board of Trade, and he also had a seat on the Board of Harbour Commissioners, Quebec, to which he was appointed in 1879.

In politics Mr. Shehyn is a Liberal, and was first returned to the Legislative Assembly of Quebec at the general elections of 1875, when he contested the constituency of Quebec East. At each succeeding election he was re-elected for the same constituency until February 5, 1900, when he was called to the Senate. Mr. Shehyn acted as Provincial Treasurer in the Mercier Government from January, 1887, until December, 1891, and in May, 1897, he was appointed a Minister, without portfolio, in the Marchand Cabinet. Several distinguished honors have been conferred upon the subject of this sketch. In 1891 he was appointed an officer of the Order of Leopold by the King of the Belgians, and was also created a Knight Commander of the Order of Gregory the Great by His Holiness the Pope.

Mr. Shehyn was twice married. On August 16, 1858, was celebrated his first marriage, to Marie Zoé Virginie, eldest daughter of Ambroise Verret, of Quebec. She died in 1892, and in September, 1902, he wedded Mrs Joséphine Leduc (*née* Beliveau). Out of a family of fourteen children, four sons and two daughters are living—Joseph A. and Raoul are connected with their father's business; Réal is engaged in the Government Civil Service; a daughter is the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel B. A. Scott, of Quebec; and Miss Yonne Shehyn is unmarried.

HON. ROBERT MACKAY.

While the career of Hon. Robert Mackay has been less spectacular than that of some who figure in public life, it has been none the less essential and none the less important as a factor in that material development and substantial growth which has utilized the natural resources of the country and the commercial opportunities it has offered thus promoting its prosperity and its greatness as a world power in trade relations. For more than a third of a century he was well known as a leading wholesale merchant of Montreal and the regard which is entertained for him in business circles is

manifest by his election to office in numerous companies in which he has become financially interested and which now represent his investments and his source of revenue.

Mr. Mackay was born in Caithness, Scotland, in 1840, a son of Angus and Euphemia Mackay. The father was identified with agricultural interests in Scotland. In 1855 Robert Mackay came to Canada and completed his education as a student in the Phillip School of Montreal. He entered business life in connection with his uncles, Joseph and Edward Mackay, proprietors of the extensive wholesale dry goods house conducted under the firm style of Joseph Mackay & Brother. With resolute energy he applied himself to the mastery of the business in principle and detail and in 1867 was admitted to a partnership. About eight years later, in 1875, the uncles withdrew and were succeeded by Hugh Mackay, a member of the Legislative Council, and his two brothers, James and Robert, who continued during their lifetime in active connection with the house under the firm style of Mackay Brothers. The death of James Mackay occurred in 1889 and of Hugh Mackay in 1890. Robert Mackay then remained at the head of the business for three years, when owing to the many calls upon him in public life he retired and the business was wound up. A man of resourceful ability and of marked sagacity in determining the value of commercial and industrial enterprise, he has placed his investments judiciously and is now financially interested in some of the most important enterprises of the Dominion. He is a director of the Bank of Montreal, of the City & District Savings Bank, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, the Dominion Textile Company, the Dominion Iron & Steel Company, the Dominion Transport Company, the Shedden Forwarding Company, Ltd., the Montreal Rolling Mills, the Royal Trust Company, the Canada Starch Company, the Port Hood Richmond Railway Coal Company, Limited, the Shawinigan Carbide Company, the St. Maurice Valley Railway, the Canada Paper Company and the Royal Victoria Life Insurance Company. He is Vice-President of the Bell Telephone Company, the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, the Paton Manufacturing Company and President of the Herald Publishing Company, the Shawinigan Water & Power Company, and the St. Jerome Power & Electric Light Company.

His counsel and advice have proved a valuable asset in the successful direction of the affairs of these different companies and also in different organizations, aside from business, with which he is connected.

Mr. Mackay was President of the Harbor Board from 1896 until 1907, in which connection his labors were of signal service to the city. The extensive improvements made of late years in the equipment of the port of Montreal are to a very large extent due to him and the tenacity with which he held out for the completion of the work as originally planned. He formerly occupied the Presidency of the Board of Trade and of St. Andrew's Society, is Vice-President of the Mackay Institute, which was founded by the family and is a governor of the Montreal General Hospital, the Notre Dame Hospital, and the Western Hospital.

In politics Mr. Mackay is a Liberal. At the Dominion general elections of 1896 he closely, though unsuccessfully, contested Montreal West for the House of Commons and again in 1900. He was called to the Senate January 21, 1901.

In 1871 Hon. Mr. Mackay was married to Miss Baptist, of Three Rivers, and they have six children living, four sons and two daughters. A Presbyterian in religious faith, his membership is in Crescent Street Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. John Mackay is pastor. He is Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Royal Highlanders. He has never sought to figure prominently in public life, yet belongs to that class of men who wield a power which is all the more potent from the fact that it is moral rather than political and is exercised for the public weal rather than for personal ends. However, his rare aptitude and ability in achieving results make him constantly sought and often bring him into a prominence from which he would naturally shrink were less desirable ends in view.

CHARLES RUDOLPH HOSMER.

One of the noticeable features of the era of prosperity that has come to the Dominion of Canada during the last quarter of a century is the number of comparatively youthful men who have attained to positions of prominence in industrial and financial progress that everywhere marks the commercial life of the Dominion. A half-century ago it was the men

who had reached or passed the prime of life who were in control of important business interests, but in this age of progress, rapid development and strenuous endeavor, the young man has become a force in the body politic and the markets of finance and commerce. Of this class Charles Rudolph Hosmer, of Montreal, is a splendid representative.

A native son of the Province of Quebec, he was born at Coteau Landing on the 12th of November, 1851, a son of Hiram P. and Mary (Briggs) Hosmer, both of whom were born in the United States. He was educated in the public schools, and when in his fourteenth year began the study of telegraphy in his native town with the Grand Trunk Railway Company. He was given charge of his first telegraph office in 1866, when but fifteen years of age, and in 1870 became manager of the office of the Dominion Telegraph Company at Kingston. The following year he was transferred by that company to Buffalo, New York, and two years later, in 1873, was called to Montreal to accept the superintendency of the company. His rise was most rapid, that position being accorded him when he was barely twenty-two years of age. In no field of endeavor or department of activity, however, is advancement more dependent upon the merit system. To every duty that had been entrusted to him he was faithful and loyal. He made it his purpose not only to master telegraphy, but acquainted himself with every branch of knowledge bearing upon the actual work of the manipulation of a great telegraph system. At different times he was called upon to teach telegraphy, and gained wide recognition as a man of superior ability in his chosen line. He continued with the Dominion Telegraph Company until it was merged with the great Northwestern Telegraph Company. In 1881 he effected the organization of the Canadian Mutual Telegraph Company, designed to be the Canadian connection of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company of the United States, and remained as President and Manager of this corporation until he engaged with the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, in January, 1886, as the head of its telegraph department. In speaking of Mr. Hosmer, the *Telegraph Age*, of May, 1907, said: "He has achieved success and risen to the elevated position he occupies in the financial world by intelligent effort, sheer force of character and the exercise of an indomitable will. His name has been

intimately identified with Canadian telegraphy since his youthful days. He soon passed on to positions of executive control, subsequently bending his energies largely to organization, to constructive efforts and administrative direction. Possessing broad, enlightened and liberal-minded views, faith in himself and in the vast potentialities for development inherent in his country's wide domain, and specific needs along the distinctive lines chosen for his life work, his has been an active career, in which he has accomplished important and far-reaching results, contributing in no small degree to the expansion and material growth of the Dominion, and from which he himself has also derived substantial benefits."

As Mr. Hosmer has advanced to leadership as a representative of the telegraphic interests of the country, his co-operation has also been sought in other business lines. He retired from the management of the C.P.R. telegraph system in 1899, and has since then devoted his time to the numerous extensive and important enterprises in which he is financially interested, and with most of which he has official connection. He is a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Bank of Montreal, Vice-President and Director of the Commercial Cable Company, Director of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, the Halifax and Bermudas Cable Company, the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, the Royal Trust Company, the London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company, the Canada Paper Company, the Laurentide Paper Company, the Edwardsburg Starch Company, the Acadia Coal Company, the West Kootenay Power and Light Company, the Dominion Express Company, the Direct West India Cable Company, and President of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company and of the E. N. Heney Company, Limited.

Mr. Hosmer's administrative abilities are also manifest in his service as Governor of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal General Hospital, and the Western Hospital. His religious faith is indicated by his attendance at the American Presbyterian Church. He is identified with various social organizations, including the Mount Royal, the St. James', Forest and Stream, Hunt, and Montreal clubs, the Rideau Club, of Ottawa, and the Manhattan Club, New York.

In 1877 Mr. Hosmer was married to Miss Clara J. Bigelow, a daughter

of Thomas D. Bigelow, who was born in Montreal in the year 1800. They have a son and daughter, Elwood and Olive, the former a member of the firm of Alexander Paterson & Company, stock brokers. Mr. Hosmer finds rest and recreation from business duties in travel, largely spending the winter months on the Mediterranean. He has never sought to figure in public life, preferring to devote his leisure time to the enjoyments of home and the companionship of his family. He stands prominently among those who have achieved distinction as men of marked ability and substantial worth.

HONORABLE PHILIPPE AUGUSTE CHOQUETTE, LL.D.

The Honorable Philippe Auguste Choquette, Advocate and Legislator, belongs to that class of men who have contributed in an eminent degree to the progress and development of the vast resources of this great country, and is recognized as a leader among men, welcome at their gatherings, their eloquent spokesman, and friend. He was born at Beloeil, in the Province of Quebec, on January 6, 1854, his parents being Joseph Choquette, farmer, and Marie Thaïs (Audet) Choquette. His ancestors originally belonged to Picardie, France, and first settled in Canada in the year 1665. His early education was received at the St. Hyacinthe College, after which he secured a position as traveller with the firm of Côté & Côté, manufacturers of boots and shoes, St. Hyacinthe, and afterwards with the wholesale dry-goods establishment of A. Roy & Co. (now A. Racine & Co.), Montreal. He remained on the road for over three years, when, his inclinations lying more in the direction of the legal profession, he severed his connection with the latter firm and entered Laval University, from which he graduated an LL.B. in 1880, winning the silver medal offered by the Marquis of Lorne, who was then Governor-General of Canada. In his student days he acted as private secretary to the late Honorable Mr. Mercier, who was then Solicitor-General of the Province. Called to the Bar in 1880, he first practised his profession in the town of Montmagny, until 1898; and is now in practice as head of the firm of Choquette, Galipeault & Metayer, Quebec.

For a long period Mr. Choquette has identified himself with jour-

nalism, and has made many valuable contributions to the political press of the country. He is a fluent and forcible writer, presenting his thoughts with clearness and cogency, indicating a thorough mastery of the subject under discussion. In 1883 he founded the *Sentinelle,* of Montmagny, which is still in existence, but now bearing the name of *Courrier de Montmagny,* and in 1896 he founded, in Montreal, along with the Honorable L. P. Brodeur, the present Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the journal, *Le Soir,* of which he was one of its most able editors. From 1904 to 1906, he was Managing Director of *Le Soliel,* the Liberal organ of Quebec.

The honorable gentleman entered political life in the year 1882, when he contested the county of Montmagny in the Liberal interest, but was defeated. He was, however, elected to the House of Commons for the same county in 1887, re-elected in 1891, and again in 1896—the year that Sir Wilfrid Laurier obtained power. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier was in the Opposition, Mr. Choquette accompanied him in his campaigns in all the provinces of the Dominion. He is gifted as a public speaker, his oratorical power being manifest on many occasions, notably in the presentation of legal and industrial questions, arising from his broad and thorough study, for which he seems specially fitted by natural predilection and personal inclination. In 1898 Sir Wilfrid Laurier offered him to choose between a portfolio in his cabinet and the position of Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec for the District of Arthabaska; for personal and special reasons he accepted the latter, and then received the degree of LL.D. from Laval University. In September, 1904, at the request of Sir Wilfrid, he resigned to accept a Senatorship and take charge of the general elections in the district of Quebec. Mr. Choquette's political career has been a brilliant one. The part he played in ousting the Honorable S. N. Parent from the Premiership of the Province a few years ago is still fresh in the public mind, and is written down in history as one of the greatest political events of the time. Senator Choquette is President of the Matane and Gaspe Railway Company, and President of the Ha! Ha! Bay Railway Company.

On August 26, 1883, occurred the marriage of Senator Choquette to Marie, daughter of Mr. A. Bender, Prothonotary of the Superior Court at

Montmagny, and grand-daughter of the late Sir Etienne Pascal Taché, and of this union there are three sons and two daughters. In religious faith he is a Roman Catholic. He also takes an enthusiastic interest in all out-door sports, such as lacrosse, hockey and others, and also in musical organizations. He is a member of the Garrison and St. Louis clubs, of Quebec. Last spring he toured in England, France, Switzerland and Italy.

HERBERT S. HOLT.

Herbert S. Holt is connected so extensively with corporate interests in Montreal and the Province of Quebec that it is imperative that extended mention be made of him in this volume, else the history of the Province would be incomplete. As few men have done, he has left the impress of his individuality upon its development in material lines, and all honor him for the wisdom of his judgment, as well as for the extent of his activities and powers as a governing factor in shaping the course of mammoth undertakings. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1856, a son of the late William Robert Grattan Holt, of King's county, Ireland. Completing his more specifically literary education in the schools of his native city, he afterwards studied civil engineering there, and in 1875 came to Canada.

After having acted as engineer for the Credit Valley, Victoria, Lake Simcoe Junction, Ontario & Quebec and other railways in Ontario, from 1875 to 1883, Mr. Holt went to the North-West, where he was engaged in the engineering and construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Winnipeg west and through the Rocky Mountains. He afterwards, in association with Messrs. Ross, Mackenzie and Mann, built the Hudson's Bay Railroad and a large part of the Canadian Pacific Railway through the State of Maine, the Regina, Long Lake and Saskatchewan, Calgary and Edmonton, and other railways, and rapidly gained distinction in civil engineering circles as one whose ability enabled him to quickly leave the ranks of the many and stand among the more successful few. In 1889 he was elected a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and also of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers. In 1894 he became President of the Montreal Gas Company. Gradually he extended his efforts into various fields of commercial, industrial and financial activity. With what

seems to be almost unerring instinct, but which is, however, the result of the most mature and careful consideration and deliberation, he places a correct valuation upon opportunity and condition, and thus, working from a true business premise, reaches success. In 1896 he became President of the Montreal Park and Island Railway Company. In 1900 he was chosen to the presidency of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, and still holds that office. He is likewise President of the Kaministiqua Power Company and the Imperial Writing Machine Company, President of the Royal Bank of Canada and Canada Paper Company, and is a director of the Dominion Textile Company, the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, the Canadian General Electric Company, the National Trust Company, the Canada Car Company, the London Street Railway, the Imperial Life Assurance Company and the Monterey Railway and Light Company.

In 1890 Herbert S. Holt was married to Jessie, the eldest daughter of the late Andrew Paton, of Sherbrooke, Quebec. They have three sons, the eldest being Herbert Paton Holt, now a cadet in the Royal Military College at Kingston. In religion Mr. Holt is an Anglican and in politics a Conservative. His social relations embrace membership with the Mount Royal, St. James', Forest and Stream, Royal St. Lawrence Yacht, Royal Montreal Golf and the Montreal Hunt clubs, all of Montreal, the Winnipeg Club of Winnipeg and the Toronto Club of Toronto. It would be tautological in this connection to enter into any series of statements as showing Mr. Holt to be a man of superior ability, for this has been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. He stands to-day where his well-developed powers and carefully-improved opportunities have placed him—a man with few peers in the business world in his power of co-ordinating forces and controlling complex interests until they have reached the highest point of the possibility for successful accomplishment.

HONORABLE GEORGE CASIMIR DESSAULLES.

The Honorable George Casimir Dessaulles is a distinguished and influential citizen of his native town, St. Hyacinthe, in the Province of Quebec, where he was born on September 29th, 1827. His father was the Honorable Jean Dessaulles, who was a member of the Legislative Council of Lower

Canada and owner of the greater part of the Seigniory of St. Hyacinthe; his mother, Rosalie Papineau, was the daughter of Joseph Papineau, notary, of Montreal, and the only sister of the Honorable Louis Joseph Papineau. He received his educational training at the Seminaries of St. Hyacinthe, Quebec and Georgetown University.

That he has always evinced the greatest interest for all matters pertaining to the moral, industrial and intellectual progress of his native town is evidenced by looking at his municipal career. He was elected to the City Council of St. Hyacinthe in 1858, of which he remained a member for ten years, when he was then elected Mayor, and, except for a break of six years, continuously held the Mayoralty until the year 1898.

He is a Liberal in politics, and at the general elections in May, 1897, he was elected to the Legislative Assembly of Quebec and sat during that Parliament.

On March 12, 1907, he was called to the Senate of the Dominion of Canada to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir William Hingston, a well-merited honor.

He was connected with the Bank of St. Hyacinthe since its foundation in 1874, for some years as Vice-President, and from 1877 has been continuously President of that bank.

In 1857 he married Miss Emilie Mondelet, daughter of the Honorable Dominique Mondelet, Judge of the Superior Court for the District of Three Rivers, who died in 1864. In 1869 he married Fanny Leman, daughter of Dr. Leman, physician, of Buckingham, P.Q. Of children by the first marriage there was one son and two daughters; the eldest daughter was married to Maurice St. Jacques, a prominent lawyer of St. Hyacinthe, who died in 1897, and the second daughter is the wife of Henry Beaudry, a manufacturer of Montreal. By the second marriage there were two sons and two daughters—Casimir, a lawyer in Montreal, married to Miss Adrienne Pinsoneault of Montreal; Henri is a civil engineer in Montreal; one daughter is unmarried, and the other is a nun. Mr. Dessaulles is a Roman Catholic.

SIR HUGH GRAHAM, KNT.

Sir Hugh Graham, President of the Montreal Star Publishing Company, Limited, was born at Athelstan, County of Huntingdon, Province of Quebec, on July 18, 1848, the son of R. W. Graham, a Scottish land owner in Huntingdon. He received his educational privileges at the Huntingdon Academy.

On leaving school he served his apprenticeship under his uncle, the late E. H. Parsons, a well-known journalist, who published the Commercial Advertiser, and afterwards the Evening Telegraph, in Montreal. In 1865 Mr. Graham was appointed Secretary-Treasurer of the Gazette Printing Company. In 1869, along with the late G. T. Lanigan and Marshall Scott, he commenced the publication of the Evening Star, a one cent daily, which, after years of patient struggle, is now considered the best-paying newspaper property in the Dominion, with an average daily circulation of about 70,000 and a circulation for its weekly edition in the neighborhood of 130,000. The Star has for many years exerted a widely-felt influence in journalistic and commercial circles in the whole Dominion. The full control of the Star soon passed into the hands of Mr. Graham, from which period the progress of the paper became more rapid and it began to acquire strong friends and a constituency of its own. In the early days of the paper most of Mr. Graham's time was spent in promoting the commercial side of the venture, but his control of editorial policy and news department has always been close and constant. He has devoted his whole life to the paper and has made it what it is to-day, without the influence of any political party, without any sustained policy, and without being tied to fixed opinions on any subject or question. He has not been merely a follower of advancement in the field of newspaper publication, but a pioneer in inaugurating new methods and meeting the wants of the public in this direction. He was one of the founders of the Good Government Association of Montreal, and through the medium of his valuable paper and by his own efforts has accomplished much in the way of municipal and political reform. Sir Hugh Graham is a member of the Board of Management of the Montreal General Hospital and Vice-President of the Children's Memorial Hospital. He is also a director of the Society for the Protection of Women

and Children and of the Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. In January, 1897, he inaugurated a fund for the relief of the famine-stricken natives of India, promoted it personally, and succeeded in collecting the substantial amount of $71,000 in the Dominion for that purpose, the largest distress fund ever collected in the Dominion, to which over one hundred thousand people subscribed. When the Boer War was in progress he inaugurated a ten cent subscription amongst the Canadian children for the relief of distressed families of the soldiers at the front, to which one hundred and fifty thousand children subscribed a sum of $17,000, which was highly appreciated. Sir Hugh is a man of broad sympathies and of a genial disposition, and the years that have passed over his head have not divested him of the delights of living, or impaired the faculties which have brought him success and many friendsips. In March, 1892, he married Miss Annie Beekman Hamilton, formerly of Montreal. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian. On Nov. 9th, 1908, Mr. Graham was created a Knight Bachelor by His Majesty King Edward VII.

HON. JOHN COSTIGAN.

Hon. John Costigan has long occupied a position of leadership in connection with the events framing the political history of the province. In his career he has made no attempt at self-aggrandizement, but has labored for the adoption of principles which he believes most conducive to good government and his fearless defence of his honest convictions has gained him the respect and admiration even of the opposition. He was born in St. Nicholas, Quebec, February 1, 1835. His father, John Costigan, was from Waterford county, Ireland, and his mother, in maidenhood Miss Dunn, from county Kilkenny. He pursued his education at St. Anne's College and not long afterward removed to New Brunswick, where, becoming a factor in public life, he served as registrar of deeds for Victoria county and also as a Judge of the inferior Court of Common Pleas—an office since abolished.

Well known as a Conservative leader, Mr. Costigan was returned to the legislature for Victoria, New Brunswick, in 1861, and there sat until 1866.

He was elected to the House of Commons for Victoria in 1867 and has been re-elected at each successive election. He became a member of Sir John Macdonald's government, May 23, 1882, accepting the portfolio of the inland revenue, which he held until December, 1892, when he entered the administration of Sir John Thompson as Secretary of State. On the death of Sir John Thompson he became Minister of Marine and Fisheries in the Bowell administration, and continued to hold the same position in the Tupper administration, retiring with the other members of the government in July, 1896, as a consequence of the accession of the Liberals to power. Mr. Costigan has always been a strong advocate in Parliament of the rights of Roman Catholics in reference to separate schools and took a prominent part in opposing the New Brunswick School Act. He also supported remedial legislation for the restoration of separate schools in Manitoba. A strong believer in home rule for Ireland, he moved resolutions on the subject in the House of Commons for the purpose of strengthening that cause and was a delegate to the Irish National Convention held in Dublin in 1896. In 1907 he was called to the Senate. Although classified as a Conservative and appointed a member of the advisory board of the Liberal-Conservative Association of Canada, Mr. Costigan has declared his politics to be loyalty to the empire, loyalty to the country we live in and loyalty to its institutions.

In 1855 Mr. Costigan was married to Miss Harriet, daughter of J. H. Ryan, of Grand Falls, New Brunswick. They had five children, but the eldest daughter died in infancy. The eldest son, John Ryan Costigan, Q.C., a noted criminal lawyer, was for some years a Crown prosecutor in the North-West Territories and died in Calgary in January, 1903. The youngest son, Harry, is living in New Brunswick. The second daughter is the wife of Walter Armstrong, who has charge of the government naphtha warehouse in Ottawa. The youngest daughter is the wife of Colonel D. C. F. Bliss, of Winnipeg.

On the seventieth anniversary of his birth—February 1, 1905—Mr. Costigan was presented by the Liberal members and Senators with a cabinet of cutlery, the presentation being made by Sir Wilfred Laurier. This incident was the expression of public approval of his long public service

and the unqualified regard in which he is held personally. He has the distinction of having been a member of Parliament continuously since 1861 and at the polls he has never suffered defeat. The lives of few men in public service have extended over so long a period and none have been more faultless in honor, fearless in conduct or stainless in reputation.

JAMES REID WILSON.

James Reid Wilson holds and merits a place among the representative men of Montreal, and the story of his life, while not dramatic in action, is such a one as forms a typical example of that alert Canadian spirit which has enabled many an individual to rise to a position of influence and renown solely through their native talent, indomitable perseverance and singleness of purpose. In making record of such a life contemporary biography exercises its most consistent and important function. James Reid Wilson, President of the Thomas Robertson Company, Limited, of Montreal, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in the year 1850. His father was the late John Wilson, who in conjunction with the late Thomas Robertson, founded the firm of Thomas Robertson and Company in 1852. His parents were both natives of Scotland.

After completing his education in the schools of Glasgow, Mr. Wilson came to Canada at about the age of nineteen, and entered the service of Messrs. Thomas Robertson and Company. Even at this early age he exhibited keen business foresight, and sound judgment, while his unfailing courtesy made him a popular favorite, and in a very few years he was admitted a partner in the business. When the firm was incorporated in 1896, he was made the vice-president, and after the death of his father, he became president of the company, on March 21, 1906.

The efforts of Mr. Wilson in business lines have not alone been confined to the development and control of the Thomas Robertson Company. On the contrary his advice and counsel have been valued elements in the successful management of various other interests, and he is to-day widely known as the Vice-President of the Montreal Steel Works, Limited, director of the Locomotive and Machine Company and a director of the Dominion Coal Company. His business connections have continually broadened in

their scope and importance and Mr. Wilson stands to-day as one whose force of character and well-developed talents have made him a power in the fields of commercial and industrial activity.

In religious belief a Presbyterian, he married in 1881 Miss Hallett, of Mobile, Alabama, and they have two sons and two daughters. He has pleasant social and club relations, including membership in the Mount Royal, St. James, Forest and Stream and Royal Montreal Golf Clubs. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, a life governor and member of the Committee of Management of the Montreal General Hospital and a governor and Vice-President of the Alexandra Hospital. While he has taken part in the development of important business interests, he has not concentrated his energies upon financial affairs to the exclusion of other interests, but has recognized the need for and possibilities of advancement along lines relating to the intellectual and moral progress of the community and along humanitarian lines as well. In an analyzation of his character and life work, we note many of the sterling characteristics which have marked the Scotch nation for many centuries—perseverance, reliability, energy and unconquerable determination to pursue a course that has been marked out, and above all, an incorruptible honesty. It is these sterling qualities which have gained Mr. Wilson's success in life and made him one of the valued and substantial citizens of Montreal.

HONORABLE DÉSIRÉ GIROUARD.

The subject of this sketch, the Honorable Désiré Girouard, who is a gentleman of broad intellectual attainments as well as professional learning, was born at St. Timothée, in the Province of Quebec, on July 7, 1836, a son of Jérémie Girouard and Hyppolite Picard. He can trace his lineage back to one Antoine Girouard, who was born at a place called Montlucon, Bourbonnais, France, in the year 1696, and who in the year 1720 acted as private secretary to Governor de Ramezay of Montreal. Mr. Girouard acquired his education at the Montreal College, and under the late Mr. Edward Carter, Q.C., he took up the study of law, supplementing his legal knowledge by taking a course of law in McGill University, where he had the distinction of carrying off the first prize each year during his student-

ship, viz.: 1857 to 1860, in the latter year graduating as B.C.L., and in 1874 as D.C.L. He commenced his professional career, on being called to the Bar, by associating himself as a partner with his former patron, Mr. Carter, and afterwards with the following legal luminaries, namely: Judge Dugas, Judge Robidoux, Judge Wurtele, Judge Coursol, Judge De Lorimier, Mr. R. D. McGibbon, Q.C., Mr. G. G. Foster, Mr. Martin, and his son, the late Désiré H. Girouard. Possessed of a clear and active brain, and showing much capacity for study and learning, it was not long ere he rose to the front rank of his profession and had a brilliant career at the Bar. His intellectual activity had much scope in a work entitled "Essai sur les Lettres de Change et Billets Promissoires," which received the highest commendations of many leading experts, such as Chief Justice Sir L. H. LaFontaine, Sir J. J. C. Abbott and others, placing him in an enviable position in his profession, especially in commercial cases.

Until 1872 Mr. Girouard never took an active part in the politics of the country, devoting all his time to his profession, especially as a commercial lawyer. In the general elections that followed Confederation in 1867, although not taking any active part in them, he declared himself against the Government of the day, not because he was opposed to Confederation in principle, but because the Federal Act had not previously been submitted to the people for approval. After the elections and ever since he has heartily accepted Confederation. Ever a staunch supporter of the Conservative party, at the Dominion general elections in 1872 he entered the political arena at the express solicitation of Sir George Cartier, but suffered defeat in Jacques Cartier by the late Honorable R. Laflamme, Q.C., who had a majority of 48 votes. Again, at the general elections in 1874, he was ousted when running for Beauharnois, through the intermediary of a third candidate appearing in the contest. He was a candidate in 1876, and again in 1878, for Jacques Cartier, and was defeated on both occasions, only by a narrow majority of 28 on the former date and 14 in 1878, without counting all the ballots that went through the St. Ann's ballot box trap, but he finally won the seat on a recount by apparently 2 of a majority, but actually by over 100, as the stolen ballots did not count for him. At every successive general election thereafter he was re-elected

by large majorities for Jacques Cartier, which he represented until the close of his parliamentary career in 1895. At two sessions of Parliament he introduced the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, but it was only after a prolonged debate and great opposition, during which he showed the inherent qualities nature had bestowed upon him, that the Bill was sanctioned in 1882. Although one of the staunchest supporters of the Conservative Government, he took a leading part in the movement against the execution of Riel, on the ground of insanity, and with sixteen other French Conservative members constituted for a time a separate group of the party, known as the "Bolters."

As Chairman of the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, he showed conspicuous ability, and at the Langevin-McGreevy trial of 1891 he pronounced 104 decisions, and never was an appeal moved for by the committee. On the presentation of the report of the committee to the House in this lengthy case of four months he was the recipient of many congratulatory remarks expressed by many of the leading Oppositionists for the impartiality displayed by him, and among them the late Honorable Mr. Tarte (the prosecutor). On personal grounds, Mr. Girouard twice refused a seat in the Dominion Cabinet, in 1891 and 1895.

A great deal of our space could be taken up in commenting upon Mr. Girouard's literary qualifications and his works, and we should like to mention "Considerations sur les Lois Civiles du Marriage," also an essay on the Insolvent Act of 1868, and in 1860 a work on Bills of Exchange. He has always been a liberal contributor to the press of the country, and in collaboration with the late W. H. Kerr, Q.C., Sir Louis Jetté, the late H. F. Rainville and Mr. J. A. Perkins, K.C., he carried on successfully "La Revue Critique," which forced the downfall of the Quebec Court of Appeals in 1874. The earlier history of certain portions of the District of Montreal engaged his earnest attention, and he collected from the ancient archives of the country much informative data, which he made up in the form of essays, which he commenced in 1889, and these stand to-day as a most important contribution to our Canadian literary lore in respect to the aforesaid district. In 1893 these essays, having been

translated from the French by his son, Désiré H. Girouard, were handsomely bound in a volume under the title of "Lake St. Louis, Old and New, Illustrated, and Cavelier de la Salle." Of this work it has been said that "more light is thrown upon the history of the early settlement of Montreal Island, the first inhabitants of the district, and the Indian wars of the period than had previously been afforded by any French or English-speaking historians."

On September 28, 1895, Mr. Girouard was appointed to the honorable office of a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, of which he is now the Senior Judge. His faith is that of the Roman Catholic Church.

In 1862 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Girouard to Marie Mathilde, daughter of a wealthy merchant of Montreal, the late John Pratt, and she died in 1863. He married in 1865 Essie, daughter of the late Dr. Joseph Cranwill, of Ballynamoney, Oxford County, Ireland, and she also died in June, 1879. In 1881 he wedded again Edith Bertha, daughter of Dr. John Beatty, of Cobourg, Ont. Of his family there were five sons and four daughters, only seven of whom are alive. The oldest is the wife of Mr. H. J. Skynner of Brandon, Man. A son, Colonel Sir Percy Girouard, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E., is now Governor-General of Northern Nigeria. Another son, Désiré, who was a prominent lawyer, died on December 31, 1899, leaving one son, George, who is now living in Altedena, California, with his mother, Virginia Chambliss, daughter of the late Col. Chambliss, of the United States Army. Mabel is the spouse of Omer Côté, Chief Clerk of the Department of the Interior, and Nannie is the wife of Laurence Russel, commercial agent in Montreal. Ernest is a graduate of the Royal Military College, and now resident engineer in charge of a section of the Transcontinental Railway, in the county of Portneuf. Hector, at one time in the employ of the Standard Oil Company, is now in the employ of the Transcontinental Railway Company in the same county as his brother Ernest. Eleanor, unmarried, is at home. Mr. Girouard is a member of the Rideau Club, Ottawa, Ottawa Golf Club, Royal Montreal Golf Club and the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club at Dorval, where he has a beautiful summer residence.

HONORABLE JEAN BLANCHET.

The Honorable Mr. Justice Blanchet, Puisne Judge of the Court of King's Bench, Quebec, is a descendant of a very old family that settled in Quebec in the year 1667. St. Gervais, in the Province of Quebec, is his native place, having been born there in February, 1843, the son of the late C. Blanchet, in his lifetime a notary public of St. François, Beauce, P.Q., and Marie Gosselin. He was educated at Nicolet College and Laval University, which university conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in the year 1891.

On being called to the Bar in 1863, he commenced the practice of his profession in the Ancient Capital. In 1876 he was created a Queen's Counsel by the government of Quebec, and a like honor was conferred upon him by the Marquis of Lorne in the year 1880. He was elected Batonnier of the Quebec Bar Association in 1889, and in 1891 was given the important and influential office of Batonnier-General of the Bar Association of the Province of Quebec. Mr. Blanchet entered the political field in November, 1881, when he was elected a member of the Quebec Assembly and retained his seat until the year 1891, when he was elevated to the Bench as a Puisne Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, of the Province of Quebec, succeeding the late Honorable U. J. Tessier. Since he has been on the Bench, his judgments have always been considered sound and show intellectual force. His comprehensive knowledge of the law and procedure, combined with his freedom from personal bias in all of his rulings, makes him largely an ideal presiding officer. Under the Mousseau and Ross regime he held the office of Provincial Secretary of the Province of Quebec, and in 1890-1 was leader of the Conservative opposition in the Legislative Assembly in opposition to Mr. Mercier. On account of his wide and extensive knowledge of the law, he was, in 1887, appointed one of the commissioners to revise the statute law of the Province of Quebec. Mr. Blanchet is an honorary member of the Historical Society of Montreal, of L'Athénée Louisianais, and of the Geological Society of Bordeaux, France. He is also a member of the Garrison Club, Quebec.

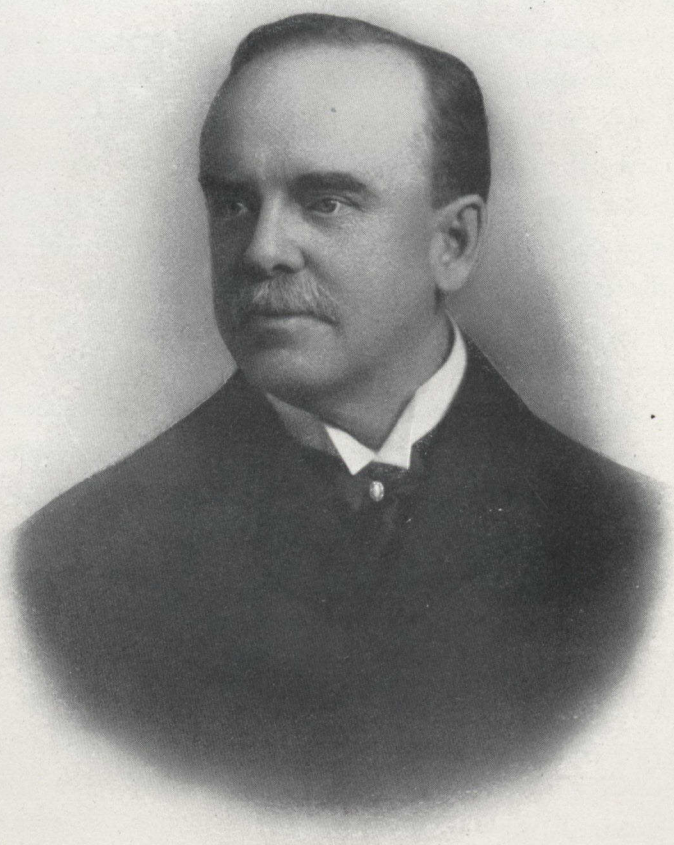
In August, 1878, he wedded Jeanie, daughter of General Silas Sey-

mour, formerly state engineer of the State of New York. Their family consists of I. Seymour; Florence, who married Mr. Norman C. Ogilvie, of Quebec, in 1905; and Maurice, who is a student at Loyola College, Montreal.

HONORABLE NORMAN WILLIAM TRENHOLME.

The Honorable Norman William Trenholme was born in the township of Kingsey, Drummond county, in the Province of Quebec, on August 18, 1837. His father, Edward Trenholme, who was a mill owner and farmer, belonged to Yorkshire, England, and his mother, Mary Ann Ridley, was born in Ireland of English and Scotch parentage. He was educated at McGill University, where he graduated a B.A., and had the honor of winning the Henry Chapman Gold Medal, in 1863. On his graduation as a Bachelor of Civil Law in 1865 he further distinguished himself by winning the Elizabeth Torrance Gold Medal, and in 1878 he obtained the degree of Master of Arts. In 1887 the degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him.

On being called to the Bar in the year 1865, he commenced the practice of his profession in Montreal, and from 1872 until 1882 he was in partnership with Mr. J. J. McLaren, now the Honorable Mr. Justice McLaren of the Ontario Court of Appeals, during which time the firm was accorded a large and distinctively representative clientage. For a number of years the Honorable Judge held the position of Crown prosecutor for the district of Montreal, and also acted as Batonnier of the Montreal Bar Association. In 1868 he was appointed Professor of Roman and Public Law in McGill University, and in 1888 succeeded the late W. H. Kerr, Q.C., as Dean of the Faculty of Law in that institution of learning. The Honorable Judge resigned this position in November, 1905, in order to resume the active practice of his profession, which he had given up in 1890. He was created Queen's Counsel by the Earl of Derby in the year 1889. In addition to holding a distinguished place at the Bar, he ranked high as a Liberal politician, and his services as a public speaker were in frequent demand by his party friends. In 1890 he was appointed counsel to represent the Province of Quebec in the arbitration between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and the Dominion Government, to determine the liabilities and claims be-



HON. HORACE ARCHAMBEAULT.

tween the parties to the arbitration arising out of confederation, which proceedings covered a period of four years. In 1901 Judge Trenholme was appointed a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, and in 1904 was elevated as a Puisne Judge of the Court of King's Bench of the same province. All his judgments indicate strong mentality, careful analysis, and a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence. On the Bench his course has been in harmony with his record as that of a man and lawyer, characterized by the utmost fidelity and a masterful grasp of every question presented for solution.

Judge Trenholme was married twice. In 1868 he wedded Lucy Wilkes Hedge, daughter of the late Samuel Hedge of Montreal. She died in 1885, and he married again, in 1886, Grace Low, daughter of the late Robert Shaw, of Quebec. The family consists of five sons and two daughters. One son, Norman McLaren Trenholme, graduated at McGill University in 1895, and afterwards distinguished himself as a student in history at Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A. He is now Professor of History in the State University of Missouri. In religious faith Judge Trenholme is an Anglican, and is a member of the University Club, Montreal.

HON. HORACE ARCHAMBEAULT.

Hon. Horace Archambeault, recently appointed a Judge of the Court of Appeal, was born at L'Assomption, in the Province of Quebec, March 6, 1857. His father was the late Hon. Louis Archambeault, formerly Commissioner of Public Works for the Province of Quebec, and his mother was Elizabeth (Dugal) Archambeault. Pursuing his literary education in L'Assomption College, he was afterward graduated with great distinction at Laval University in 1878 as Licentiate of Law, while the degree of Doctor of Law was conferred upon him in 1886. Called to the Bar in the year of his graduation, he has since practised in Montreal, his legal career being characterized by orderly progression, which indicates constantly developing talents and powers and a constantly increasing knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence. The careful preparation of his cases has been followed by a clear, cogent and forceful presentation in the courts, and, practising since 1889 as a member of the firm of Rainville, Archam-

beault, Gervais & Rainville, he has enjoyed a large and distinctively representative clientage, connecting him with much important litigation. That he is recognized as a man of broad learning in his profession is indicated by the fact that in 1882 he was called to the Professorship of Commercial and Maritime Law in Laval University, and has since been connected with the school in that capacity.

Mr. Archambeault is equally well known in connection with the framing as well as the administration of the law and as a factor in public life. He was appointed a Queen's Counsellor in 1889. The previous year he had been called to the Legislative Council, and from 1897 until 1905 he held the office of Attorney-General of the Province of Quebec in Mr. Marchand's and Mr. Parent's Administrations. He has been a member of the Council of Public Instruction since 1889, and was Speaker of the Legislative Council from 1897 until his elevation to the bench as a Puisne Judge of the Court of King's Bench on September 16th, 1908, to succeed the late Judge Bosse at Quebec. His interests and activities extend to many lines of life having direct bearing upon his city and country.

In 1882 Mr. Archambeault was married to Miss Elizabeth Lelièvre, a daughter of Roger Lelièvre of Quebec. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Roman Catholic Church. Politically he is identified with the Liberal party, and socially is connected with the St. James', St. Denis and Forest and Stream Clubs. At all times he keeps abreast with the best thinking men of the age and is a student not only of intricate law problems, but also of the great sociological, economical and educational issues which are to-day before the people of this country. His opinions are based upon quiet consideration and comprehensive study, and bear weight among those who know him and recognize his unfaltering allegiance to his honest convictions.

HONORABLE JOSEPH ALDRIC OUIMET.

There are few men in the history of the Province of Quebec who have attained the distinguished position in connection with the profession of the law which has been accorded to the Honorable Joseph Aldric Ouimet, ex-Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench. His reputation, however, is by

HON. J. ALD. OUIMET.

no means limited by the boundaries of the Province. A man of distinct and forceful individuality, of broad mentality and mature judgment, he has left and is leaving his impress upon the affairs of the country. For many years he has been an important factor, not only in the trial of cases before the court as counsellor, and latterly as judge, but also in the interpretation of the law as expounded in various publications. A native of St. Rose, County of Laval, Province of Quebec, he was born May 20, 1848, of French Canadian lineage, his parents being Captain Michael and Elizabeth (St. Louis) Ouimet, the father a Justice of the Peace. His early educational privileges were supplemented by study in the Seminary of St. Therese de Blainville, P.Q., and in Victoria College, Cobourg, Ont., graduating from the latter institution with the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1869. On January 10, 1870, he was admitted to the practice of law with Messrs. Bélanger & Desnoyers, and after the appointment of both these gentlemen to the bench the firm was continued under the name of Ouimet, Cornelier & Emard. Concentrating his energies upon his profession, systematic and methodical in habit, sober and discreet in judgment, diligent in research and conscientious in the discharge of every duty, he stands out prominently as one of the foremost lawyers of the present age.

He was made a Queen's Counsel in 1880 by the Marquis of Lorne and acted as Crown Prosecutor of the city of Montreal jointly with the present Mr. Justice Davidson from 1880 to 1886. On May 20, 1891, he was appointed a member of the Privy Council.

Notwithstanding his busy professional career and the many demands made upon his time and energies by a large clientele, he yet found time to devote to public affairs and rendered valuable service to his country as a member of the House of Commons, where he represented his native county, Laval, continuously for twenty-three years, being first elected on October 27, 1873. During the sixth Parliament he acted as Speaker, from 1887 to 1891, and in January, 1892, he became Minister of Public Works in the Administration of Sir John Abbott. This office he retained under Sir John Thompson and also under Sir Mackenzie Bowell, retiring from politics in 1896 to become a Puisne Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench for the Province of Quebec, in which capacity he served until 1906, when he was

compelled to resign on account of ill-health. Throughout his political career Mr. Ouimet has been a strong Conservative, and at the time of the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway was one of the Government's most enthusiastic supporters, and took a prominent part in the debates on that issue. While at the head of the Department of Public Works he outlined and inaugurated all the great improvements which have since been made in the transportation facilities of the country. He also devoted a great deal of energy to the improvement of the ship channel in the St. Lawrence River and recommended to his colleagues the building of the Georgian Bay Canal. The hard times and lack of money prevented the department then from going on with these works, which were afterwards taken up by his successor and in nearly every case carried into effect, the latter being favored by a more prosperous budget.

His recognized ability, enterprise and sound business judgment have led him to be sought for official service in connection with various corporate interests, and at present writing he is President of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank, having been elected to that office in 1906, to succeed Sir William Hingston, after previously serving for twenty-seven years as a director. He is also Vice-President of the Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian and of La Sauvegarde, and was one of the original directors of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company, from which board he recently resigned. He was also President of Laval County Agricultural Society during the twenty-three years that he represented that constituency in Parliament, and is to-day connected with various other commercial and financial enterprises. Nor is he without military distinction, having been Commanding Officer of the 65th Regiment for ten years. He served in that capacity during the North-West Rebellion of 1885, was at one time Chairman of the Council of the Dominion Rifle Association, and commanded the Canadian Wimbledon team in 1887, on which occasion the team had the honor of winning the much-coveted Prince of Wales Prize. At present he is on the reserve of officers, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

Mr. Ouimet married in July, 1874, Miss Thérèse La Rocque, daughter of the late J. F. A. Chartier La Rocque of Montreal, who died in 1897. Their family consists of three sons and three daughters—Paul, connected

HON. MICHEL MATHIEU.

with the Sun Life Insurance Company, in Montreal; Eugène, who is studying music in Paris; Aldric, at St. Mary's College, Montreal; Thérèse, now the wife of Mr. Pierre Beullac of the firm of Goldstein & Beullac, Montreal, and two unmarried daughters, Miss Eugénie and Miss Marie. In religious belief he is a Roman Catholic, and, being socially prominent, is connected with the following clubs: Mount Royal, St. James, Forest and Stream, Hunt, Lafontaine, Canadian and Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club.

HONORABLE MICHEL MATHIEU.

The Honorable Michel Mathieu, who for close upon thirty years has been a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec for the District of Montreal, first saw the light of day on December 20, 1838, at Sorel, P.Q., his parents being Joseph Mathieu, farmer, and Edwidge Vandal, both French Canadians. His grandfather, Joseph Mathieu, took part in the War of 1812. Educated by private tuition and at St. Hyacinthe College, he began the study of the notarial profession, which he had chosen for his vocation in life, in the office of John George Crébassa, in 1860, and one year later took up the study of law in Sorel, with George Isidore Barthe as his preceptor, who afterwards became a member of Parliament. He was admitted a Notary Public in 1864, and was called to the Bar in 1865. In June of the following year he was appointed Sheriff of Richelieu District, but tendered his resignation of that office on becoming a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons at the general elections in 1874, when he suffered defeat. Undaunted, the following year saw him again in the political field, when he was returned by acclamation to the Legislative Assembly of Quebec and continued a member of that body until he was elevated to the Bench as a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec for the District of Montreal on October 3, 1881, the prior year having been created Queen's Counsel by the Marquis of Lorne. Being of a literary turn of mind, he published "La Revue Légale," and later compiled and published several volumes of annotated reports. In 1886 Laval University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and in 1898 he was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Law of that university, succeeding Sir Louis A. Jetté, who was then appointed

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec. While Judge Mathieu was in politics he favored the Conservative party, and in religious faith he is a Roman Catholic. A man of sound judgment, he has never arrived quickly at conclusions, but when once his mind is made up as to what is the right course nothing can deter him from pursuing it. His admirable traits of character, his progressiveness in citizenship, his loyalty in office, and his devotion to his family and friends have won for him the unqualified respect, confidence and esteem of all those with whom he came in contact.

Judge Mathieu was married twice—first in 1863 to Marie Rose Delima Thirza, daughter of Captain St. Louis of Sorel. She died in 1870. He then married, in 1871, Marie Amélie Antoinette, daughter of the late Honorable D. M. Armstrong, M.L.C. The family consisted of two sons and two daughters, of whom two are living: George is a lawyer in Sorel, and DeLigny follows the same profession in Denver, Colorado; one daughter, who died on the 30th of July last, was married to Mr. Joseph Adam, lawyer, Montreal, and the other daughter (also deceased) was married to Mr. J. N. Pouliot of Rimouski.

In his youth Judge Mathieu took an interest in military matters and held a commission as Captain in the Richelieu Regiment for some time.

HONORABLE LOUIS ONÉSIME LORANGER.

A native of Yamachiche, in the Province of Quebec, the Honorable Louis Onésime Loranger, was born on April 7, 1837, the son of the late Joseph Loranger, farmer, and Marie Louise Dugal, who were both French Canadians. He was educated at St. Mary's College, Montreal, after which he took up the study of law with his brother, the late Judge Loranger.

On being called to the Bar on May 3, 1858, he commenced the practice of his profession in Montreal in partnership with his eldest brother, the late Honorable Mr. Justice T. J. J. Loranger, until the elevation of the latter to the Bench. He then formed a partnership with his other brother, the late J. M. Loranger, Q.C., and Mr. Beaudin. Mr. Loranger continued this connection until he was elevated to the Bench in August, 1882, as a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec. In 1881 he was created Queen's Counsel by the Marquis of Lorne, and acted as one

of the counsel for the Provincial Government in the notable "Tanneries Land Swap" investigation. In politics Mr. Loranger is a Conservative, and first entered the political field in 1875, when he was elected to the Legislative Assembly for the County of Laval, retaining the seat until his elevation to the Bench in 1882. From 1879 to 1882 he was Attorney-General in the Chapleau Administration. Mr. Loranger has figured prominently in connection with many public interests having a direct bearing upon the welfare of the country and touching the general interests of society at large. He was President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Montreal in 1895-96, and is President of the Notre Dame Hospital. He is likewise a governor of the Laval University. In religious faith he is a Roman Catholic.

Mr. Loranger was married twice—first in October, 1867, to Marie Anne Rosalie, daughter of the late Honorable Justice Laframboise. His first wife died in May, 1883. In May, 1888, he wedded Mad. Antoinette Varois, widow of Mr. Eugène Varois and a daughter of the late S. Valois. Two of Mr. Loranger's sons, Louis and Joseph, are lawyers in Montreal, and Maurice is a notary public in the same city; one daughter is married to Hubert Desjardins, son of the Honorable Alph. Desjardins; another is married to Mr. Charles Chaput, of L. Chaput, Fils & Cie, wholesale grocers, Montreal; Miss Adèle is unmarried. Louise, who died in 1907, was married to a son of the late R. Masson, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec.

HONORABLE LOUIS TELLIER.

The Honorable Louis Tellier, Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, was born at Berthier, P.Q., on December 25, 1844, his parents being Zéphirin Tellier of Ste. Mélanie d'Aillebout, and Miss L. Ferland, daughter of V. Prisque Ferland of the same place. On the completion of his education at Joliette College, he took up the study of law under the late Mr. Baby, and afterwards at St. Hyacinthe under Mr. Chagnon, who was afterwards elevated to the Bench.

Mr. Tellier was called to the Bar in 1866, and practised his profession throughout in St. Hyacinthe. For some years he held the dual offices of

Deputy Prothonotary of the Superior Court and Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court for the District of St. Hyacinthe, and in 1873 was appointed Crown Prosecutor for the same district. In politics Mr. Tellier was a Conservative, and was first elected to the House of Commons for the St. Hyacinthe riding at the general elections in 1878, defeating the late Honorable Honoré Mercier. At the general elections of 1882 he was defeated by the Honorable M. E. Bernier. Mr. Tellier has the distinction of being the only Conservative who has ever represented the constituency of St. Hyacinthe since Confederation, which is proof of the great strength he put forth in the contest. By the Marquis of Lorne on November 12, 1887, he was elevated to the Bench as a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec. On the Bench he has displayed the same sterling and commendable characteristics which marked his course as a man and lawyer, and his comprehensive knowledge of jurisprudence has enabled him to display a masterful grasp of every problem that has been presented for solution in his court. His decisions have been so impartial and fair that few appeals have been made, as the profession and general public have recognized his justice and correct adaptation of the law to the points of litigation. He is one of the administrators of Laval University, Montreal, having been appointed, by statute, at the time of the incorporation of that institution.

He was married twice—first on May 18th, 1868, to Hermine, daughter of the late Dr. A. Malhiot. She died in 1878. In 1882 he married Elzire Hamel, daughter of J. A. Hamel, late Collector of Customs at St. Hyacinthe. She died in 1906. By the second marriage there are three sons and five daughters living. In religious faith Judge Tellier is a Roman Catholic.

HONORABLE JOHN SPROTT ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable John Sprott Archibald, a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, is recognized as a man of broad and scholarly attainments. He was born at Musquodoboit, Nova Scotia, on September 8, 1843, the son of William Archibald, a farmer, and Nancy Archibald (his cousin). The family have been residents of Nova Scotia

since 1750, coming originally from Londonderry, Ireland, and to go back to a more remote period the family came from Scotland.

Judge Archibald was educated at the Presbyterian Seminary at Truro, N.S., and McGill University. At the latter institution he had a most distinguished career. He graduated a B.A., winning the Prince of Wales' Gold Medal, in 1867, and took his M.A. degree in 1877. He took up the study of law at the same university, graduating a B.C.L. in 1870, and won the Elizabeth Torrance Gold Medal, and in 1887 the degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him.

The Honorable Judge studied law with the late John A. Perkins as his preceptor, and was called to the Bar in 1871. He commenced the practise of his profession at first in partnership with Mr. Duncan McCormick, and on the dissolution of this connection some years later became associated with the Honorable W. W. Lynch and Mr. G. G. Foster, K.C. Judge Archibald was created Queen's Counsel by the Marquis of Lorne in the year 1887. In 1871 he was appointed a Lecturer on Criminal Law at McGill University, and in 1880 was advanced to the Chair of that branch of law. Subsequently he became Professor of Commercial Law at the same house of learning, which position he retained until he became a governor of the university in 1894. Judge Archibald has not only figured prominently as a lawyer and a lecturer, but has also exerted a wide influence over public thought and action. He was an alderman of Montreal from 1884 until 1890, when he retired, during which time he always placed the welfare of the community at large before party prejudice. He was also appointed a Revising Officer under the Electoral Franchise Act of 1885, which office he retained until the Act was repealed, shortly after the accession of the Liberals to power in 1896. He likewise represented the Dominion Government before the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the Caron charges. He was appointed a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec on November 22, 1893, since which time he has manifested that he is a man of keen sagacity, who readily comprehends intricate legal problems and brings to their solution clear judgment and ready discrimination.

In 1871 he married Miss Ellen Hutchinson, of Bluevale, Ontario, and

of this union there are four sons and one daughter: Dr. Edward Archibald, one of the surgeons at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal; Samuel G. Archibald is a lawyer in Paris, France; John G. Archibald, who in 1904 won the Rhodes Scholarship at Oxford, the first from the Province to receive this honor; Kenneth is a student. The only daughter, Nancy, is married to Mr. Henry J. Fuller, President of the Canadian Fairbanks Company. In religion Judge Archibald is a Presbyterian, and is a member of the University Club, Montreal.

HON. JOHN DUNLOP.

An eminent jurist, an upright and impartial Judge, a cordially respected and admired citizen—this, in brief, is the record of Mr. Justice Dunlop.

He has walked in and out among the public for many years; he followed his profession in the public eye; and from the beginning, he won respect and esteem for the uprightness and honor which marked his career.

As a Judge he is noted for his wise patience, his minute study of each case which comes before him, and for the strict impartiality which marks his decisions.

Justice Dunlop is one of our highest type of citizens, standing as he does for what is clean and pure and of good report.

He was born at Clober, Stirlingshire, Scotland, and educated at the Edinburgh Academy—a famous seat of learning founded by Sir Walter Scott. He graduated at Edinburgh University, where he studied for five years, under Professor Sir William Hamilton, Edward Forbes, Aytoun, and Pilans—the great educationists of the day.

It was in 1857 he came to Canada, studying law in the offices of Messrs. A. and W. Robertson, of Montreal. At the same time, he followed the law course at McGill, and graduated with honor in 1860. In 1861 he was admitted to the Bar, and some time afterwards formed a partnership with Mr. F. S. Lyman, K.C., which was continued until Mr. Dunlop was elevated to the Bench. This would have happened long before it did, had Mr. Dunlop been willing, for the late Sir John Thompson recommended him for this honor.

In 1894 he was appointed a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, and Deputy Local Judge in Admiralty of the Exchequer Court in Canada, two years later. In the latter capacity he has rendered admirable service, his judgments being received as models of illumination in respect to the cases dealt with.

For years Mr. Dunlop was the solicitor for the town of Westmount, in which position he gave great satisfaction.

Twenty years ago he was made a K.C. In 1891-2 he was unanimously elected Batonnier of the Bar of Montreal.

In 1863 Mr. Dunlop married Eleanor, daughter of the late David Bellhouse, of which union there have been two sons, John H. Dunlop, lawyer in the firm of Lyman and Dunlop; C. P. G. Dunlop, a construction engineer; and three daughters, Margaret, Lily, and Euphemia, who is married to Dr. Gordon Cumming, and residing in British Columbia.

A Presbyterian in religion, and in politics a moderate Liberal. Mr. Dunlop does not neglect the social side of his nature, and is a member of the Mount Royal, the Montreal, and the University Clubs.

HONORABLE NAPOLÉON CHARBONNEAU.

The Honorable Napoléon Charbonneau, Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, first saw the light on February 12, 1853, at Côte des Neiges, P.Q., his parents being Augustin Charbonneau, farmer and Julienne Dufort, both French Canadians. Educated at the Montreal College, he studied law in the office of Trudel and Taillon. He was admitted to the Bar in January, 1879, and practised his profession in Montreal, where he was in partnership for several years with Mr. Hormisdas Pelletier. While engaged in practice Mr. Charbonneau prepared his cases with great thoroughness and care, and displayed marked precision of thought and clear power of analysis in their presentation before the court. He devoted himself principally to the study of civil and commercial law. In 1894 he was created King's Counsel.

In politics he was a Liberal, and unsuccessfully contested the constituency of Jacques Cartier for a seat in the House of Commons in 1887. He was, however, elected in 1895 for the same riding, but did not become

a candidate at the elections of the following year. In 1903 he was elevated to the Bench as a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec.

HONORABLE ALBERT MALOUIN.

The Honorable Albert Malouin, a Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec for the district of Arthabaska, was born in Quebec on March 13, 1857, a son of the late Jacques Malouin, who retained a seat in the House of Commons representing the constituency of Quebec Centre from the year 1877 until 1882. His mother bore the maiden name of Marie A. Suzor, and her antecedents have resided in the Dominion of Canada for nearly two hundred and fifty years.

Judge Malouin was educated at the Normal School and Quebec Seminary, graduating from the latter in 1878, with honors in classics. He then took up the study of law in Laval University, Quebec, and graduated in the year 1881. On being admitted to the Bar in 1882, he commenced the practice of his profession with his father in Quebec, and later with his brother Phillipe Malouin, under the firm style of Malouin, Malouin and Malouin, until 1887. His brother was then appointed to the position of Prothonotary of the Superior Court, and the subject of this review continued with his father until 1898, when the firm was named Malouin, Bedard and Deschene, and this relationship existed until 1905. In 1899 the Honorable Judge was created King's Counsel, and was a member of the council of the Quebec Bar Association for several years. He ably filled the position of Crown prosecutor for the district of Quebec for many years.

Judge Malouin figured actively and prominently in the political world prior to his elevation to the Bench. During the New Brunswick Provincial campaign in 1887, and also at a subsequent election, he was approached and delivered a series of addresses which were marked by brilliancy, fluency, and splendid oratorical powers. He possessed that happy faculty of always saying the right thing at the right time. At a bye-election in 1898, he was elected, by acclamation, to the House of Commons for the constituency of Quebec Centre to succeed the Honorable Sir Francois Langelier, who was elevated to the Bench of the Superior Court of the province. At the

general elections in 1900 he was re-elected, defeating his opponent Mr. Chateauvert, by a majority of 515 votes, and again in 1904 he contested the same riding with Dr. Verge and was elected, but after a few months he was elevated to the Bench as Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec for the district of Arthabaska, before he took his seat in the House. While Judge Malouin was a member of Parliament he was very popular, and was a member of numerous standing committees such as Railroads and Canals, Banking and Commerce, Public Accounts, Privileges and Elections, and many others. All movements and measures having for their object the welfare of the country and its growth had his earnest support. Socially, he is an excellent companion and has gathered around him a large circle of warm friends on account of his gentlemanly and courteous manner.

In April, 1907, occurred the marriage of the Honorable Judge to Miss Marie Louise Lavergne. He is a member of the Garrison Club and the Laurentide Fishing Club, of Quebec.

HONORABLE LAWRENCE JOHN CANNON.

The Honorable Lawrence John Cannon, a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec for the District of Three Rivers, was born in the Ancient Capital on November 18, 1852. His father, L. A. Cannon, who was City Clerk, of Quebec, for over twenty-five years, was also a native of Quebec, although of Irish descent, and his mother Miss Cary, of English descent, also claims Quebec as the place of her birth.

The subject of this sketch was educated primarily at the Quebec Seminary, afterwards studying at Laval University, where he graduated in the first instance as LL.B., and in 1874 as LL.L. Admitted to the Bar in 1874, he at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Arthabaskaville. He continued there until the year 1891, during which time he had a very large and representative clientele. He then received the important appointment of Assistant Attorney-General for the Province of Quebec in February, 1891, filling that office with much ability. In 1897 he was created a Queen's Counsel, and in the same year acted as counsel for the Province of Quebec in the notable Fisheries case before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England. For his broad knowledge and skill which

he had demonstrated by his successful solution of many intricate legal problems that came before him, he was appointed a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec for the District of Three Rivers in July, 1905.

Mr. Cannon's allegiance was given to the Liberal party, and only once did he enter the political field, namely, at the Dominion General Elections of 1882, when he unsuccessfully contested the constituency of Drummond and Arthabaska. In 1905 Laval University honored him by conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. In religious faith Mr. Cannon is a Roman Catholic.

In 1876 Mr. Cannon married Aurélie Dumoulin, daughter of J. G. Dumoulin, Prothonotary of the Superior Court in Arthabaska. She died in September, 1905. Of the family there were five sons and three daughters, one of his sons being Mr. L. A. Cannon, a rising lawyer and a member of the firm of Taschereau, Roy, Cannon and Parent, of Quebec. This son is also an alderman of the city of Quebec, and is married to a daughter of the Right Honorable Sir Charles Fitzpatrick. Another son is the Reverend Walter Cannon, a priest and Professor of English in the Quebec Seminary.

HONORABLE JOHN CHARLES McCORKILL.

In the Honorable John Charles McCorkill, Judge of the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec, we find united many of the qualities that go to make up the successful lawyer and jurist. His mind is analytical, logical, inductive, and he is probably one of the most earnest workers on the Bench in this Province. He was born at Farnham, in the Province of Quebec, on August 13, 1854. His father, Robert McCorkill, was born in 1822 at the foot of Mount Johnson, in Iberville County (now St. Grégoire), and died at Farnham, P.Q., in the year 1874. He served in the Fenian Raid of 1870 as a Captain of the 60th Battalion of Missisquoi County. The third house built at Farnham was constructed by the grandparents of the subject of this review, who originally came from Scotland. His mother, Margaret Meighen, was a native of the North of Ireland.

Mr. McCorkill pursued his preliminary education at the academies of Farnham and St. John's, P.Q., which was supplemented at the McGill

Model and Normal Schools, and later he attended the McGill University, where he graduated a B. C. L., in the year 1877.

On being called to the Bar in the year 1878, he commenced the practice of his profession in Montreal, in partnership with J. N. Greenshields, Q.C., until 1888, when he moved to his native town, Farnham, District of Bedford, and afterwards to Cowansville, where he remained until his elevation to the Bench on October 1, 1906.

In politics Mr. McCorkill has always taken an enthusiastic interest, favoring the Liberal party, and was President of the Liberal Association of Missisquoi. Though twice defeated for this county, nothing daunted, he again became a candidate and was elected in 1897 by a majority of 405 votes. He was appointed to the Legislative Council for the District of Bedford in November, 1898, succeeding the late Thomas Wood, of Dunham, who had been appointed to the Legislative Council at the time of the Confederation of Canada, and he served until September, 1903. At the request of the Honorable Mr. Parent, who recognized that Mr. McCorkill's political record would bear the closest investigation and scrutiny, and had been characterized by lofty patriotism as well as a thorough mastery of the questions under discussion and a stalwart support of those which have a direct bearing upon the best interests and welfare of the country, he accepted the influential position of Provincial Treasurer of the Province of Quebec, rendered vacant by the death of the Honorable Thomas Duffy. During his tenure of office he introduced and carried through several measures which materially increased the revenue. At the solicitation of a deputation from the Liberal Association of Brome County, he contested that constituency and was elected by a majority of 338 votes, defeating David Manson, the Conservative nominee. At the general elections of 1904, he was re-elected, by acclamation, and held the seat until he was elevated to the Bench in 1906. He was formerly a member of the Provincial Board of Law Examiners for the Province of Quebec, and twice was elected Batonnier of the Bedford Bar Association, in 1897 and 1906. In municipal matters in Cowansville he has always evinced the greatest interest, and for a considerable period he was Mayor of that place. While in Montreal he held a commission in the 5th Royal Scots, from which he retired, with the rank of Major, in November, 1887.

In consequence of Mr. McCorkill's prominence in political, legal, and social life, he has a wide acquaintance, and has gained a host of warm friends, whose high and sincere regard, recognizing his genuine worth, he fully possesses.

In May, 1884, he was united in marriage to Aphia Mary, daughter of the late Honorable Elijah Leonard, London, Ontario, who was a Senator in the Canadian Senate at the time of the Canadian Confederation, and died in 1891.

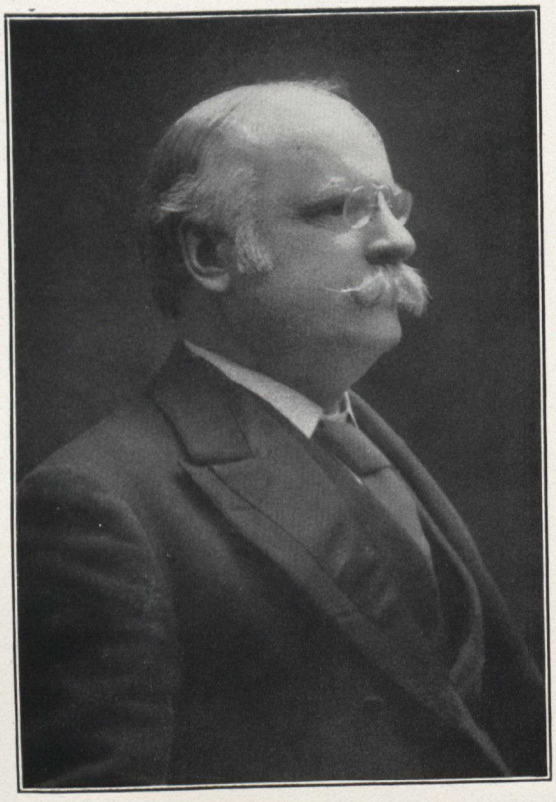
The Honorable Judge takes a deep interest in literature, and is an earnest advocate of the study of Canadian literature and poetry, his most pleasurable recreations taking the form of driving when he is not in his library. He is a member of the Garrison Club, Quebec, and the St. James and Canada Clubs, of Montreal.

HON. DOMINIQUE MONET.

Honorable Dominique Monet recently raised to the Bench of the Superior Court for the district of St. John's, was born at St. Michel de Napierville, P.Q., January 2nd, 1865. He was educated at L'Assomption College and Laval University, graduating B.C.L. from the latter institution in 1889. Entering on the practice of law in St. John's, he soon came to the front and gained an enviable reputation at the Bar. At a bye-election in 1890 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the House of Commons, but three months later and before his opponent had time to take his seat, he defeated him at the general elections on March 5th, 1891. He sat in the House for nearly fourteen years, but retired from federal politics in 1904, and was elected to the Legislative Assembly at the general elections same year. On February 2nd, 1905, he became minister without portfolio in the Parent government, and was Acting Minister of Public Works and Colonization during the withdrawal of Mr. Gouin from office, from February 23rd, 1903, until the resignation of Mr. Parent as Premier on March 20th, 1905.

Mr. Monet has always been a Liberal and always a staunch supporter of the party, except in one instance. He came specially before the public in connection with the Boer War, when he took his stand by the side of Mr. Bourassa, holding that we, in this country, had no business being mixed

HON. D. MONET.



HON. C. J. DOHERTY.

up with the wars of the empire, except for the defence of Canadian territory. He was in good company then, for Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself was at first opposed to the sending of a contingent, but at last was compelled to go with the strong current of feeling. In spite of public opinion Mr. Monet earned and retained respect, because his opposition was not factious, but made upon principle. He had the courage of his convictions, and has never seen reason to change his views.

In February, 1904, he was made a King's Counsel, an honor which had previously been offered him in 1897, but which he had then declined. He was appointed Prothonotary of the Superior Court of Montreal on October 16th, 1905, a position he continued to fill with marked ability until his elevation to the Bench as a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec on 31st of August, 1908.

Mr. Monet married on June 27th, 1887, Marie Louise Lahaye, of which union there have been three sons and two daughters.

His recreations are varied, and include the study of literature, hunting and fishing.

HON. CHARLES JOSEPH DOHERTY.

In no profession is there a career more open to talent than in that of the law, and in no field of endeavor is there demanded a more careful preparation, a more thorough appreciation of the absolute ethics of life, or of the underlying principles which form the basis of all human rights and privileges. Unflagging application and intuitive wisdom and a determination to fully utilize the means at hand, are the concomitants which insure personal success and prestige in this great profession, which stands as the stern conservator of justice; and it is one into which none should enter without a recognition of the obstacles to be overcome and the battles to be won, for success does not perch on the falchion of every person who enters the competitive fray, but comes only as the diametrical result of capacity and unmistakable ability.

Possessing all the requisite qualities of the able lawyer, Mr. Doherty occupies a position of distinction in legal circles in Montreal, his native city. Born on the 11th of May, 1855, Charles Joseph Doherty is a son of

the late Hon. Marcus Doherty, a native of Dungiven, Ireland, who in this country wedded Elizabeth O'Halloran from Fermoy, County of Cork, Ireland, who, like himself, had come to Canada in childhood. Their son, Charles J., was educated in the Christian Brothers' College and in St. Mary's (Jesuit) College, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1873. On completing his law course at McGill University he was graduated B.C.L., winning the Elizabeth Torrance gold medal in 1876. In 1893 the degree of Doctor of Civil Law was also conferred upon him by McGill, and he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Ottawa in 1895.

Dr. Doherty was called to the Bar in 1877, and has been engaged in many important cases. He conducted successfully the defense of J. P. Whelan in the McNamee libel case, and was counsel for Mr. Lyman in the sensational proceedings brought by Alfred Perry for the release of Rose Lyman from the Longue Pointe Asylum. He also represented the *Post* in the libel suit brought against it by the M.A.A.A., and acted as counsel in the proceedings for prohibition against the Royal Commission, investigating certain charges of corruption in connection with the building of the court-house at Quebec. He displayed here great ability as an expert in municipal law, and in fact in all of the cases in which he has appeared he has shown himself thoroughly equipped by careful preparation. He has appeared also before the Privy Council in London, England, and was one of the lawyers for the Society of Jesus in its libel suit against the Toronto *Mail*. He was elected a member of the Council of the Montreal Bar about 1889, and created a Queen's Counsel by the Earl of Derby in 1887. Subsequently, on the re-organization of the McGill Law School, he was called to the Chair of Civil Law in that body, and in 1906 was also appointed to the Chair of Commercial Law. His success in a professional way affords the best evidence of his capabilities in this line. He is a strong advocate, a wise counsellor, and concise in his appeals before the court. In his presentation of a case there is no straining after effect, but a precision and clearness in his statement, and an acuteness and strength in his argument, which indicates a mind trained in the severest school of investigation, and to which the closest reasoning is habitual and easy.

Mr. Doherty, aside from his profession, is well known by reason of his public service, and the influence he has exerted in moulding public thought and opinion. He was for several years President of the Montreal branch of the Irish National League, and has lectured on "the duty of Irishmen to the land of their birth and of their adoption." In 1893 he was chosen a member of the Royal Commission, appointed to investigate the working of the Catholic and Protestant School Boards of Montreal. He formerly held a commission as Captain in the Sixty-fifth Battalion Volunteer Militia, served with that corps throughout the North-West Rebellion in 1885, and is a medalist. In politics, a Conservative, he unsuccessfully contested Montreal West in the general election of 1881, and Montreal Centre in the general election of 1886 for the Legislature. On the 19th of October, 1891, he was raised to the Bench as a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court, Province of Quebec. In October, 1894, he delivered judgment in the cause celebre of the Canada Revue Publishing Company against Archbishop Fabre, of Montreal. This was an action brought by the proprietors of a newspaper against the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Montreal for recovery of damages caused by the issue of a circular forbidding the members of the church to read or support the plaintiff's newspaper under pain of deprivation of the sacraments. On Judge Doherty's judgment dismissing the action, which has since been confirmed by the Court of Reviews, the *Legal News*, March 15, 1895, said: "This case is an interesting and important addition to the jurisprudence on the subject of religious denominations in this Province. Mr. Judge Doherty's treatment of the question is extremely able, and applying but one, though not an unimportant, test to the judgment, it may be said that there is not a single position taken by the learned Judge in laying down the principles of law which serve as the basis of the decision, to which an enlightened member of any religious denomination, be he Roman Catholic or Anglican, Presbyterian or Methodist, Congregationalist or Jew, can reasonably take exception. The absolute equality before the law of all religious denominations in this Province is clearly recognized throughout the judgment, and the right to maintain discipline among their members is distinctly asserted. The limitations are that the rules must be consistent with the law of the land, and that the tribunal or duly constituted authority of the body must not

act in an unfair or malicious manner. It may be added that the authorities cited by the court are exceedingly apposite, and show that the decision is in harmony with English jurisprudence."

In 1906 he retired from the Bench and now devotes his attention principally to his professorship as a member of the law faculty of McGill University. He also acts as Consulting Counsel and is administrator of the estate of the late Hon. Senator O'Brien, the estate amounting to considerably over a million and a half dollars. He is also a director of the Montreal City & District Savings Bank. He was appointed a delegate to the Irish National Convention at Dublin in 1896, and has always been much interested in the land of his ancestors. His broad humanitarianism is often manifest in active co-operation with the good works done in the name of charity and religion. He is a trustee of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum and a communicant of the Roman Catholic church.

At the recent Dominion general elections (Oct. 26, 1908), Mr. Doherty was induced to again enter the political arena, and he was elected in St. Ann's Division of Montreal, defeating Mr. J. C. Walsh, the Liberal member who sat in the last Parliament, by a majority of 70.

In 1888 Mr. Doherty was married to Miss Catherine Lucy, a daughter of Edmund Barnard, Q.C., of Montreal. They have one son and three daughters. The city residence of the family is at No. 282 Stanley street, and the summer home, Inishowen, is at St. Agathe, Province of Quebec. His social interests are indicated by his membership in the St. James and La Fontaine Clubs. It would be tautological in this connection to enter into any series of statements showing him to be a man of scholarly attainments or of marked public spirit, for these have been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. Strong in his individuality, he never lacks the courage of his convictions, but there are as dominating elements in this individuality a lively human sympathy and an abiding charity, which, as taken in connection with the sterling integrity and honor of his character, have naturally gained to him the respect and confidence of men.

HONORABLE JOSEPH ISRAËL TARTE.

As time advances the public looks with a more impartial view upon any incident or situation which at the time of its transpiring awakens pub-

lic discussion, and even now there is coming to the Honorable Joseph Israël Tarte a recognition of his real worth in moulding the affairs of the Dominion. A journalist of superior ability in his chosen profession, he wielded therein an influence that was immeasurable and that has not yet ceased its fruition in the lives of men, but it was in his political service that he gained more direct results. The man who is revolutionary, as it were, in his measures, always awakens strong opposition, but the reactionary spirit is, in the majority of cases, absolutely necessary to right wrongs, to do away with injustice, oppression or misrule. With the keenest discrimination Mr. Tarte recognized this fact and set himself to stem the tide of the abuse which was carrying devastation to the country in many ways.

At native of Lanoraie, Quebec, he was born on January 11, 1848, a son of the late Joseph Tarte, an agriculturalist and a director of the Berthier Agricultural Society. He acquired his education at L'Assomption College, and was admitted to the notarial profession, May 3, 1871. After practising at L'Assomption for a short period, he turned his attention to journalism, and became editor of *"Les Laurentides."* He afterwards assumed the editorship of *"Le Canadien"* and *"L'Evénement,"* being thus associated for a long period. In December, 1875, he became a candidate in the contest for the representation of Quebec Centre in the House of Commons, but withdrew before election day. At that time, and for many years thereafter, he was prominent in the ranks of the Conservative party in Quebec, and was returned in that interest for Bonaventure, to the Quebec Assembly, February 23, 1877. His legislative service won public approval and recognition in his re-election in 1878, and he continued a member of the Legislature until its close in 1881. In 1891 he was returned to the House of Commons for Montmorency as an Independent Conservative. From that time forward his position was one largely of attack upon the corruptions and misuse of power among those who had been placed high in authority. It was in the early part of the session of 1891 that he launched his first bolt. The proceedings which followed his motion for an inquiry are remembered by everybody—the crowded sittings of the committee, where opposing partisans and hired lawyers battled throughout four torrid summer months; the daily discoveries of fraud; the life and death fight of

the discredited government. The central figure of that exciting summer was the man whom ever since the Conservative press of Ontario has pursued with untiring vindictiveness. In the face of a storm of abuse and in spite of the alienation of life-long friendships, he stood to his guns. He fought out his fight to a finish, and every Canadian who was not blinded with partisanship honored his courage and determination. He proved his charges, but for that very reason his old leaders would not forgive him. He compelled them to send away the men he laid his charges against, but when it was all over he found that he could no longer work with his old party. He became a follower of Mr. Laurier.

Unseated on petition for Montmorency in the early part of 1892, he was returned for L'Islet at a bye-election, January 5, 1893, and remained its representative until the close of the Parliament in 1896. On the formation of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Cabinet, in July, he was appointed to the office of Minister of Public Works, filling the position until 1902, when because of his differences of opinion with his colleagues upon the question of protective tariff, he resigned, and again actively entered the field of journalism, which, however, he had by no means relinquished during his important public career. He was a wonderfully magnetic speaker and perhaps never had a superior in Parliament in ability to answer rapidly and effectively criticisms of his department and especially of his estimates.

While his political career brought him most prominently before the public eye, Mr. Tarte was pre-eminently a journalist rather than a politician, and as such ranked among the foremost in Canada. In an editorial comment on this chapter of his life history, one of the local papers said: "During a period of more than thirty years Joseph Israël Tarte has held a considerable place in the national Canadian life. As a journalist, he was identified with all the great questions which held the public mind up to the end of the last century; as a political man, he has for a long time been before the public and has been the principal factor in numerous events which have become history." He was one of the promoters of the Temiscouata Railway in 1885, and became a member of the permanent committee for the Provincial Agricultural and Industrial Exposition in 1887. He was a Director of the Quebec Bridge Company until he resigned in 1897,

HON. ADÉLARD TURGEON, C.M.G., C.V.O.

and the same year he was appointed a member of the Council of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec. In addition to other political brochures he is the author of Procès Mercier; les causes qui l'ont provoqué; quelques faits pour l'histoire (1892)." For some time up to September, 1896, he was editor of "*Le Cultivateur*" (Montreal), which he founded, and afterwards wrote extensively for "*La Patrie,*" of which papers his sons, L. J. and E. Tarte, are now proprietors. In September, 1897, he brought an action for criminal libel against W. A. Grenier, for a paper called "*La Libre Parole,*" securing his conviction and imprisonment.

Mr. Tarte was married twice, first to Miss Georgiana Sylvestre, and second to Miss Emma Laurencelle, in 1904. His family numbered seven children. His religious faith was that of the Roman Catholic Church. Perhaps no better summary of the life of the Honorable Joseph Israël Tarte could be given than in the words of one who knew him well and who said at his death: "No one is astonished now that after a life of such extraordinary activity he is dead at scarcely sixty. It might be said of him, as of another great worker, prematurely fallen asleep, that this was a sword which had worn through its sheath. Mr. Tarte sought neither honor nor titles. He was not selfishly ambitious. No one was happier than he, when, in 1902, he descended from ministerial heights to resume the tenor of his way as a private individual. He entered a poor man into politics and emerged therefrom poor. Mr. Tarte was an earnest supporter of his religious faith. In a word, he was a character. On the pedestal of his monument could be inscribed, summing up his whole life, the single word, namely, 'He was a man.'"

HONORABLE ADELARD TURGEON, C.M.G., C.V.O.

Belonging to an ancestry that came from Mortagne, France, in 1663, the Honorable Adélard Turgeon, C.M.G., was born at Beaumont, in the Province of Quebec, on December 19, 1863, a son of Damase Turgeon and Christine Turgeon. He received his educational training at Levis College and Laval University, Quebec, graduating from the latter a B.C.L., in the year 1887.

Mr. Turgeon was called to the Bar on July 12, 1887, and commenced the practise of his profession in Levis, in which place he remained for two years. He then moved to Quebec and first took up partnership with H. G. Carroll, who is now a Judge of the Superior Court, and Mr. A. Lachance, M.P., for Quebec Centre, and at the time of writing is in partnership with the Hon. L. R. Roy, Provincial Secretary and Registrar, and Mr. Ernest Roy, M.P., for Dorchester. During all his practise he has principally devoted himself to civil law. He is a very strong and ardent supporter of the Liberal party, and first entered the political field at the general elections of 1890, when he was returned to the Quebec Legislature for the County of Bellechasse. In the years 1892, 1897, 1900 and 1904 he was re-elected, and on May 26, 1897, he was appointed Minister of Colonization and Mines in the Marchand Government. He held the same portfolio in the Parent Administration, which was formed on October 3, 1900. He resigned his seat in the Parent Ministry, and was re-elected by his constituency in March, 1905. Then on the formation of the Gouin Administration on March 23, 1905, he accepted the portfolio of Minister of Lands, Mines and Fisheries. In 1907 he was fiercely attacked in the press and on the public platform by Mr. Henri Bourassa, as a result of which he resigned his seat and contested the constituency. He was elected on November 4, 1907, by the largest majority he had ever received, and again resumed his seat in the Gouin Cabinet, now holding the office of Minister of Lands and Forests. At the general elections on June 8, 1908, he was re-elected for the County of Bellechasse by the large majority of 928 votes. Mr. Turgeon, who has long been recognized as a man of sterling integrity, is a most powerful orator, and has won the hearts of the electorate by his impartiality and fairness in the discharge of the duties devolving upon him. He is one of the founders of the "Union Libérale."

On July 19, 1887, Mr. Turgeon married Eugénie, daughter of the late Etienne Samson, a shipbuilder of Levis. In religious faith he is a Roman Catholic, and is a governor of Laval University. On Dominion Day, 1906, he was made a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, and in 1904, he was created a Knight of the Legion of Honor by the President of the French Republic. He was also made a

HON. L. R. ROY.

Commander of the Victorian Order by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during the Tercentenary celebrations at Quebec in July, 1908.

HONORABLE LOUIS RODOLPHE ROY.

Honorable Louis Rodolphe Roy, Provincial Secretary and Registrar of the Quebec Government, first saw the light on February 7, 1859, at St. Valier, County of Bellechasse, in the Province of Quebec. He comes from a notable stock, his mother, Marie Letellier, being a cousin of the Honorable Letellier de St. Just, and his father's name is Nazaire Roy, merchant.

Mr. Roy was educated at the Quebec Seminary, and subsequently entered Laval University, from which he graduated a B.C.L. in the year 1883. In the same year that he was 'capped' he was called to the Bar, and has always engaged in the practise of his profession in the Ancient Capital. Entering first in partnership with the late C. Morisset and the late A. de St. George, he afterwards associated himself with Mr. A. Robitaille, and at the present time is a member of the firm of Turgeon, Roy and Langlais. He has devoted himself principally to the study of civil and municipal law. In politics he is a strong supporter of the Liberal party, first entering the political field at the general elections in 1897, when he was elected to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec for the County of Kamouraska, which constituency was represented at the time of the union of Upper and Lower Canada by the Honorable L. Letellier de St. Just, his mother's cousin. In 1900 and 1904 he was re-elected for the same county, and that the electors of that county fully reposed the greatest confidence in him is shown by the majority of 419 he received at the general elections on June 8, 1908. In the Liberal party he has always evinced a strong enthusiasm, and although he only entered public life in 1897, since 1885 he has been prominently and actively identified with the interests of that party. He is a man of high intelligence, keen sagacity, and in all measures which come before the House for discussion he displays fine tact and a clear judgment. He has made steady progress toward prominence in a profession where advancement depends only upon individual merit and ability, and has been rewarded by being appointed to the important office of Provincial Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Quebec on March 23, 1905. Mr. Roy is

unmarried, and his religious persuasion is that of the Roman Catholic order. He is a member of the Garrison Club, Quebec.

HONORABLE JULES ALLARD.

The Honorable Jules Allard, Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec, was born at St. François du Lac on January 21, 1859, a son of Louis Allard and Marie Anne Chapdelaine. His educational privileges he received at the Nicolet College, subsequently taking up the study of law.

He was called to the Bar in 1883. In his native village he has held several important and influential positions, such as President of the School Commissioners of St. François du Lac from 1892 until 1898, and from 1895 to 1898, he was Mayor of that village. He also held the position of Registrar of the County of Yamaska from 1890 to 1897. Mr. Allard entered the political arena on December 22, 1897, when he was elected to the Quebec Legislature at a bye-election on that date, and at the general elections of 1900 and 1904 he was re-elected. On March 23, 1905, he was called to the Legislative Council and received the portfolio of Minister of Colonization and Public Works in the Gouin Administration. On August 31, 1906, he was appointed Minister of Agriculture in the same Administration, which position he fills with the greatest satisfaction and benefit to the Province. He is connected with several corporations and institutions. Mr. Allard is President of the Abenakis Springs Hotel Company, and of the St. Lawrence Telephone Company, and is also on the directorate of the Sorel Electric Company, and of the St. François du Lac Aqueduct Company. He is also a valuable member of the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Quebec. Always fond of out-door sport, his pleasurable recreations are canoeing and fishing, which he engages in with great enthusiasm in his leisure moments.

Mr. Allard is a man of the strictest integrity and honesty of purpose, and firmly believes in constant application and hard work, and these qualifications have assisted him in reaching the important and influential position he holds to-day under the Quebec Government.

On June 3, 1885, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Allard at Montreal to Berthe Toupin, and of this union there were eleven children, ten of whom are living.

HON. JULES ALLARD.

CHARLES R. DEVLIN.

Quite an unique career falls to be recorded of the subject of this sketch, the Honorable Charles R. Devlin, Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries in the Quebec Government, he having successively been a member of the Canadian House of Commons, a member of the Imperial Parliament, and is now a member of the Quebec Legislature. He is a native of Aylmer, in the Province of Quebec, where he was born on October 29, 1858, a son of Charles Devlin, merchant. At Montreal College and Laval University he pursued his more specifically literary studies, and immediately on leaving college he joined his father in business. For many years he has been a leading figure in politics and favors the Liberal interests. In the month of March, 1891, he was elected a member for the County of Ottawa to the House of Commons, Ottawa, and in June, 1896, he was re-elected to that House for the County of Wright. In 1897 he was appointed Commissioner in Ireland for the Canadian Government, which position he resigned in February, 1903, on becoming a candidate for parliamentary honors in the Imperial Parliament. He successfully contested the seat of Galway, Ireland, in March, 1903, and in February, 1906, he was re-elected for the same division, which seat he resigned in November of the same year. Coming to Canada, Mr. Devlin then entered into Canadian politics again, and in March, 1906, was elected a representative of the Federal House of Canada for the County of Nicolet. His present appointment of Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, he received in October, 1907, and on November 4, 1907, was elected a member for Nicolet in the Quebec Legislature. He was re-elected for Nicolet at the general elections on June 8, 1908, by the substantial majority of 435 votes. During his political career Mr. Devlin has found time to devote himself to journalistic work. He writes with a fluent pen, and his contributions to the literary world all bear marks of excellence. He has brought to his duties new ideas, and by his intellectual force and close study has been enabled to master situations seemingly most intricate, to look beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future. He never swerves from any stand he believes to be the correct one. Mr. Devlin is diplomatic, yet he will not weigh any question in the scale of mere policy. Its value will be determined by its

relation to the public at large without truckling to any class of men above another, and his clear insight, his keen powers of logic, and his intellectual ability, enable him to determine relative values and arrive at logical deductions and conclusions.

In religious faith he is a Roman Catholic, and is married to Blanche, daughter of the late Major de Montigny, of Ste. Scholastique, in the Province of Quebec. He is an LL.D. of Laval University, Quebec, and holds the same high degree from Ottawa University.

HONORABLE LOUIS ALEXANDRE TASCHEREAU.

The Honorable Louis Alexandre Taschereau, Minister of Public Works and Labor in the Gouin Government, who is recognized as one of the ablest legists representing the profession in the Province of Quebec, was born in the Ancient Capital on March 5, 1867. His father was the late Honorable Jean Thomas Taschereau, Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada. His ancestors came from France to Canada in the year 1726, and in direct line each succeeding generation has distinguished itself in the making of the history of New France. His grandfather, the Honorable Jean Thomas Taschereau, who fought strenuously for constitutional liberty in the Parliament of Lower Canada, was imprisoned in the year 1810, and after his release was subsequently elevated to the Judicial Bench. The subject of this sketch is a brother of the Honorable Henri T. Taschereau, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and a nephew of Cardinal Taschereau. His mother was Joséphine Caron, a daughter of the late Hon. R. E. Caron, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec.

Mr. Taschereau obtained his educational training at the Quebec Seminary, after which he took up the study of law in Laval University, Quebec, graduating an LL.L. in 1889 with high honors and winning the gold medal. He was called to the Bar in the same year, since which time he has always practised his profession in the Ancient Capital. He first entered into partnership with Mr. (now the Right Honorable Sir Charles) Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada. He then joined with the Honorable S. N. Parent, and at the present time is head of the firm of Taschereau, Roy, Cannon and Parent, which has the largest

HON. L. A. TASCHEREAU.

HON. S. N. PARENT.

practice in the city of Quebec, either in general, civil or criminal cases. Mr. Taschereau is acknowledged as a legal authority in criminal law, and has been engaged on all the most important cases at the Quebec courts. Several times he has appeared before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England to plead on behalf of his clients, among which may be mentioned the famous Gaynor and Greene case, the case of the Quebec Bridge Company vs. the Quebec Improvement Company. Some years ago Mr. Taschereau was created a King's Counsel.

In politics he is a Liberal, and first entered the political arena at the general elections of 1900, when he was elected to the Quebec Legislature, and in 1904 his re-election took place. He was appointed to his present office of Minister of Public Works and Labor in the Gouin Government on October 17, 1907. On June 8, 1908, he was re-elected for Montmorency by a majority of 600 votes.

On May 26, 1891, he wedded Adine Dionne, daughter of the Honorable Elisée Dionne, M.L.C., of Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, and of the union there are three sons and two daughters. In religious faith he is a Roman Catholic. Mr. Taschereau is a member of the Garrison Club, Quebec, and when relieved from his parliamentary duties, he engages in hunting and fishing, both of which he is very fond.

HON. SIMON NAPOLEON PARENT.

Many and honorable are the positions which the Hon. Mr. Parent has filled. He has been Mayor of the Ancient Capital, Quebec, and during his term of office he infused new life into the old city. He has been Premier of the Province of Quebec, and in that exalted position disclosed notable qualities of statesmanship. He restored the equilibrium of the finances; encouraged education; inaugurated a new scheme of colonization.

While he had political enemies who gave him many an uncomfortable half hour, he, at the same time, had the consciousness that he was regarded by the bulk of the people as a strong, sane, political leader, who had the welfare of the Province at heart.

Mr. Parent was President of the Quebec Bridge Co., and is Chairman of the Transcontinental Railway Commission. He is regarded as a strong, able and clear-seeing man of affairs.

He was born at Beauport in 1855, educated at Laval Normal School and Laval University, and graduated with the LL.L. degree, winning the Lorne Gold Medal and Tessier Prize in 1881. Being called to the Bar, he practised in Quebec, and was made a K.C. in 1903. He has been in partnership with Mr. Prince, Mr. O'Donnell, and later with Mr. Charles (now Chief Justice) Fitzpatrick.

In 1890 he was elected to the Quebec City Council, and the same year was returned to the Legislature for St. Sauveur.

In 1894 he was elected Mayor, and held that office for twelve years. He was Minister of Lands, Mines and Forests in the Marchand Administration, during which time he saved the Province millions of dollars by refusing to sell vast areas of forest land in the face of great political pressure to accept the offer made for the lands. He was Premier in 1900-1904, resigning through differences of view between himself and some of his colleagues. He was appointed Chairman of the Transcontinental Railway Commission in 1905.

This onerous position he still fills. He found it necessary in connection with his official duties to remove to Ottawa, where he now lives, and purchased the famous old Batson House on King Edward Avenue, which he remodelled, and which is now one of the finest residences in the Capital.

He is President of the Quebec Bridge Company, which he organized; Chairman of the Auditorium Company, which built in Quebec City what was for many years the finest theatre in Canada; is an ex-Director of the Molsons Bank; a Director of the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat & Power Co.; Director of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway; and before his present appointment was a Director of the Great Northern Railway Co.

In 1877 he married Clara Gendron, daughter of the late Ambroise Gendron, Lumber Inspector. Mr. Parent has four sons and four daughters. His second son, George, is a member of the firm of Taschereau, Roy, Cannon & Parent of Quebec, and M.P. for Montmorency.

In religion Mr. Parent is a Roman Catholic; in politics, a Liberal. He is a member of the Rideau Club, Laurentian Club, Ottawa, also of the Garrison Club, Quebec.

Mr. Parent, as Chairman of the Transcontinental Railway Commission,

is making history, but in Quebec there is in his favor in the nature indeed, of a monument, the new City Hall, which he undertook to realize, and which was built at reasonable cost, while his wise rule as Mayor will be long remembered.

LOUIS PAYETTE.

The life history of Louis Payette stands in contradistinction to the old adage that a "prophet is never without honor save in his own country," for in the city of his nativity he has attained notable distinction and in 1908 was honored with election to the mayoralty. He was born in Montreal, December 25, 1854, his parents being Louis and Odile (Gauthier) Payette. In the paternal line he comes of French Canadian ancestry, the progenitor of the family in Canada being Pierre Payette, alias St. Amour, who left Florence, a town in Gascogne, France, to come to the new world as early as 1665. He lived for many years in Montreal and Pointe-aux-Trembles, and occupied the then important position of corporal under Monsieur de la Mothe, commander of Montreal. He died after 1694.

Louis Payette pursued his education in the Commercial Academy of the Christian Brothers, of Montreal, and began business under the guidance of his father, a well-known general contractor, displaying remarkable ability in the various branches of the builder's art from the beginning. After seven years he removed to the United States, where he was engaged in the construction of railways, bridges and dykes. After a few years spent across the border, however, he returned to Montreal and subsequently became manager of the most prominent building concern of the city at that time, his identification therewith covering fifteen years. He afterwards formed a partnership for the construction of important works and there stands as monuments to his skill and enterprise the Viger station, of Montreal; the Chateau Frontenac in Quebec; the extension of the Windsor station; the offices of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company; the St. Laurent College; La Presse building; the public school of St. Louis and other important structures both in the residence and business districts of the city. Mr. Payette now carries on an extensive building business alone and has to-day few equals in this line of industrial activity. The

contracts now awarded him are of the most important character and his patronage has reached mammoth proportions.

Mr. Payette was married November 15, 1876, to Miss Marie Louise Falardeau and to them were born two sons and two daughters, but the only one now living is Mlle. Annonciade. Mr. Payette possesses a social, genial nature, which renders him personally popular and an energetic disposition which has made his services and co-operation valuable in many lines for the public good. He has been a member of the Montreal city council for many years, and during the past two years has been Chairman of the Finance Committee, while previously he has served on the committee for four years. It is largely through his efforts that the water rates were reduced and other important public measures have been secured through his instrumentality. He was elected Mayor of Montreal, February 3, 1908, defeating the Hon. P. H. Roy by twenty-seven hundred and eighty-six votes. In politics he is an earnest Liberal and belongs to the St. Louis Liberal Club. Upon the canonical organization of the parish of St. Louis de France, Mr. Payette was elected a church warden. He is to-day a life governor of Notre Dame Hospital, a Justice of the Peace, a member of the Catholic School Board, a member of such benevolent societies as the French Canadian Artisans and the Union St. Joseph, a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Board of Trade and a director of insurance, navigation companies and of several other important associations. His connection with all these indicates how wide is his interest and how broad his activities. He has never concentrated his energies upon one line alone, but has recognized his obligations in matters of public importance and in recent years has done much not only to promote the material development, but to shape the policy and mold the destiny of his native city.

FRANÇOIS XAVIER CHOQUET.

The subject of this sketch, François Xavier Choquet, who for many years was one of the most prominent practitioners at the Bar of Montreal, was born at Varennes, in the Province of Quebec, on January 8, 1851. His father, Jean Baptiste Choquet, was a farmer at Varennes and descended from one of the oldest French families that settled in the Pro-

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vince of Quebec two centuries ago. His mother, Adeline Provost, daughter of Amable Provost, was likewise descended from the early settlers and pioneers of the Province, who came from France over one hundred years ago.

Mr. Choquet obtained his education at L'Assomption and Montreal Colleges, and on the completion of his studies there he took up the study of law under Sir L. A. Jetté (ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the Province) and Senator Béique, in the firm of Jetté and Béique. While engaged with this firm he also took up a law course at McGill University, from which he graduated Bachelor of Civil Law in March, 1874.

On being called to the Bar on January 10, 1875, he commenced the practice of his profession in Montreal, and was for four years a partner in the firm of Jetté and Béique. Consequent upon Sir Louis Jetté's elevation to the Bench in 1878, the partnership was dissolved, after which Mr. Choquet practised on his own account for six years, and built up a large and distinctly representative clientele. In 1884 he joined the late Honorable Honoré Mercier, and became a partner in the firm of Mercier, Beausoleil and Choquet, continuing this connection until the year 1892, when the name of the firm was changed to Beausoleil and Choquet. Mr. Choquet was created King's Counsel on March 7, 1893. He served as a member of the Council of the Bar of Montreal in the years 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1897, and was also appointed a delegate to the General Council of the Bar of the Province of Quebec. In the course of his professional career, Mr. Choquet has handled many railway and municipal cases with great skill in their preparation, and using strong and forceful arguments at their presentation. He made a special study of the law relating to matters of transportation and also the laws governing municipal affairs.

In politics he is a strong supporter of the Liberal party, and has been an active worker in their interests for many years. He has represented them in every election case in the Province, both local and Federal, since the year 1886. Mr. Choquet was appointed Judge of the Sessions of the Peace, License Commissioner, and Police Magistrate, on December 24, 1898, and was also appointed Extradition Commissioner, under the Extradition Act of 1901.

Mr. Choquet is married to Mary Caroline Barry, daughter of John Barry, lumber merchant, of Trois Pistoles, P.Q. His religious persuasion is that of the Roman Catholic Order, and he takes a great interest in the Montreal Children's Aid Society, of which he is President. He is a member of the Engineers' Club, Montreal, the Winchester Club, and the Shawinigan Club. These latter two clubs are sporting organizations, and being an ardent sportsman, his brief spells from his official duties find him indulging in his favorite recreations of hunting and fishing.

ADOLPHE BAZIN, K.C.

Adolphe Bazin, Advocate and Justice of the Police Court at Montreal, was born on May 27, 1869, at Saint-Ours, near Sorel, in the Province of Quebec, the son of Pierre Bazin, notary, and Azilda Duhamel. He received his rudimentary education in the public school at Saint-Ours, and subsequently attended St. Hyacinthe College, graduating a Bachelor of Arts in 1890. He then entered the law office of Béique, Lafontaine and Turgeon, where he remained until he had completed the law course which he had taken up at Laval University, from which he graduated an LL.B., in July, 1894.

Mr. Bazin commenced the practice of his profession in Montreal, at first on his own account, and then in partnership with the Honorable Judge Piché for a period of three years. For the following four years he was in partnership with Mr. Laurendeau and then became associated with Joseph A. Frouin and the Honorable Jean Prévost, K.C., under the firm name of Drouin, Prévost and Bazin, for two years, since which time he has engaged in practice on his own account. In 1906 he was created King's Counsel, and on August 1, 1908, he was appointed by the Provincial Government Justice of the Police Court at Montreal, attaining this important position by merit rather than by any political "pull." In political circles he is an active worker, and during the campaign of 1908 had charge of the entire organization of the government party in Montreal, an onerous burden he carried out with the greatest success. Mr. Bazin is a man of strong individuality and indubitable probity, one who has attained to a due measure of success in life and whose influence

has ever been exerted in the direction of the good, the true and the beautiful, and a worthy citizen who assuredly deserves representation in this volume. At one time he was President of the Cercle Ville Marie, and up to the time of his appointment as a Justice of the Police Court he was President of the Liberal Club of St. Henri.

On June 30, 1896, he married Laura Beauchemin, and their family consists of three daughters. He is a member of the Club Canadien, and in the way of recreation he is never more happy than when engaged in shooting and fishing.

ROBERT REFORD.

Robert Reford, of the Robert Reford Company, Ltd., Montreal, came to Canada from Belfast, County Antrim, Ireland, in 1845, settled in Toronto and resided there until 1865, doing business as a wholesale grocer, importer and shipping agent under the name of Reford & Dillon. In 1865, by wish of shipping friends in Scotland, this firm opened a branch in Montreal for the extension of the same business, and work of ocean shipping, this being the beginning of the present Montreal firm. About 1870 the Toronto business was disposed of to Messrs. Smith & Keighley. Some years afterwards Mr. John Dillon retired, and still later the present company of the Robert Reford Company, Ltd., was formed, consisting of Robert Reford, President; W. I. Gear, Vice-President, and R. W. Reford and A. D. Reford, Directors.

The new firm since its formation has done but little in importing or general business, confining itself almost entirely to ocean shipping, being agents and part owners for the following ocean steamship lines of steamers: The Donaldson Line, with weekly, and sometimes more frequent, sailings between Montreal and Glasgow in summer, and St. John and Glasgow in winter, with subsidiary lines to Baltimore and Newport News, also from Glasgow; the Thomson Line, running weekly steamers during the summer between Montreal and London, and during the winter between Portland and London, also giving steamship services to Newcastle, Leith and Aberdeen and other ports on the east coast of Great Britain, with a regular service from French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian and Greek ports, in spring

and fall of each year, thereby creating a large trade in the products of these countries and between the Mediterranean and countries bordering thereon and Canada. The firm also acts as agents for the Pickford and Black Line of steamers running to the West Indies, and many other steamers engaged in trade to West Indian ports and also those of South America.

In addition to the above steamship services the company has in the past done a large business with other ports in Great Britain, Europe and elsewhere, being the pioneer company in opening up trade between Canada and Avonmouth and Cardiff, also the Atlantic and Mediterranean ports of France, Bordeaux, Charente, Havre and Marseilles; and Rangoon, Burmah.

Whilst resident in Toronto the firm despatched the first cargo ever shipped of Canadian produce to South Africa by the sailing ship "Seagull," under command of Captain Jackman, which sailed from Toronto for Port Natal about 1863. The venture not proving profitable, owing to native wars and disturbances in Africa, was dropped.

In addition to the shipping business above mentioned, Mr. Reford is also interested in the following Canadian enterprises: President of the Mount Royal Milling & Manufacturing Company, Director of Bank of Toronto, Lake of the Woods Milling Company, Labrador Company, York Lumber Company, and Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, and Montreal Elevating Co. He is a governor of McGill University, and a member of the Mount Royal and Canada Clubs of this city. He was also Chairman during the years 1904-5 of the Royal Transportation Commission, whose business it was to report on all desirable improvements possible for the increase of the shipping and transportation trade of the country, ocean and inland, the work of which necessitated the members of the Commission visiting every Canadian port and waterway between the Atlantic on the east and the Pacific on the west, and making a report on each from personal observation and evidence given by residents on the spot best able to judge of the wants of the country, said report being presented to the Government in December, 1905, and embodying recommendations for the building of the Georgian Bay Canal; the formation of national ports on the Atlantic, the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes, and on the Pacific Coast; and the recommenda-

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tion to the Canadian Government for the formation of a Canadian fast steamship service on the Atlantic and the Pacific, which would be equal, if not superior, to any service given or possible to be given by the United States, because of the shorter ocean passage between Canada and Great Britain, as compared with that between the United States and Great Britain, and especially between the ports of Halifax and New York, and so make Canada in future the peer of that country, and the great highway of travel, not only between Europe and Canada, but in time between Europe and the Orient, including Australia and Africa, thereby making Canada and her great natural riches and advantages known to the world as they can be by no other means.

This recommendation has since attracted world-wide notice on both sides of the ocean and in the British Parliament as the "All Red Line Route," and will, without doubt, some day become a reality.

ALFRED MORITZ FRIEDRICH BAUMGARTEN, PH.D.

Alfred Moritz Friedrich Baumgarten, whose intense and well-directed activity has gained him pre-eminence in manufacturing circles, he being President of the St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Company, Ltd., which stands to-day at the very head of manufacturing interests in the Dominion, is a native of Dresden, Saxony, Germany. He was born November 13, 1842, a son of Dr. Moritz Friedrich Oswald Baumgarten, Physician to the King of Saxony. His mother was Emmy Zocher Baumgarten.

Passing through successive grades of the Dresden High School, Alfred M. F. Baumgarten afterward became a student in the Polytechnic School, where he won his degree of chemist. This thorough preliminary training was supplemented by two years' practical experience in the chemical works at Schoeningen, and subsequently he continued his education as a student in the Universities of Berlin and Goettingen. He took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1864, on a dissertation of the occurrence of vanadium in the motherlyes of soda factories.

His education completed, Mr. Baumgarten, well qualified for responsible positions, became Manager of a beet sugar house in Hamersleben, Germany, where he remained for two years, but the opportunities afforded

by the rapid business development of the new world attracted him, and in 1866 he came to America with the intention of entering business life in connection with chemical works on this continent. He was for a time assistant in the laboratory of Professor C. F. Chandler of the New York School of Mines. While there he formed a partnership with C. W. Walter and established the Laurel Hill Chemical Works under the firm style of Walter & Baumgarten, which, under the name of the Nicholson Company, has since become the largest acid works on the American continent. His next step in business life was made as Manager of a sugar refinery in New York, called the Long Island Sugar Refinery. The year 1873 witnessed his arrival in Montreal as Manager of the De Castro Syrup Company, and, ever watchful of opportunity and with marked ability in co-ordinating forces, he founded, in 1879, the St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Company, Ltd., of which he became Vice-President, succeeding to the Presidency on the death of Mr. W. R. Elmenhorst in October, 1894. The business has been developed along such substantial lines and with such rapidity that the corporation stands to-day foremost amid the great manufacturing enterprises of the Dominion. The enterprise was established on a comparatively small scale, but the plant has constantly been enlarged to meet the increasing demands of the trade. The original buildings in Montreal were destroyed by fire in 1887 and the factory was rebuilt at Maisonneuve upon a splendid site, which allows the largest steamships, sugar laden, to discharge their cargoes at the factory doors. The output amounts to over three hundred thousand barrels annually, having a value of something like five million dollars. The company imports the raw sugar in cargo lots from the British West Indies and Europe and the refining process converts it into the highest grade of the marketable article. It is by reason of his splendid success in this connection that Mr. Baumgarten finds an appropriate place in the history of those men of business and enterprise in Canada whose force of character, whose sterling integrity, whose fortitude amid discouragements, whose good sense in the management of complicated affairs and marked success in establishing large industries and bringing to completion great schemes of trade and profit have contributed in an eminent degree to the development of the manufacturing interests of the country.

Mr. Baumgarten was married to Miss Martha Christina Donner, a daughter of John C. Donner, of Altona, Hamburg, Germany, and they have two daughters, Mimi and Ilse. The character of his recreation and interests is largely indicated by his membership in the Forest and Stream and Hunt Clubs, and in the Mount Royal and St. James Clubs. In politics he is an independent, and in religious faith a Lutheran. His humanitarian spirit is indicated by his co-operation with the work of the Montreal General Hospital, the Western Hosptal, and the Alexandra Hospital, of all of which he is a life governor.

HORMISDAS LAPORTE.

Hormisdas Laporte occupies an enviable position in commercial circles, not alone by reason of the splendid success he has achieved, but also owing to the straightforward, honorable business policy he has ever followed. He has wrought along modern lines for the development of his extensive commercial enterprises and a recognition of the value of his services and ability has occasioned his co-operation to be sought in various other lines. He was born in Lachine, November 7, 1850. His ancestors were French Canadians, who were among the early settlers from France. His parents were J. B. Laporte and Marie Berthiaume, the former a miller. The son pursued his education in the schools of Sault au Recollet, to which place his parents had removed in his early boyhood. He continued his studies to the age of fifteen years and then started out in life on his own account, since which time he has made steady progress, his ready adaptability, enterprise and determination enabling him to advance step to step to a position of distinctive prominence in the business world. On leaving home he made his way to Montreal, where for four years he was employed in a nail factory and at the same time further equipped himself for life's practical and responsible duties by attending a night school. At the age of nineteen years he became a grocery clerk, and in 1870, when his untiring diligence and careful expenditure had brought him sufficient capital, he started in business on his own account as a retail grocer on St. James street. His well-formulated and carefully executed plans, combined with his unremitting energy and enterprise, brought rapid expansion to the

business, and in 1881 it had taken on somewhat of a wholesale character. By 1889 it became exclusively wholesale, and Mr. Laporte admitted to partnership Mr. J. B. A. Martin, who up to that time was manager of another wholesale house, together with J. O. Boucher, his chief clerk. In 1897 his head bookkeeper, L. A. De Lorme, Joseph Ethier, his head salesman, and J. A. Martin were also admitted, and thus came the reward of faithful service and a recognition of ability and fidelity. The above named, together with Mr. Laporte, still constitute the firm of Laporte, Martin & Company, whose record for continuous success has seldom been equalled in any city on the continent. The firm are direct importers from Europe, India, China, Japan and the West Indies. Gradually as Mr. Laporte has developed his business he has gained recognition of the superior qualities which he manifests in commercial circles and his capacity and enterprise have come to be so uniformly recognized that his co-operation has been sought in various other lines. He is now President of the Provincial Bank of Canada, a Director of the La Sauvegarde Insurance Company of the Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian and of the Saraguay Light & Power Co. He has for some years been President of the Dominion Wholesale Grocers' Guild and President of the Alliance Nationale. He was one of the founders of the Chamber of Commerce of Montreal, of which he is an ex-President, and was formerly a member of the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade. He has thus been closely and actively associated with different organizations bearing upon the business development of the country, and his opinions have carried weight in their councils, for he has demonstrated their soundness in his own prosperous business career.

Mr. Laporte has also figured prominently in organizations that have connection with trade interests. He was elected Vice-President of the Good Government Association in 1895, and was chosen a Harbor Commissioner the same year. He was elected by acclamation to the City Council in 1896, served as an Alderman for seven years and was a School Commissioner for three years. His name has become a household word in Montreal on account of the excellent work he has done as leader of the reform movement in the City Council which effected great economies in the civic administration during the years succeeding 1899. He is opposed to any-

thing like misrule in municipal affairs and has stood for a clean, business-like government. He was elected Mayor of Montreal February 1, 1904, by a majority of twelve thousand, five hundred—and what higher testimonial of popular approval and support could be given. Both of his opponents lost their deposits, polling less than half the number of votes obtained by Mr. Laporte. He served as Mayor of the city for two years and gave a public-spirited, business-like administration, characterized by reform and improvement in many lines. He unsuccessfully contested Hochelaga in the Conservative interest at the Provincial general election in 1897.

But the range of his activities is not limited by his business interests and his political service. Many movements in Montreal have benefited by his co-operation, which was prompted by his benevolent and charitable spirit. He is a life governor of Notre Dame Hospital and the Montreal General Hospital, was General President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, and is a member of St. Vincent de Paul Society. His religious belief is that of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Laporte was married in January, 1874, to Onésime Mirza, daughter of Pierre Gervais. They now have one daughter and one son, Maria and Joseph Laporte. The history of Montreal would be incomplete were there failure to make specific reference to Mr. Laporte, who for almost forty years has figured in its business circles, while for a long period political and public interests have felt his influence and profited by his labors. He is a man of undoubted integrity as well as marked energy and determination, and association with him means expansion and elevation.

HONORABLE JAMES KEWLEY WARD.

Honorable James Kewley Ward, one of the most respected citizens of Montreal, is practically retired from business, although still financially interested in various corporations. He made continuous progress, and in safe lines, and long ere he had put aside business cares he had earned for himself an enviable reputation as a careful man of business, while in his dealings he was known for his prompt and honorable methods that won him the deserved and unbounded confidence of his fellowmen. He was born at Peel, Isle of Man, on September 19, 1819, and his father, who was

one of Wellington's veterans, was a native of Durham, England, settling in the Isle of Man prior to the birth of the subject of this review. The family having removed to Douglas, the capital of the Isle of Man, Mr. Ward was educated at May's Academy there, where he also served his apprenticeship as a carpenter.

Emigrating to America in the year 1842, he first landed in New York, and was employed for a short time at his trade, afterwards spending two years as a clerk in a house in Albany, New York. He then secured a position as clerk in a lumber mill at Troy, New York, and showing exceptional executive ability, he was, after one year, given entire charge of the mill. This position he held for two years when he obtained a lease of the mill for his own account, and conducted the business with great success for several years. From the year 1850 he also engaged in extensive lumbering operations in Steuben county, in the western part of New York State. On the presumption that better prospects prevailed in the lumbering industry in Canada, he moved to the Province of Quebec in 1853, and purchased a lumbering establishment, with timbered lands, on the Maskinongé River, ten years after which he removed to Three Rivers, P.Q., and purchased a mill on the St. Maurice River. In 1873 he came to Montreal, and established the Mona sawmills, on the Lachine Canal, acquiring at the same time extensive timber limits on the River Rouge. From the beginning this enterprise has been a most successful one, Mr. Ward being the main factor in its development. He retired from active business in 1900, and disposed of his interest in the concern, under the name of J. K. Ward & Co., to Messrs. Redfern, Root and Ward, who are still carrying on the trade.

Notwithstanding Mr. Ward's busy life in the commercial world, he has found time to devote himself to other business enterprises and corporate interests. He has been a member of the Montreal Board of Trade since 1887, and at one time served on the council of that body. His name appears on the directorate of numerous commercial ventures, particularly in regard to the cotton industry. For the long period of thirty-four years he has resided in his present home at Rosemount Avenue, Westmount. Municipal matters have also engaged his attention, he having served for eighteen years as a member of the council of the municipality of Côte St.

Antoine, and also held the position of Mayor for a period of nine years. Mr. Ward is deeply interested in educational progress, and has co-operated to a large measure in plans and movements for intellectual progress. He has been a member of the Westmount School Commissioners for over thirty years, and was chairman of that body for twenty years. In June, 1895, he was presented with his portrait in oils in recognition of his faithful and valuable services to the cause of education. He is a life member and past-president of the St. George's Society, a life member of the Mechanics' Institute, and a life governor of the Montreal General Hospital, of the Western Hospital, of the House of Refuge and Industry, of the Montreal Dispensary, and of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane. He took a prominent part in the founding of the last named institution, was its first President, filling the office for nine years and he is still Honorary President.

Mr. Ward is a Liberal in politics, and entered the political field at the Dominion general elections of 1882 and 1887, but was defeated on both occasions. He was appointed to the Quebec Legislative Council in June, 1888, and has been a member of the Council of Public Instruction since October, 1903. He is also a Justice of the Peace for the District of Montreal. He was married twice. In 1848 he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza King, of London, England, who died in 1854. He re-married in 1859, Lydia, daughter of William Trenholme, of Kingsey, P.Q., who died in the year 1900. His family consists of three sons and seven daughters. In religious faith he is a Methodist. Always mindful of his birthplace, he donated a public library, costing $10,000, to Peel, Isle of Man, which was erected over the exact spot where he was born, and was opened on September 26, 1907. Mr. Ward has given the benefit of the knowledge he has acquired in forestry to the Montreal Natural Historical Society and the American Forestry Congress, before which he has read several very important papers on that subject.

REV. JAMES BARCLAY, D.D.

The Rev. James Barclay, M.A., D.D., LL.D., pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church of Montreal, and one of the most widely known

clergyman of this denomination in Canada, was born in the historical town of Paisley, Scotland, June 19, 1844. His father was James Barclay, while his mother, in her maidenhood, was Margaret (Cochrane) Brown.

Reared amid the refining influence of a cultured home, Dr. Barclay was specially educated for the church. He first attended Paisley Grammar School and afterward the Merchiston Castle School of Edinburgh. Eventually he became a student in Glasgow University, graduating from the last named institution of learning with high honors. Rev. Dr. Lees, of St. Giles, Edinburgh, upon the occasion of Dr. Barclay's ordination, in a speech eulogistic of the young minister's college career, declared that his name was seen on every list of honor published by the University between his matriculation and his ordination. He was licensed in May, 1870, and was ordained in the parish of St. Michael's, Dumfriesshire, in 1871. In 1874 he was at Canonbie in Dumfriesshire and in 1876 removed to Linlithgow. In 1878 he became a colleague of the Rev. Dr. McGregor, of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, where he acquired a high reputation as a preacher of marked ability and force. Such was his reputation that he was frequently summoned to Balmoral to preach before Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria. He received a unanimous call to St. Paul's, Montreal, in 1883, and was inducted on the 11th of October of that year. (Since that time the name of Dr. Barclay has been intimately associated with all the religious, philanthropic, educational and patriotic movements of the commercial metropolis.) Upon certain occasions he has participated in discussion of certain affairs relating to Canada and her position in the Empire, and has given eloquent expression to views that are lofty and patriotic. At the time of the rebellion of 1885 he accompanied the Montreal Garrison Artillery to the North-West as Regimental Chaplain and has held the position continuously since.

Dr. Barclay received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from his alma mater in 1892, and in 1906 the degree of Doctor of Laws from McGill University. A laborious student all his life, and in the fullest sense of the term a man of rare erudition, Dr. Barclay has, since coming to Canada, taken a great interest in the cause of education, while his labors have been most effective and far-reaching. He was a member of the Board of Trus-

tees of Queen's University for many years, and, according to the testimony of Principal Grant and others, rendered valuable service there. Dr. Barclay is a member of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of the city of Montreal, and also of the committee of the McGill Grammar School, and in the work of both bodies takes a deep interest and an active part. He has been the presiding genius of the Trafalgar Institute of Montreal, which has become a remarkably successful higher school for girls. This success is known and acknowledged by all to be largely due to Dr. Barclay's good management, and especially to his clear judgment and almost instinctive perception of character which he has shown in selecting the principals and teachers. He has long sat on the corporation of McGill University, and is held in the very highest repute in that great institution by principals, professors and governors. During the absence of Principal MacVicar some years ago Dr. Barclay took his place of Professor of Systematic Theology in Montreal Presbyterian College, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He has displayed in all of these interests unusual mental vigor, with almost limitless capacity for work, and at the time he has prepared his lectures he has also combined therewith arduous and multifarious duties connected with St. Paul's Church, duties which he has always performed with consummate ability and diligence.

One characteristic of Dr. Barclay's career, undoubtedly the foundation for his splendid mental vigor, has been his attention to wholesome physical exercise and his love of regular participation in manly sports. He was a famous athlete in his student days and captain of the Glasgow University Cricket and Football Clubs for some years, and also had the honor of being captain of the Gentlemen of Scotland Cricketers. Speaking of his ability in the splendid old game of cricket, the Edinburgh Scotsman termed him the "best all-round cricketer in Scotland and a terrifically fast bowler." He is, moreover, a champion golfer and curler.

In 1902 Dr. Barclay came prominently before the Canadian public in connection with the vacancy caused in the important position of Principal of Queen's University of Kingston, rendered vacant by the death of the Rev. George Grant, D.D. The genius and energy of the late principal, the magnitude of the interests involved, the difficult problems connected

with the position, and the desire to find a liberal-minded principal, of statesman-like qualities, who would be faithful to the duties of the institution, would do justice to its past, and, on the other hand, would be progressive enough to be in sympathy with the enlarged outlook and expanding demands of university education in Canada, made the selection a matter of great difficulty. After considerable discussion, Dr. Barclay was practically the unanimous choice of the whole governing body of the university, but he felt compelled to decline the honor. At a reception tendered their pastor by the people of St. Paul, September 26, 1902, Dr. Barclay, in replying to an address expressing the deepest affection and regard, remarked that, above all, he had been influenced in declining the call to Queen's by his reluctance to give up the work to which nearly his whole life had been devoted, and of which he had grown fonder year by year.

Dr. Barclay was married in Scotland to Miss Marion Simpson, of Dumfriesshire, and they have a family of five sons and one daughter: James, a physician, practising in Montreal; Alexander, an engineer, of Vancouver; Charles Norman, with the firm of McDonald & Gzowski; Malcolm Drummond, a civil engineer; McGregor, a law student at McGill University, and Marion Rutherford, the wife of R. G. Dale.

Dr. Barclay is an enthusiastic member of the Royal Montreal Golf Club and the Thistle Curling Club. Unlike many who devote their lives to a given purpose, he has greatly estimated the value of physical, mental and moral development, and has given to each its proportionate share of time and attention. It is said of an eminent man of old that he has done things worthy to be written; that he has written things worthy to be read; and by his life has contributed to the welfare of his country and the happiness of mankind. He on whom this transcendent eulogy can be pronounced with even partial truth is entitled to the gratitude of his race. The consensus of public opinion places Dr. Barclay in this class. It would be tautological in this connection to enter into any series of statements as showing him to be a man of broad culture and scholarly attainments, of strong, intense and genuine public spirit, for these have been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. Strong in his individuality, he never lacks the courage of his convictions. His lively human sympathy and an abiding

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charity, taken in connection with the sterling integrity and honor of his character, have finally gained him the respect and confidence of men.

HONORABLE THOMAS PHILIPPE PELLETIER.

The Honorable Thomas Philippe Pelletier, legislator, merchant, and for fifty-three years postmaster at Trois Pistoles, is one of the most highly respected members of that community. He was born at Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, in the Province of Quebec, on December 20, 1823, the son of Germain Pelletier and Marie Marthe Pelletier, and his ancestors originally came from Perche, France.

Mr. Pelletier was educated at the college of his native place. On the completion of his educational studies, he became a school teacher for some time, and then opened up a general merchandise business at Trois Pistoles, in the Province of Quebec, which is now a well-appointed establishment with a large patronage which he has won by reason of his straightforward business methods, his earnest desire to please his patrons, and his close application. He has also held the position of postmaster of Trois Pistoles for the long period of fifty-three years, and in 1892 he was appointed a member of the Quebec Legislative Council. His political adherence is given to the Conservative party.

Notwithstanding his years, Mr. Pelletier still possesses a brisk and business-like manner, is affable and courteous, and has the happy faculty of making friends wherever he goes, due to his genuine worth and his fidelity to principles, his progressive spirit, and his unfaltering stand in support of all those measures which he deems will prove of benefit to the public good.

In September, 1854, he married Caroline Casault, sister of Sir L. N. Casault, Chief Justice of the Superior Court, and of the late Abbé Casault, one of the chief founders of Laval University. Mr. Pelletier takes the greatest interest in all worthy charitable and benevolent institutions, and gives them liberal financial support.

FREDERICK WILLIAM THOMPSON.

It means much to formulate and execute plans for the development of a business which has to-day become the largest milling enterprise under

the British flag, but this Mr. Thompson, in association with others, has done, and the industrial history of the Dominion would, therefore, be incomplete without a personal and somewhat extended mention of him whose name introduces this review. When a man or select number of men have set in motion the occult machinery of business, which materializes into a thousand forms of practical utility, or where they have carved out a fortune or a name from the common possibilities, open for competition to all, there is a public desire, which should be gratified, to see the men so nearly as a word artist can paint them, and examine the elements of mind and the circumstances by which such results have been achieved.

The life record of Mr. Thompson began in Montreal in 1862. His father, Andrew Thompson, was of Scotch descent and wedded Miss De Lespérance, from Marseilles, France. The son pursued his education in the schools of his native city and in Brooklyn, New York, and was fifteen years of age when he entered upon his business career in the service of the old Exchange Bank of Montreal. For six years he continued in that institution, after which he resigned to join the Ogilvie Milling Company, which was then being formed in the West. He was the first accountant at Winnipeg, and after six years became general manager of the Ogilvie business in the North-West, having entire charge of the operations of the company in that section of the country. On the death of Mr. W. W. Ogilvie in January, 1900, the last surviving member of the firm, the whole business, both in the East and West, was incorporated under one head, with Mr. Thompson as general manager of the entire concern. Two years later, in conjunction with Mr. C. R. Hosmer, the entire business was purchased and reorganized under the style of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, at which time Mr. Thompson became Vice-President and Managing Director. He then bent his energies largely to organization, to constructive efforts and administrative direction, and under his guidance the business has very largely increased, additional milling capacity being added year by year, until to-day the Ogilvie Company is in control of the largest flour milling industry under the British flag. They have mills and elevators at Montreal, Winnipeg and Fort William, together with over one hundred elevators scattered throughout the Canadian North-West. The

business furnishes a splendid market for the grain producers of the country, and is a valued factor in the expansion and material growth of the commercial life of the nation, while from the enterprise the officers and stockholders also derive substantial benefits.

One of the prominent characteristics of Mr. Thompson's successful business career is that his vision has never been bounded by the exigencies of the moment, but has covered as well the possibilities and opportunities of the future. This has led him into extensive undertakings, bringing him into marked prominence in industrial and commercial circles. Aside from his milling interests, he is Vice-President of the Kaministiqua Power Company, one of the largest water power companies in Canada. He is likewise President of the Canadian Appraisal Company and a director of the Royal Bank of Canada, the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company and the Manitoba Insurance Company.

Mr. Thompson is a Protectionist and Imperialist, but does not take an active part in politics and will not commit himself to any party. In religious faith he is an Anglican, and fraternally is connected with the Masons. His name is on the membership rolls of various clubs, including the Mount Royal, St. James, Forest and Stream, Montreal, Canada, Royal Montreal Golf and Jockey, together with the Manitoba Club of Winnipeg and the Rideau Club of Ottawa. He is likewise connected with the Commercial Club of Winnipeg and with the Constitutional Club of London, England. An alert, enterprising spirit keeps him abreast with the best thinking men of the age, while the utilization of his inherent talents and powers have gained him pre-eminence in business circles.

Mr. Thompson was married in 1882 to a daughter of James Reid, formerly of Bedford, Quebec, and they have one son and three daughters, the son, Mr. F. H. Thompson, being now engaged in business with his father.

HONORABLE JOHN SHARPLES.

One of the most prominent and highly-respected citizens of Quebec is the subject of this review, the Honorable John Sharples, who was born in the ancient capital in the year 1848. He is the son of the late Honorable

John Sharples, M.L.C., whose ancestors originally came from Lancashire, England, this latter gentleman being one of the founders of the eminent pioneer lumber firm of W. & J. Sharples, of Quebec and Liverpool, which firm enjoys the distinction of being one of the largest concerns of this nature in the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Sharples' mother was the daughter of the late Captain Alleyn, who was attached to the royal navy. He received his educational training at the Ste. Mary's College, Montreal.

Mr. Sharples entered on his business career in the year 1871 when he joined his father's establishment, and since the death of the senior partner of the firm, he has been the head and moving spirit of the large concern. He is connected with many of the most important companies and institutions in the ancient capital. He holds the honorable position of President of the Union Bank of Canada, and of the Chronicle Printing Company. He is a director of the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company, of the Quebec Steamship Company, and besides was a Harbor Commissioner for twenty years previous to 1896. Municipal matters also took up much of his attention between 1894 and 1898, during which time he was a member of the Quebec City Council, and in the parish of Ste. Colomba, Sillery, P.Q., he occupied the office of Mayor for quarter of a century, his father having been Mayor for the same parish before him for a period of twenty years. In politics the honorable gentleman is a Conservative, and is President of the company running the local Conservative organ in Quebec, the *Chronicle*. He was appointed to the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec, in April, 1894. His religious persuasion is that of the Roman Catholic order, and in consideration of his establishment of a children's ward in the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Quebec, and many other benefactions in the cause of religion and charity, in Quebec and elsewhere, he was made a Knight of St. Gregory the Great, this honor having been conferred upon him by His Holiness Pope Pius X., in the month of December, 1907.

In an analyzation of his character it is seen that he is a man of broad capabilities. He is at all times approachable and patiently listens to whatever a caller has to say, always courteous and at all times a gentleman in the truest and best sense of the term. He cares not for notoriety, nor is there about him the least show of mock modesty. A gentleman of fine address

S. H. EWING.

and thorough culture, he occupies the first place in commercial and influential circles in Quebec. In October, 1871, he married Margaret Alleyn, the eldest daughter of the late Honorable Charles Alleyn, Q.C., sheriff of Quebec. He is a member of the Garrison Club, Quebec.

SAMUEL HAMILTON EWING.

Samuel Hamilton Ewing, one of the most prominent, successful and honored men in commercial circles of Montreal, is the son of the late Samuel Ewing by his wife, Margarette Eliza Hamilton, and was born at Lisdillon House, Londonderry, Ireland, May 10, 1834.

He was educated in the schools of his native town until eleven years of age, when he came to Canada with his parents. Completing his education in Montreal, he joined his father, who had established himself in the coffee and spice business, and the name of the firm became S. Ewing & Son. Subsequently, upon the retirement of his father, he was joined by his brother, A. S., and the firm name was changed to S. H. & A. S. Ewing. Lately the style of the house underwent another change, to S. H. Ewing Sons, but many years before the latter event occurred Mr. Ewing had retired from active participation in the conduct of the establishment, and has devoted his time to the numerous financial interests and philanthropic institutions with which he is connected.

He is one of the oldest and most active members of the Montreal Board of Trade, and a glance at the official positions he holds will indicate that his labors and energies have not been confined to one particular line of activity. He is the President of the Montreal Cotton Company, Vice-President of the Molson Bank since 1895, and of which he had been a director for thirty years previous to that date; he is also a director of the Canada Accident Assurance Company, the Sun Life Assurance Company, the Montreal Investment and Freehold Company, the Illinois Traction Company, the Trent Valley Woollen Mills Company. For some time he was the President of the Montreal Gold and Silver Development Company and of the Canadian Birkbeck Investment and Savings Company of Toronto.

In matters more directly affecting the welfare of his fellow-citizens, and particularly in matters of philanthropic nature, Mr. Ewing has given willingly of his time and means. Though better known as a governor of the Montreal General Hospital and of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane at Verdun, his charities and public services extend into other channels, making equal demands for large sacrifices that others might be helped.

In 1860 Mr. Ewing married Miss Caroline Wilson Cheese, of London, England, who died in 1872. Two years later he married Miss Margaret Anna Knight, of Glasgow, Scotland, who passed away March 5th, 1908. There are six children: Samuel W., Anna Maria, Andrew Hamilton, Louisa Mary, Carrie, and George Knight. In religion Mr. Ewing is a Presbyterian, and holds to the Conservative faith politically. He is a member of the St. James and Canada Clubs.

HON. JEAN DAMIEN ROLLAND.

The people of Montreal are to be congratulated upon a character of such elevation and purity of purpose and such devotion to the highest and best interests of the municipality as have been exhibited in the private and public life of the Hon. Jean Damien Rolland. He has fully enjoyed the confidence of the people and merited their entire respect, both as a representative of official life and of the commercial interests of the city. He is well known to the public as manufacturer, legislator and President of the firm La Compagnie J.-B. Rolland & Fils, wholesale stationers, of Montreal, his native city.

Mr. Rolland was born February 23, 1841, and is the eldest son of the late Hon. Jean Baptiste Rolland, Senator. He entered business life in 1857, at the age of sixteen years, as a clerk in the extensive book, paper and fancy goods house which was established by his father in 1842. Closely applying himself to the mastery of the business in principle and detail, he gradually worked his way upward, and in 1859 was admitted to a partnership under the firm style of J.-B. Rolland & Fils. Not long afterward he became head of the concern, which has since been organized as a stock company, and to the new duties he brought marked adminis-

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trative ability and constructive efforts, combined with a thorough understanding of the trade both in manufacture and in the introduction of the goods upon the market. The mills of the Rolland Paper Company at St. Jérôme, of which he is President, are among the finest in the Dominion furnishing employment to a large number of operatives, and are said to be the only mills in Canada where tub-sized and loft-dried papers are manufactured. Mr. Rolland has been connected with the paper trade for more than a half century. It is true that he entered upon a business already established, but in enlarging and developing such an enterprise many a man of less resolute spirit would have failed, and his life record is another exemplification of the fact that success is not a matter of genius, as held by some, but is the outcome of clear judgment, experience and unfaltering industry.

While Mr. Rolland has attained success in the business world, he is perhaps equally well known for his active and effective labors in public service. He has long been interested in municipal affairs, and from 1872 until 1876 was a member of the Hochelaga Town Council, and Mayor from 1876 until 1879. On the annexation of Hochelaga to Montreal, in 1882, he became a member of the Montreal City Council as alderman for the Hochelaga Ward, and thus served until the close of the term of 1891, exercising his official prerogatives in support of many progressive measures which have had direct bearing upon the welfare and improvement of the city. While Chairman of the Finance Committee during the last years of his aldermanic service, he discharged the duties connected with that position with such honesty and ability that, having been defeated in his own ward of Hochelaga on a labor question at the elections of 1892, Alderman Shorey, recognizing the value of his service at that time to the presidency of the Finance Committee, resigned his seat of St. Antoine Ward in his favor. Mr. Rolland accepted the honor thus conferred upon him and remained in that position until 1893, when he retired.

His public service, however, has been continued outside of political circles for many years. He took a prominent part in raising the national monument to Maisonneuve in 1893-1895, and was treasurer of the fund. He is an active member of the Montreal Board of Trade and of the

Chamber of Commerce. He was the founder and is the President of the Société Générale de Colonization et de Rapatriement de la Province de Quebec. He was likewise one of the founders and the first Vice-President and afterward President of the Commercial Travellers' Association, with which he still holds membership. He aided in founding and became Vice-President of the Citizens' League, is President of the Northern Colonization Railway, Vice-President of the Montreal Western Railway, Vice-President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, director of the Hochelaga Bank and of the Canadian Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company, Vice-President of the Northern Mills Company at St. Adèle, Province of Quebec, and a governor of the Laval University. His activities extent to other public interests, and his labors are far-reaching and beneficial in effect. In 1907 he was elected President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, an honor indicative of the exalted position which he occupies in the opinion of those familiar with manufacturing life in the Dominion.

In 1907 he established an Association of the Book-Sellers of the Province of Quebec under the name of "Le Cercle de la Librairie," of which he is the President. He is also director of "La Société d'Administration Générale" (Trust Company).

Politically Mr. Rolland is a Conservative, and was called to the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec, November 14, 1896. In religious faith he is a Roman Catholic. In January, 1864, he married Melle Albina Parent. One of their sons is Treasurer of La Compagnie J.-B. Rolland & Fils, and one is Manager of La Compagnie d'Imprimerie Moderne, while one of their daughters is the wife of Dr. O. F. Mercier, a professor of Laval University, and another daughter is the wife of Professor Letondal.

Such in brief is the life history of Hon. Jean Damien Rolland, who has been termed "a citizen of whom all classes in the community may be justly proud." His achievements represent the result of honest endeavor along lines where mature judgment has pointed a way. He possesses a weight of character, a native sagacity, a discriminating judgment and a fidelity to purpose that command the respect, if not the approval, of friend and foe alike.

GEORGE E. DRUMMOND.

GEORGE E. DRUMMOND.

Honored and respected by all, there are few men who occupy as high a position in the industrial and financial circles of Montreal as George E. Drummond, not only because of the success he has achieved, but also on account of the honorable and straightforward business policy which he has ever followed and because of the value of his service in the development of the great natural resources of the country.

A native of Ireland, Mr. Drummond was born in Leitrim county on the 21st of October, 1858, a son of George Drummond, an officer in the Royal Irish Constabulary, who married Elizabeth Morris Soden, and in 1866 came with his family to Canada, settling in Montreal, where his death occurred soon afterward. The late Dr. W. H. Drummond, the author of "Habitant" fame, was a brother of him whose name introduces this review.

In private schools of Montreal, George E. Drummond pursued his education, and his first business venture was in the establishment of the firm of Drummond, McCall & Company on the 23rd of April, 1881. In this undertaking he was associated with James T. McCall and soon afterward they were joined by T. J. Drummond. The three are yet interested in the business, which, however, has been largely broadened in its scope. They began as merchants, but on the adoption of the iron tariff in 1887, turned their attention to manufacturing, and established the Montreal Car Wheel Works at Lachine. Studying the situation of the business world and the opportunities for manufacture along certain lines in this country, they determined to do away with the use of foreign charcoal iron used in the manufacture of car wheels. To this end they purchased the Radnor forges and erected a modern plant for the manufacture of charcoal iron from Canadian raw material. This resulted in the establishment of furnaces and foundries situated in three provinces. Time soon demonstrated the wisdom of the promoters of the new enterprises and the business has constantly grown in extent and importance. They have furnaces at Radnor Forges, Quebec, Midland, Ont., and Londonderry, Nova Scotia, and foundries using the products of these furnaces at Montreal, Hamilton, Three Rivers, Quebec, St. Thomas, Fort William and Londonderry, Nova Scotia. They employ altogether over three thousand men, for to such extent has the business

developed, becoming one of the most important industrial concerns of the entire country. The mines, furnaces and foundries have recently been merged into a powerful corporation under the title of the Canadian Iron Corporation, Limited.

With the development of this business Mr. Drummond became widely known in industrial and financial circles and his co-operation and counsel were sought in the control of many important companies. He is now managing director and treasurer of the Canada Iron Furnace Company, Limited, President of the Drummond Mines, Limited, a director of the Canadian Iron and Foundry Company, Limited, the Londonderry Iron & Mining Company, Limited, Molsons Bank, the Montreal Trust & Deposit Company, and the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company. He is also managing director and treasurer of the Canadian Exploration Company, Limited, and President of the Radnor Water Company, while formerly he occupied the presidency of the Quebec Mining Association, the Federated Canadian Mining Institute, the Montreal Board of Trade and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

On several occasions he has been delegate to England, representing the Montreal Board of Trade in meetings of the Chamber of Commerce of the Empire in London. In 1906 he was elected by Canadian delegates in London to present their chief resolution in favor of preferential trade between Great Britain and the colonies, and after two days' strenuous debate, this resolution was carried by a large majority, much to the general surprise of the public who were watching the progress of the meeting. Mr. Drummond also introduced and carried unanimously the resolution of the Boards of Trade of Canada, advocating the contribution by the Dominion of her fair share towards the naval defence of the Empire.

On the 20th February, 1890, Mr. Drummond was married to Miss Elizabeth Foster Cockshutt, a daughter of the late I. Cockshutt, of the "Cedars," Brantford, Ontario. They have two sons and two daughters and the family, Anglican in religious faith, are communicants of St. George's Church, of which Mr. Drummond was warden for ten years. In politics he is an independent, protectionist and imperialist. Fraternally he is connected with St. Paul's lodge of Masons and is identified with various organi-

THOMAS J. DRUMMOND.

zations of a charitable or benevolent character, and active in support of those movements which look to the betterment of health conditions and to the care of the unfortunate. He is a governor of the Montreal General Hospital and of the Western Hospital, and is Vice-President of the Church Home. He belongs to the Mount Royal, St. James, Montreal, Canada Hunt and Engineers' Clubs, is Vice-President of the Laurentian Fish and Game Club, and is also connected through membership relations with the St. Maurice Club and the Colonial Institute of London, England.

The career of George E. Drummond has ever been such as to warrant the trust and confidence of the business world, for he has ever conducted all transactions on the strictest principles of honor and integrity. His devotion to the public good is unquestioned and arises from a sincere interest in the welfare of his fellowmen. What the world needs is such men —men capable of managing extensive industrial and commercial concerns and conducting business on terms that are fair alike to employer and employee—men of genuine worth, of unquestioned integrity and honor— and then the questions of oppression by capitalists and resistance and violence by laborers will be forever at rest.

THOMAS J. DRUMMOND.

Thomas J. Drummond, one of the most prominent representatives of the iron industry of Canada, is a typical Canadian, who has achieved success and risen to the elevated position he occupies in the business world by intelligent effort, clear force of character and the exercise of an indomitable will.

His life record began in County Leitrim, Ireland, in 1860, a son of George and Elizabeth Morris (Soden) Drummond, the father an officer in the Royal Irish Constabulary, who brought his family to Canada in 1866, where he died a few months later.

In private schools of Montreal, where the family home was established, Thomas J. Drummond acquainted himself with those branches of learning which fitted him for life's practical and responsible duties. He entered business life as a member of the firm of Drummond, McCall & Co., which was established in 1881 by his brother, George E. Drummond, and James T.

McCall. The three are still the sole partners of the firm, and as the years have passed they have established, apart from their merchant business, an iron manufacturing industry, which in volume and importance ranks with the foremost industries of the nation. The adoption of the new iron tariff of 1887 gave them their opportunity to take up a line of manufacturing, the utilitarian value of which cannot be over-estimated. Acquaintance with certain conditions in the business world led them to the belief that they could do away with the use of foreign charcoal iron in the manufacture of car wheels. They established the Montreal Wheel Works at Lachine, purchased the Radnor forges, and erected a modern plant for the manufacture of charcoal iron from Canadian raw material. The new enterprise proved successful, and in the extension of the business blast furnaces and foundries were established in three Provinces—Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario. Their blast furnaces are located at Londonderry, N.S., Radnor Forges, Que., and Midland, Ont., and the products of the furnaces are used in the foundries at Montreal and Three Rivers, Province of Quebec; St. Thomas, Hamilton and Fort William, Ontario, and Londonderry, Nova Scotia. The steady growth and splendid success of the enterprise is to-day indicated by the fact that the iron companies in the conduct of this business employ about three thousand men.

Each forward step in the career of Mr. Drummond has brought him a wider outlook and greater opportunities, which he has improved, until he occupies a foremost place in business circles. He is President of the Londonderry Iron and Mining Company, Limited, and the Annapolis Iron Company; Vice-President of the Lake Superior Corporation, the Canadian Iron and Foundry Company, Limited, and the Montreal Water and Power Company; a director of the Drummond Mines, Limited, of the Canada Iron Furnace Company, and the Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada. He is to-day President of the Montreal Board of Trade, and commands the admiration of his colleagues in the business world and the respect of the general public.

In 1892 Mr. Drummond was married to Miss Edith Chetlain, a daughter of General A. L. Chetlain of Chicago, and they have two sons, Thomas Edward and Louis Chetlain. In religious faith an Episcopalian, Mr.

Drummond holds membership in St. George's Church. He is also a member of various prominent clubs, including the Mount Royal, St. James, Canada, Montreal, Hunt and Jockey Clubs. In politics he is a Protectionist, and, while he has never figured in political circles, few men of the laity are more widely informed concerning the political situation of the country, especially in its relation to trade conditions. His time and attention have largely been concentrated upon the development of business interests, and in this regard he has done an important public service. In more recent years he has bent his energies largely to organization, to constructive efforts and administrative direction. Possessing broad, enlightened and liberal-minded views, faith in himself and in the vast potentialities for development inherent in his country's wide domain and specific needs along the distinctive lines chosen for his life work, his has been an active career, in which he has accomplished important and far-reaching results, contributing in no small degree to the expansion and material growth of the Dominion, and from which he himself has also derived substantial benefits.

FARQUHAR ROBERTSON.

Farquhar Robertson, coal merchant, and Vice-President of the Montreal Board of Trade, is a native of North Branch, Glengarry County, Ontario, where he was born in 1850. He is a son of Hugh and Flora (McLennan) Robertson, likewise natives of Glengarry County, their respective parents emigrating from Scotland and becoming pioneer residents of that district, where they cleared and developed bush farms and aided in planting the seeds of civilization that have in the course of time borne rich fruit.

Farquhar Robertson, reared upon his father's farm with the work of which he became familiar in his boyhood days, received his education in the Williamstown Grammar School, and in 1875 came to Montreal to manage a lumber business for the late Murdock McLennan. Four years later he established himself in business as a coal merchant, in which line he has been eminently successful. As the result of his keen business ability and determination, the business has assumed large proportions, and he

to-day takes no second place in this important branch of trade. Mr. Robertson has spread out in many ways. He is now serving his third year as a member of the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade, and this year (1908) was elected Vice-President. He is likewise a director of the Montreal Transportation Company. For six years Mr. Robertson represented St. Andrew's Ward in the City Council, being each time returned by acclamation, namely, in 1900, 1902 and 1904. To be elected three times in succession to the administrative and executive body of a great city like Montreal is no mean honor, and, indeed, Mr. Robertson might still be an honored member of the Council, for he retired of his own accord. And he rendered good service while at the City Hall. Our fellow-citizens of French origin rule by right of the majority, but also by the sovereign right of eloquence. The English-speaking members never try to rival them in the gift of speech, but they stand for the practicalities, and the majority is willing to render homage to the worth of the practicalities in a modern city, if these are presented in a reasonably winsome light. Mr. Robertson understood the situation. He was moderate; he offered no vain opposition; he sought the nice moment for compromise. He learned to master the civic questions, which are becoming more and more complex. He was thoroughly trusted for his independence and admired for his kindly nature, which is seen not merely in the Council Chamber, but in many social and business relations in the city. Mr. Robertson was Chairman of the Fire and Light Committee, and during the six years of his service as alderman he was one of the city's representatives on the Protestant School Board.

Taking an interest in many movements for the public welfare, he is a Governor of the Montreal General Hospital, the Western Hospital, the Protestant Hospital for the Insane, the Samaritan Hospital, and is a life member of St. Andrew's Society, the Caledonian Society and the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association.

Mr. Robertson married, in 1890, Miss Flora Craig, daughter of the late James Craig, M.P.P., of Glengarry County, and of this union there are two daughters. In religion he is a Presbyterian and in politics a Conservative. In social life Mr. Robertson is cordially recognized in such clubs as the St. James, Canada and the Montreal Hunt, in which he holds membership.

HON. TREFFLÉ BERTHIAUME.

Hon. Trefflé Berthiaume, proprietor of *La Presse,* and one whose opinions carry weight on public questions of vital import, comes of French Canadian ancestry on both the paternal and maternal lines. He is a son of Gédéon and Eléonore (Normandin) Berthiaume, and was born at St. Hughes, Quebec, August 4, 1848. He pursued his education in St. Hyacinthe College, and afterward learned the printer's trade, working in St. Hyacinthe, Joliette and in Montreal. He applied himself to the thorough mastery of the business and became expert in all branches of the trade. At that time there were no typesetting machines, and practically all the work of the office was done by hand. Typesetting contests were held yearly in Montreal, and at these Mr. Berthiaume always stood first, winning by a large margin. Step by step he advanced in his business career, and in 1884 started upon an independent venture as a partner in the Gebhardt-Berthiaume Lithographing and Printing Company. In 1889 he became proprietor of *La Presse,* having then a daily circulation of about ten thousand. The development of the business is indicated by the fact that there is now an average daily circulation of over one hundred thousand with a Saturday sale of one hundred and twenty thousand, exceeding by more than forty thousand any other paper in Canada.

In politics Mr. Berthiaume is a Conservative, but is a great admirer and supporter of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. In 1896 he was called to the Legislative Council, and in public office has given earnest consideration to questions coming up for settlement, his support being a matter of firm conviction. He belongs to the Roman Catholic Church and to all the French clubs of Montreal. He was married August 21, 1871, to Helmina Gadbois, a daughter of Jean Baptiste Gadbois of Montreal. Their children, six in number, are: Arthur, Eugène and Edouard, who are connected with *La Presse;* Helmina, the wife of L. J. Rivet, a piano manufacturer of Montreal; Anna, and Angélina, the wife of P. R. Du Tremblay, an advocate, of Montreal. The eldest son, Arthur, was married to Blanche Bourgoin, daughter of the late Nazaire Bourgoin, an advocate of Montreal.

ROBERTSON MACAULAY.

The name of Mr. Robertson Macaulay, President of the Sun Life Insurance Company, is a household word throughout the Dominion of Canada, and beyond it.

He was born at Fraserburgh, Buchan, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in January, 1833, his parents being both natives of Scotland. Part of his boyhood was spent at Stornoway, on the Island of Lewis, where he attended school. When quite a youth he began to make his way in the world by obtaining clerical employment as paymaster in connection with the construction of a drydock. Subsequently he was clerk to the Procurator Fiscal, and afterwards bookkeeper for a large manufacturing firm. In 1854 he came out to Canada and promptly secured a commercial situation, which he retained until the close of 1855, when he was chosen out of nearly two score of applicants for the responsible post of accountant in the Canada Life Assurance Company. This position he held for sixteen years, and then resigned to accept the Secretaryship of the Mutual Life Association of Canada, the head office of which was in Hamilton. Not being satisfied with the volume of new business that was coming in, he gave his chief attention to the organization and extension of the agency department, spending much time in travel and personal work, the result of his efforts being a steady influx of business and the placing of the company in good working order. In the meantime he was receiving overtures from other life companies, and finally, in July, 1874, accepted the request of the Sun Life to assume the office of Secretary of that company, and moved to Montreal, the Sun Life headquarters. The company was then in its fourth year, and its agency staff comprised but four members. The difficulties inseparable from the building up of a large and profitable business had all to be encountered and overcome, and as the active management devolved almost entirely on the Secretary, the labors and responsibilities of his position were exceedingly onerous. But he applied himself to the great task with abundant faith in both the company and himself. One by one the various obstacles were surmounted. The growth of the operations and resources of the company was by leaps and bounds, until at the present day it occupies first position of the life companies of the Dominion. The

HON. RICHARD TURNER.

annual income to-day is in the neighborhood of $7,000,000, and the company's foreign business is about sixty per cent. of its total business. The company's operations extend into Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Egypt, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, India, China, Japan, Philippines, Hawaiian Islands, Central America, Chili, Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico, West India Islands, United States and Newfoundland. The Sun Life was the first Canadian life company to go outside of Canada for business, and now, although there are eight other Canadian competitors in the same field, the Sun Life, which entered the foreign field in 1879, is still a long way in the lead.

In 1876 Mr. Macaulay was promoted to the managership of the company, and in 1887 he became Managing Director, and on the death of Mr. Thomas Workman, two years later, he was elected President of the company. For nineteen years he continued to fill the two positions of President and Managing Director, but lately he resigned the latter office in favor of his son, Mr. T. B. Macaulay, who had been Secretary and Actuary for a number of years past.

Mr. Macaulay was married in 1859 to Miss Barbara Reid of Edinburgh, and they have a family of three: T. B. Macaulay is now Managing Director and Secretary of the Sun Life; Dr. H. B. Macaulay, representative of the Sun Life in Eastern Asia; and Mrs. Charles Cushing, of Montreal. In religion Mr. Macaulay is a Congregationalist.

HONORABLE RICHARD TURNER.

The Honorable Richard Turner, merchant and legislator, of the city of Quebec, has been so closely and prominently connected with the industrial, moral and charitable interests of the Ancient Capital that no history of that city would be complete without a record of his career. He was born in Quebec on August 15, 1843, the son of James Turner, of Rochester, England, and his wife, Susan Frizelle, who was a native of Kilfinnan, Ireland, and was educated in his native city by private tutelage.

On the completion of a good sound commercial education he entered into business life, and in 1870 went into partnership with J. Whitehead, establishing the well-known firm of Whitehead & Turner, wholesale grocers.

This connection continued until the year 1886, when Mr. Whitehead retired from the firm, and since that time Mr. Turner has been the sole owner of the establishment. The business is the largest of its kind in the city of Quebec, and they are large importers of products of the West Indies, China and Japan. Its progressive development is largely due to the keen business discernment and unfaltering energy of Mr. Turner. The straightforward business methods which he follows constitute the secret of a success which is as extensive as it is gratifying. His associates in public life and those who are connected with him in business all entertain for him the warmest respect and esteem.

Mr. Turner is a Director of the Imperial Bank of Canada and ex-President of the St. George's Society of Quebec. He is also president or director of a number of other important mercantile institutions, such as the National Telephone Company, Quebec Cartage and Transfer Company, Levis County Railway, the Bouthillier Company, Turner Lumber and Pulp Wood Company, the Orleans Fish and Game Club. For three consecutive terms he has been President of the Quebec Board of Trade, and municipal matters have also engaged his attention, having served for three terms on the Quebec City Council. Mr. Turner stands for improvement and upbuilding along all lines that tend to benefit the city of Quebec or uplift his fellow-men, and in this connection he has evinced an enthusiastic interest in the promulgation of a proposed sanitarium at Lake Edward, of which he is the Chairman.

Mr. Turner has always been a staunch supporter of the Liberal party, and holds the position of Honorary Vice-President of the Quebec Liberal Club. In July, 1897, he was appointed to the Quebec Legislative Council. In educational matters he has always taken a keen interest, and has been Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Quebec High School for a number of years. He is likewise a member of the National Battlefields Commission.

On March 27, 1867, he married Miss Emily Maria Ellis, and of this union there are four sons and two daughters. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian. The eldest son is Lieut.-Col. R. E. W. Turner, V.C., D.S.O. The second son, Albert J. Turner, also served on the first Canadian con-

tingent in the South African War and was wounded at Paardeberg. The third, Wm. G. Turner, is Assistant Surgeon at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, and is a writer of considerable note. The fourth son is a civil engineer.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. E. W. TURNER, V.C., D.S.O.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. W. Turner was born at Quebec in the year 1871, the son of the Honorable Richard Turner. He was educated at the Quebec High School, and commenced his business career with the firm of Whitehead & Turner, wholesale grocers, of which his father is the sole owner, and with which he has ever remained.

Lieutenant-Colonel Turner served with great distinction in the South African War. The following is the official record of his war services: Operations in the Orange Free State, February to May, 1900, including actions at Vet River (5 and 6 May), and Zand River (10 May). Operations in the Transvaal (in May and June, 1900), including actions near Johannesburg (29 May), Pretoria (4 June), and Diamond Hill (11 and 12 June). Operations in the Transvaal, east of Pretoria, July to 20 November, 1900, including actions at Reit Vlei (16 July), Belfast (26 and 27 August, 1900). Operations in Cape Colony, south of Orange River, 1899-1900. Operations in the Transvaal between 30 November, 1900, and 31 May, 1902. Intelligence officer at Wonderfontein, Transvaal, 20 Sept. to 22 Oct., 1900. (Severely wounded.) Despatches. Lord Roberts, 2 April, 1901; Lord Kitchener, 8 March, 1902. London Gazette, 16 April, 19 April and 23 April, 1901. Victoria Cross, D.S.O. Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. Medal with six clasps.

In 1901 Lieut.-Col. Turner commanded the King's Royal Colonial Escort at the Coronation celebration, and he is now commander of the Third Cavalry Brigade at Quebec. In January, 1900, he married Harriette Augusta Goodday, daughter of Horace B. Goodday, of London, England, and of this union there are three children.

RODOLPHE FORGET, M.P.

Rodolphe Forget, the extent and importance of whose business interests places him prominently in the front ranks of the leading citizens of

Montreal, while his influence in political circles and in other relations to the public life is widely acknowledged, is a native of Terrebonne, of the Province of Quebec. He was born December 10, 1861, a son of David and Angèle (Limoges) Forget, the former a lawyer, descended from an old family that came from Normandy about the year 1650. Educated in Masson College, in Terrebonne, Rodolphe Forget began his business career as junior in the office of his uncle under the firm style of L. J. Forget & Co., stock brokers, this being one of the oldest, most widely known and extensive stock brokerage houses in Canada, having also a branch in Paris, France. Rodolphe Forget was admitted to the firm in 1886 and remained in active connection therewith until August, 1907, when he withdrew and established an independent business under his own name, with office in the Royal Insurance Building. A ready recognition and utilization of opportunity has led to his connection with many important financial, commercial and industrial interests having direct bearing upon the substantial development of the country, as well as proving a source of gratifying profit to the stockholders. He is President of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, Second Vice-President of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, and a Director of the Crown Life Insurance Company, the Provincial Bank of Canada, the Canadian General Electric Company, the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company, the Toronto Railway Company and the Toronto and York Radial Railway Company. In fact he is connected with the directorate of thirty-two different companies, and his prominence through business connections is indicated by his selection to the Presidency of the Montreal Stock Exchange in 1907.

On the 12th of October, 1885, Mr. Forget was married to Miss Alexandra Tourville, a daughter of the late Hon. Louis Tourville. She died in 1891, leaving two daughters. On the 3rd of April, 1894, Mr. Forget wedded Miss Blanche McDonald, daughter of A. R. McDonald, of Quebec, and they have one daughter and three sons.

Mr. Forget is Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixty-fifth Regiment. In politics a Liberal-Conservative, he was elected to the House of Commons for Charlevoix, at the general elections in 1904, re-elected in 1908,

and his opinions carry weight in the political circles of his city and district. Socially prominent, he is identified with the Mount Royal, St. James, Canada, Montreal, Lafontaine, St. Denis, Canadien, St. George's, the St. Lawrence Yacht, the Hunt and the Golf Clubs. Nature and culture have vied in making him an interesting and honored man, while the development of his inherent talents and energies have gained him a position of distinction in financial circles.

HONORABLE NARCISSE PÉRODEAU.

The Honorable Narcisse Pérodeau, Legislative Councillor, and one of the leading notaries of the city of Montreal, was born at St. Ours, County Richelieu, in the Province of Quebec, on March 26, 1851, the son of Paul Pérodeau, retired farmer, and Modeste Arpin, who were both French Canadians. He was educated at the St. Hyacinthe College, and afterwards took up the study of law at McGill University, where he graduated a Bachelor of Civil Law in the year 1876.

On being admitted a Notary Public in May, 1876, Mr. Pérodeau commenced the practise of his profession with the firm of Jobin, Coutlée & Pérodeau, and afterwards with the firm of Jobin & Pérodeau. The designation of the latter firm was later changed to Pérodeau & de Salaberry, and for the last five or six years he has practised alone. Since the year 1880 Mr. Pérodeau has held the position of Secretary of the Provincial Board of Notaries at Montreal, and in 1897 was appointed a Professor of the Faculty of Law of Laval University, Montreal, which house of learning honored him by conferring upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1902.

In politics Mr. Pérodeau gives his allegiance to the Liberal party, and on December 23, 1897, he was appointed to the Legislative Council of Quebec. He is a director of "La Sauvegarde," and a life governor of the Notre Dame Hospital, Montreal. Mr. Pérodeau is keen and clear-headed, always busy, always careful and conservative in financial matters, moving slowly but surely in every transaction, and has few superiors in steady progress, which invariably reaches the objective point.

On April 23, 1883, Mr. Pérodeau married Mary L., daughter of the

late Dr. Charles Buckley, of St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., who was an ex-surgeon in the Crimean War. Their family comprises four sons and one daughter. In religion he is a Roman Catholic, and is a member of the Mount Royal Club and of the St. James Club.

JAMES ALEXANDER CANTLIE.

Prominent among the energetic, far-seeing and successful business men of Montreal is the subject of this review, James Alexander Cantlie. His life history most happily illustrates what may be attained by faithful and continued effort in carrying out a fixed purpose. His integrity, activity and energy have been the crowning points of his success, and his establishment and control of an important mercantile interest has been of decided advantage to the city in which he lives.

Born at Mortlach, Banffshire, Scotland, on June 5, 1836, a son of the late Francis Cantlie and Mary Stuart, both of whom belonged to well-known Scottish families. His educational privileges he obtained at the parish of his birth, and while in his teens went to Aberdeen where he obtained a situation in a dry goods house, and in that class of occupation he has ever remained until this day. With an eager desire to know the possibilities of Canada from a commercial point of view, he set out for that country in the year 1863, and was not long in receiving, after arrival, a situation with the well-known firm of William Stephen & Company, of Montreal, with whom he remained until the members of that concern retired from business in the year 1868. This might be said to be the turning point in his career, for he then established the firm of Cantlie, Ewan & Company, his partners being Alexander Ewan and William Stephen. On the demise of both these gentlemen some years ago, the firm was reorganized in 1893 and established under the name of James A. Cantlie & Company, with the subject of our sketch at the head of the concern, which position he retains at the present time.

Mr. Cantlie has had little ambition in the line of office-seeking, but he at various times has held high positions of trust in the commercial community. In 1880 he was President of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association, and in 1885 occupied the influential position of President of

JAMES A. CANTLIE.

the Montreal Board of Trade, and at the present time is Vice-President of the Dominion Transport Company.

Devotedly interested in the amelioration of all classes of unfortunate people, the charity organizations of Montreal have in him a staunch and ever-ready helper. He is a member of the St. Andrew's Society and a Governor of the Montreal General Hospital and the Western Hospital. His whole life is one that young men should emulate, and he retains the respect and admiration of a large circle of warm friends, both in the business and social world.

In May, 1866, Mr. Cantlie married Eleanora Simpson, the second daughter of the late William Stephen, his wife being a sister of Lord Mount Stephen. Their family are as follows: Lieut.-Col. Geo. S. Cantlie, Captain W. H. N. Cantlie, R.F.A., who died in 1907; James A. Cantlie, Winnipeg; Dr. F. P. L. Cantlie, of Montreal, who died in November, 1908; and Mary Stuart Cantlie, who is the spouse of Mr. J. G. Adami, M.D., Professor at McGill University. Mr. Cantlie is an elder of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, in which he takes an active interest. He is also a Justice of the Peace, and a member of St. James' Club, Montreal. In politics his views are in accord with that of the Conservative party.

At the inauguration of the Volunteer system in Scotland in 1859, Mr. Cantlie enlisted in the First Aberdeenshire Regiment, and served in that corps until 1863, and in 1861 attended the Royal Review before our late, revered Queen Victoria. He also served two years in the Victoria Rifles of Montreal.

CHARLES B. GORDON.

There is ever a degree of satisfaction and profit in scanning the life history of one who has attained to an eminent degree of success as the direct result of his own efforts, who has had the mentality to direct his endeavors toward the desired ends with a singleness of purpose which has given due value to each consecutive detail. As a distinctive type of a self-made man we can refer with signal propriety to the subject of this review, whose business career has been crowned with success as the result of his own efforts.

A native of Montreal, he was born in 1868 of the marriage of John and Jean (Roy) Gordon, the former a manufacturers' agent of Montreal and of Scotch extraction. With the high school work of his native city he completed his education and entered business life as an employe of McIntyre Son & Company, wholesale dry goods dealers, spending seven years with that firm. He afterward engaged with the Standard Shirt Company, his association with that house covering twelve years, and in 1905 he became Vice-President and Managing Director of the Dominion Textile Company, which office he still holds. This, however, does not comprise the extent of his business interests, for he is identified with various corporations, being Vice-President of the Penmans Limited of Paris, and a Director of the Montreal Cotton Company. He is likewise Vice-President of the Dominion Cotton Mills Company and the Merchants Cotton Company, a Director of the Jones Underfeed Stoker Company, the Reliance Knitting Company, and of various other business concerns.

In 1897 Mr. Gordon wedded Edith A. Brooks, a daughter of George Brooks, of Seaforth, Ontario, and they have four sons. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian, his membership being in the Erskine Church. His club relations are with the Mount Royal, Canada and the Montreal Hunt Clubs. Without pretense or display, he commands the respect of his fellowmen, while his business success awakens uniform admiration.

ROBERT BICKERDIKE.

Robert Bickerdike, now at the head of several large commercial and industrial institutions, is numbered among that class of representative Canadians whose advancement and prosperity has come as the direct result of well-defined and intelligently applied labor. His success in all his undertakings has been so marked that his methods are of interest to the commercial world. He has based his business principles and actions upon rules which govern industry, economy and strict, unswerving integrity, while his enterprise and progressive spirit have made him a typical Canadian in every sense of the word.

A native of Kingston, Ontario, Mr. Bickerdike was born in 1843, a son of Thomas Bickerdike, a native of Yorkshire, England. He pursued

ROBT. BICKERDIKE.

his education at Beauharnois, Quebec, following the removal of his parents to that county in his early boyhood. In 1864, having just attained his majority, he turned his attention to the live-stock business, in which he prospered, and broadening the scope of his activities, he subsequently organized the Dominion Abattoirs and Stockyards Company, of which he was Managing Director. He also became one of the founders of the Dominion Live Stock Association and organized, and has since occupied the Presidency of the Live Stock Insurance Company. Constantly noting opportunities for the establishment of varied business enterprises, he has extended his efforts into many fields of activity. He was the President of the Standard Light & Power Company, and is to-day Vice-President of the Hochelaga Bank, President of the Robert Bickerdike Company, Ltd., and President of the Park Realty Company. His prominence in business circles is indicated by the fact that he was at one time chosen and served as President of the Montreal Board of Trade. The town of Summerlea on Lake St. Louis stands as a monument to his enterprise and progressive spirit, for he was its founder and at one time served as its Mayor.

In public service Mr. Bickerdike is recognized as one whose devotion to the general welfare is above question. He was for ten years a member of the Montreal Harbor Board and is Vice-President of the Western Hospital, and a life governor of the Montreal General Hospital. In politics he is a Liberal, and represented St. Antoine Division in the local Legislature from 1897 until 1900, which division he contested successfully against the Hon. John S. Hall, the Provincial Treasurer. He resigned that position to contest St. Lawrence Division, Montreal, which division he has represented in the Dominion Parliament since 1900, being returned by handsome majorities. He stands with the progressive men in advocacy of all that he deems will prove of genuine practical benefit to the city and country at large. His service on the Harbor Commission was characterized by honesty and efficiency, and his speeches in the House of Commons on the transportation question and the removal of the embargo against Canadian cattle, have proved him to be one of the most able champions Montreal has ever sent to Parliament.

In 1866 Mr. Bickerdike was married to Miss Helen Thompson Reid,

who died in October, 1907. A highly respected and very popular man, with him the road to prominence has been the path of usefulness and effective public service. Acquaintance with his history brings to him admiration and respect.

HONORABLE NEMESE GARNEAU.

The subject of this sketch, the Honorable Nemese Garneau, has probably accomplished more important work in regard to raising the standard of live stock, both horses and cattle, than any other man in the Province of Quebec. He was born at Ste. Anne de la Pérade, County of Champlain, in the Province of Quebec, on November 15, 1847, the son of Dr. J. B. Garneau and Marie Nathalie Rinfret, of Ste. Anne de la Pérade, who are both French Canadians. His early educational privileges he obtained at the Academy of Professor D. N. St. Cyr, Ste. Anne de la Pérade, which were supplemented at Thom's Academy, Quebec.

Mr. Garneau has had a somewhat varied career. Up to the year 1896 he carried on successfully a dry goods business in Quebec, and during the whole of his life has taken an enthusiastic interest in all matters pertaining to agriculture and colonization. He has been Laureate of Agriculture Merit since the year 1895, and since 1896 has been a member of the Council of Agriculture. He has held the position of President of the General Live Stock Breeders' Association of the Province of Quebec since 1898, and was a member of the Executive Committee of the Dairy Men's Association from 1896 to 1905. In all matters concerning agriculture he is considered an authority and is often referred to for information. Other interests also take up his attention. He was one of the promoters and is President of the Chicoutimi Pulp Company, and is also a Director of the Quebec Bridge & Railway Company.

Mr. Garneau is a Liberal in politics. He was elected to the Quebec Legislative Assembly for the County of Quebec, on June 11, 1897, and was re-elected, by acclamation, for the same constituency in the year 1900. He was appointed to the Legislative Council in 1901, and acted as Minister of Agriculture in the Parent Administration in 1905. His conduct in Parliament was always an honorable and earnest support of every measure

which tended towards the public good. In politics he is a man possessed with strong independent views. He is in favor of moderate protection to Canada's manufacturing interests and a strong adherent of the policy "Canada for the Canadians." Mr. Garneau firmly believes that the politics of the country should tend principally towards the development of Agriculture, Colonization and Railway Communications; that increased development of industries should follow; and that Canada, being composed of different races and creeds, its Government should grant to all the greatest liberty in educational and religious matters—the only way, he is strongly impressed, to ensure peaceful union and make this country one of the greatest in the world.

On October 24, 1870, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Garneau to Marie Elodie Plamondon, daughter of P. P. Plamondon, Advocate, Quebec, and of the union there is one son, Jules, who succeeded his father in business, and is now head of the firm of N. Garneau & Fils, Quebec. In religious faith Mr. Garneau is a Roman Catholic, and his residence is situated at Ste. Foy, in close proximity to Quebec, where he has a magnificent and splendidly equipped farm steading. During the whole of his life Mr. Garneau has led an exceptionally busy life, devoting all his energies to the many and multifarious enterprises with which he is connected. During his spare moments he is an assiduous reader, and this has practically been his only recreation for the past forty years.

CHARLES CASSILS.

The name of Charles Cassils is one highly respected and esteemed in the commercial and industrial circles of Montreal, and occupies a comparatively prominent position in the business world, and being officially connected with several large corporations. Mr. Cassils was born at Renton, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, on June 16, 1841, the son of John Cassils and Margaret Murray, who were both natives of Denny, Stirlingshire, Scotland.

Mr. Cassils received his education in the village of Rutherglen, which is in close proximity to Glasgow. In 1854 he entered the employ of Messrs. James Watson and Company, Iron and Steel Merchants, Glasgow, as an

office boy, and continued with this firm for a period of twenty years, eventually becoming a partner in the business. He then came to Montreal, Canada, where his family had all preceded him, and joined the firm of Cochrane, Cassils and Company, Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, of which the late Senator Cochrane was the head, and his brother, the late John Cassils, was a partner. He continued his relation with this concern for twenty years, and then returned to the iron and steel business, starting on his own account and under his own name. This new enterprise, which he still conducts, proved a profitable venture; and he now also represents the well-known English House of Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan and Company, Limited, of Middlesboro', Yorkshire. For many years he acted as chief representative in Canada of the Carnegie Steel Company, until the formation of the United States Steel Trust.

Aside from his own business interests Mr. Cassils is connected with numerous important and large concerns in Montreal and in other parts. He is President of the Dominion Transport Company, and is a Director of the Bell Telephone Company, of the Dominion Bridge Company, of the Canadian Transfer Company, of the Northern Electric and Manufacturing Company, of the Windsor Hotel Company, of the Wire and Cable Company, of the International Nickel Company, of New York, and of various other companies. His salient qualities are those of good citizenship, of devotion to and co-operation with any movements for the general welfare and of enterprise and reliability in business. To all young men his example is worthy of emulation, for his course has led him constantly onward and upward to a successful and honorable position in commercial and social circles.

Mr. Cassils was married twice. He first wedded in Scotland, in 1865, Miss Agnes Shearer, of Rutherglen. She died in 1868. He then married Miss Cochrane, daughter of the late Senator Cochrane, of Hillhurst, Quebec. By the first marriage there is one son and one daughter living, and by the second, two sons and three daughters. The eldest son, John, is in business with his father; Charles W., is in the office of the Carnegie Steel Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; one daughter is married to John F. Savage, of Montreal; and Miss Agnes Shearer, and Miss Grace, unmarried, are at

HUGH PATON.

home. In religion Mr. Cassils is a Presbyterian, and his political allegiance is given to the Conservative party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a life governor of the Montreal General Hospital, besides being connected with various charitable organizations in Montreal in which he takes an enthusiastic and active interest. Mr. Cassils has never come very much before the public in any large way, which is probably due to the reticence exhibited by men of his nationality—Scotsmen; but when aid was required, or when his presence or sympathy could avail for any good cause, he was never absent. He is President of the St. Andrew's Society, of Montreal. His social connections include membership in the following Clubs: Mount Royal Club, St. James' Club (of which he was at one time Chairman), Forest and Stream Club, Montreal Club, the Hunt Club, Canada Club, Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, and the Jockey Club. Mr. Cassils is a great lover of horses, and is one of the Stewards of the Horse Show, Montreal. He has always taken a great interest in horse racing. But his most pleasurable recreation is music, to which he devotes the greater part of his leisure time, and in which connection he was for many years President of the Montreal Philharmonic Society.

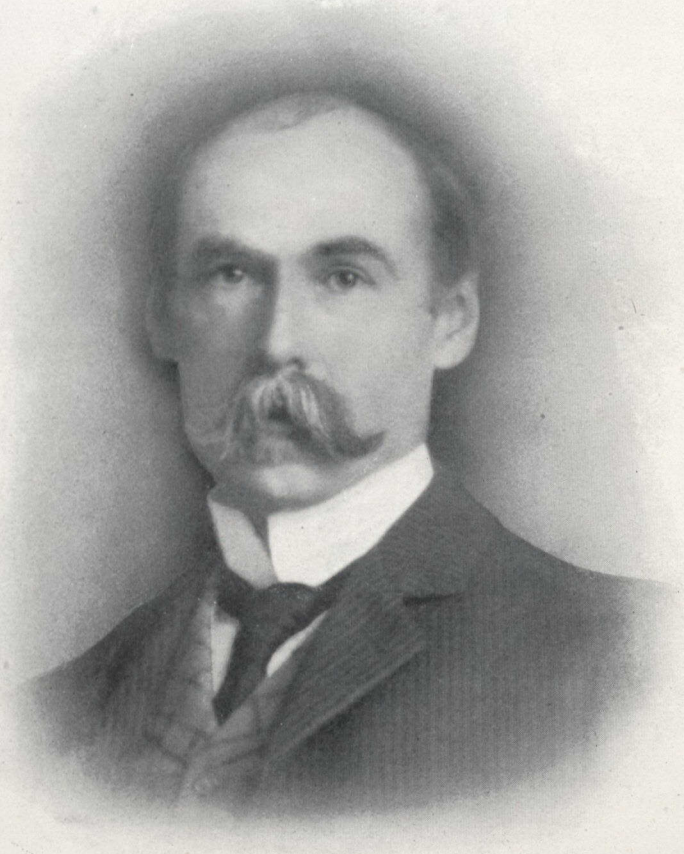
HUGH PATON.

Hugh Paton, President of the Shedden Forwarding Company, Limited, of Montreal, was born at Johnstone, Renfrewshire, Scotland, October 5, 1852. He has, however, been a resident of Canada from early manhood and through the utilization of the opportunities offered in this great and growing country, has attained distinction in the business world. His parents, William and Mary (Shedden) Paton, were natives of Kilbirnie, Ayrshire, Scotland, and while spending his boyhood days under the parental roof he pursued his education in the Paisley Grammar School. At the age of nineteen years he came to Canada to join his uncle, the late Mr. John Shedden, a railway contractor of Toronto, arriving in the year 1871. Entering Mr. Shedden's office, he there continued until 1873, when his uncle was killed by a train while participating in the celebration of the opening of the Toronto & Nipissing Railway, of which he was the President. Following his demise the business which he had established

as general forwarder, carrier and cartage agent for the Grand Trunk Railway, was taken over by a joint stock company under the name of the Shedden Forwarding Company, Limited, and Mr. Paton assumed the business of Secretary-Treasurer of the Company, making his headquarters in Montreal, where he has resided ever since. He occupied this position until 1879, when he became Manager and Secretary and later President, continuing in the last named office up to this time. Mr. Paton is the principal shareholder of the Company, which has greatly enlarged the business, until it is to-day one of the most powerful corporations in Canada, representing extensive investments and the control of mammoth business interests. He is also Chairman of the allied companies, operating a similar business in the United States. In addition to his interests of this character he is a director of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, the Canadian Transfer Company, Limited, the Canadian Express Company, the Northern Electric Manufacturing Company, Limited, the Wire & Cable Company, and the Sincennes-McNaughton Company. In addition to his investments in Canada and the United States, he retains a considerable interest in the well-known manufacturing company of the William Paton Company, Limited, in Johnstone, Scotland, established by his father and now directed by his brothers. His business discernment is a remarkable gift, and results in the ready solution of what to others appears to be most intricate and complex business problems. He is a man of well-balanced capacities and powers, of strong character and one who inspires confidence in others.

Mr. Paton is a great lover of horses and an enthusiastic gentleman farmer. He has a beautiful country home, "The Island," Bord-à-Plouffe, and his model farming operations extend over property on the Isle Jesu, as well as on the Island of Montreal. He was for four years Honorary Secretary-Treasurer of the Quebec Province Turf Club and also Honorary Secretary-Treasurer of the Montreal Tandem Club. He has run his horses at many meets, and more than once carried off the Queen's plate. From 1879 until 1886 he was Honorary Secretary-Treasurer of the Montreal Hunt, and in 1887 was elected Master of the Fox Hounds.

Mr. Paton was married in 1884 to Isabella, daughter of the late Andrew Robertson, a former well-known Montreal merchant, whose name



E. F. HEBDEN.

was long identified with the Chairmanship of the Harbor Commission. His social prominence is indicated by his popularity in various clubs. He belongs to the Mt. Royal, St. James, Forest and Stream, Royal Montreal Golf, Outremont Golf, Montreal Racket, and the Montreal Hunt Clubs. He is likewise a member of the Toronto Club, of Toronto; the Manitoba Club, of Winnipeg; the Manhattan Club, of New York City; and the Junior Athenaeum Club, of London, England. His broad humanitarianism is manifest in his co-operation in the work and his generous support of benevolent and charitable organizations. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. In 1895-6 he was Vice-President of St. Andrew's Society, and in 1897 its President, and has been intimately identified with the charitable work of that organization for many years. He is likewise life governor of the Montreal General Hospital, of Notre Dame Hospital, and the Western Hospital. His quietude of deportment, his easy dignity, his frankness and cordiality of address, with a total absence of anything sinister or anything to conceal, foretoken a man who is ready to meet any obligation of life with the confidence and courage that come of conscious, personal ability, right conception of things and an habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities.

EDWARD FEILD HEBDEN.

Edward Feild Hebden, General Manager of the Merchants Bank of Canada since May, 1905, is a native of Hamilton, Ontario, and the fourth son of the late Reverend Canon Hebden, M.A. (Trin. Coll., Dublin), Rector of the Church of the Ascension of Hamilton, and Katherine Elizabeth Pilkington, daughter of Edward Pilkington, of Tore, Kings County, Ireland. A brother, Robert Young Hebden, is the well-known first agent of the Bank of Montreal at New York.

Edward F. Hebden supplemented a course at Hellmuth College, London (Canada), by study at Heidelberg, Germany, and Geneva, Switzerland. He entered upon his business career as a junior with the Merchants Bank of Canada, at Hamilton in June, 1871. From Joint Manager at Toronto in 1896 he was called to Montreal as Superintendent and Chief

Inspector, which positions he filled until May, 1905, when he was appointed General Manager of the Bank. His business career has been characterized by steady and consecutive advancement until he has become a well-known figure in financial circles in the Province.

In September, 1884, Mr. Hebden was married to Miss Mary Henderson, a daughter of the late James Henderson, of Hanley Castle, Worcestershire, England, and they have two sons and three daughters. Anglican in religious faith, they are members of the Church of St. John the Evangelist. Mr. Hebden is a member of the Mount Royal, St. James, Hunt, Royal Montreal Golf, the St. Maurice, Chapleau, and Toronto Clubs.

HON. ERNEST F. DE VARENNES.

Ernest F. de Varennes, a member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec, was born in the city of Quebec on February 8, 1865, the son of Ferdinand de Varennes and Ide Bertrand. He was educated at the Quebec Seminary, from which he received the degree of B.A., and afterwards became a student in Laval University, Quebec, graduating with the degree of B.C.L.

On the completion of his educational studies at Laval University, he commenced the practice of his profession as a notary public at Waterloo, in the Province of Quebec, where he still resides. He is secretary and treasurer of that town. Mr. de Varennes is a man of excellent executive force and unflagging diligence, and these traits found recognition in his appointment as a member of the Quebec Legislative Council on April 6, 1904, in which office he has done much effective work for the upbuilding of the country. His political allegiance is given to the Liberal party. He is a member of various fraternal societies in which he evinces the greatest interest, among which may be mentioned the Canadian Order of Foresters, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.

Various corporate interests claim the attention of the subject of this review, who, by his keen business instinct has been an important factor in their successful development. He is on the directorate of La Cie O. Poirier, Limitee, 530 St. Paul Street, Quebec, of Le Comptoir Mobilier Franco-

W. Wilson Smith

Canadien, Montreal, and also of the Strathcona Fire Insurance Company. At all times and under all circumstances he has been found true to every trust reposed in him, and whatever his hand has found to do he has done it with his might and with a deep sense of conscientious obligation. Mr. de Varennes has always kept in touch with the trend of modern thought through reading and investigation, and has been quick to adopt all new ideas and discoveries which his judgment sanctions as being of value in his profession.

On October 21, 1890, Mr. de Varennes was united in marriage to Josephine Marie Louise, daughter of Sheriff Cimon, of Murray Bay, and of this union there were five daughters and two sons. Mr. de Varennes possesses a cordial manner and his kindliness and true knowledge of character have made him popular, while his untiring professional activity has won him financial success. He is a member of the Garrison Club, Quebec, and of the Club Canadien, Montreal.

RICHARD WILSON-SMITH.

Among Montreal's business and professional men none are more closely identified with the growth and best interests of the city than Richard Wilson-Smith, who has made his home here for thirty years. For much of this period he has been known for his sterling qualities, his fearless loyalty to his honest convictions, his sturdy opposition to misrule in municipal affairs, and his clear-headedness, discretion and tact as manager and leader. His life record began in Ireland in 1852 and in the schools of that country he was educated. He came to Canada in 1878 and established himself in business in Montreal as an investment broker and dealer in debentures, in which business he yet continues. In 1881 he became identified with the *Chronicle,* a journal devoted to the interests of banking insurance and financial matters, which he still conducts. He is financially and officially interested in various corporate concerns, being President of the Canada Accident Company; a director of the Lake Superior Corporation, the Lachine Rapids Hydraulic & Land Company, the Montreal Trust & Deposit Company, and the National Surety Company of New York; a trustee of the Guardian Fire & Life Assurance Company, and

was President of the Citizens Light & Power Company before its absorption by the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company. He was also President of the Quebec Press Association, has been a member of the Montreal Board of Trade since 1892, and purchased a seat on the Montreal Stock Exchange in 1898. He was one of the delegates to the meeting of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire in London, England, in 1906, at which time he was presented to His Majesty the King.

Mr. Wilson-Smith is perhaps even better known on account of his effective and valuable service in behalf of municipal interests. He represented St. Lawrence Ward in the City Council from 1892 until 1896, when he was elected Mayor of Montreal by acclamation, and was re-elected in 1897. In May, 1896, he declined the Provincial Treasurership in the Flynn Administration, and at the Dominion general election the same year unsuccessfully contested St. Lawrence Division of Montreal for the House of Commons. In 1897 he received the thanks of the Good Government Association for his untiring and effective services in protecting the interests of the city of Montreal during the course of recent legislation at Quebec. On retiring from the Mayor's chair he was tendered a banquet by the citizens—one of the largest ever given in Montreal—at which were present the Governor-General of Canada, the Lieutenant-Governors of Quebec and of New Brunswick, the Archbishop of Montreal, and the late Bishop Bond. On that occasion he was presented with an illuminated address by the city, also one from the Bar Association, one by the Exhibition Company, and another, which he prizes highly, from the city hall staff. He has given much study to political and economic questions, and while inclined to be safely Conservative, he yet holds many advanced ideas on questions of governmental policy. The soldier on the field of battle has displayed no greater loyalty than has Mr. Wilson-Smith in his support of Canadian institutions and his condemnation of political intrigue as practiced by the various parties. There is no doubt that, had he entered into the methods of many politicians, he could have obtained almost any office that he might desire, but with him principle is above party, purity in municipal affairs above personal interests. He is an independent, a protectionist and imperialist, and his position upon any question of municipal or national importance is never an equivocal one.

Mr. Wilson-Smith is married and has two daughters and one son. It is to be expected of a man of his breadth of spirit and liberal views that he would be associated with the work that advances the benevolent, charitable and religious work of the city. He belongs to the Anglican Church and is a member of the church synod. He is also Honorary Treasurer of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College, and is a life governor of the Montreal General Hospital, Protestant Hospital for the Insane, Notre Dame Hospital, Western Hospital; a trustee of the Mount Royal Cemetery Company, and Honorary President of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society. Not unknown in military circles, he is Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Regiment of Canadian Artillery, and he belongs to the St. James, Montreal, Canada, Montreal Hunt, and Royal Montreal Golf Clubs. His activities have touched various interests of society, and his time and labors have been given for the promotion of many movements which have had direct bearing upon the welfare of Montreal.

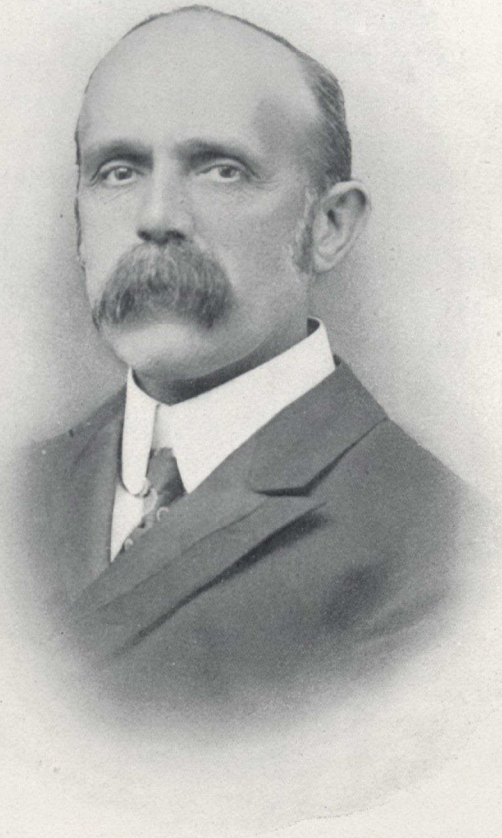
DOUGLAS LORNE McGIBBON.

Mr. Douglas Lorne McGibbon, President of Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, Limited, and Vice-President and Managing Director of The Canadian Rubber Company, of Montreal, Limited, is well and favorably known, not only in Montreal, but throughout the whole Dominion of Canada. In all his business duties he has never been dilatory or negligent, but on the contrary has displayed a ready adaptability and enterprise that have enabled him to work his way upward to his present position of responsibility and prominence. He is a son of the late Major Alexander A. McGibbon, who died in January, 1904, and who was one of the foremost merchants in Montreal for many years. After his retirement from active commercial life in 1885, his father accepted a responsible and congenial appointment under the Indian Department, as Inspector of Agencies and Supplies in the North-West Territory. He also performed valuable services as a Staff Officer during the North-West Rebellion, and rendered noteworthy service in the pacification of the Indian Tribes after the suppression of the uprising. Mr. Lorne McGibbon's mother, who died in 1897, bore the name of Harriet (Davidson) McGibbon. Both his parents were of pure Scotch descent.

Mr. McGibbon was born at "Thornbury," Montreal, on November 24, 1870, and obtained his educational privileges at the Montreal High School. At the early age of thirteen he entered the fire insurance business, where he remained for three years, when he moved to St. Paul, Minnesota. He was six years in the coal business in the latter city, Chicago, and other points in the West, passing through all the various branches of that industry. In 1893 he returned to Canada well equipped with an extended business experience gained in the United States. He first located at Medicine Hat, N.W.T., where in 1895, he organized the Medicine Hat Trading Company, of which Company he was the first Managing Director. In 1897 he was appointed Purchasing Agent of the Laurentide Pulp and Paper Company, of Grand Mere, P.Q., and one year later was promoted to the position of General Manager of the Company, which post he held until 1902, when he was appointed General Manager of The Canadian Rubber Company of Montreal, Limited. Through his instrumentality and strong administrative powers he completely re-organized this company and placed it in the first rank of the great dividend-producing institutions of the Dominion. He is also President of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, Limited, controlling the following firms: The Canadian Rubber Company, of Montreal, Limited; Granby Rubber Company, Limited, Granby, P.Q.; Maple Leaf Rubber Company, Limited, Port Dalhousie, Ontario; the Berlin Rubber Company, Limited, and the Merchants Rubber Company, Limited, of Berlin, Ontario. The consolidation of these firms took place in 1906. He is a member of the Montreal Board of Trade, a Vice-President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and a director in many other companies.

In 1897 he was married at Woodstock, Ontario, to Ethelwyn Waldock, niece of Mr. Wallace Nesbit, K.C., lately a Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada.

Socially, Mr. McGibbon is connected with many of the Clubs in Montreal. He is a member of the St. James' Club, Canada Club, Royal Montreal Golf Club, Montreal Racquet Club, Back River Polo Club, of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, and a Life Member of the St. Andrew's Society, and a member of the Caledonian Society, Montreal.



G. N. DUCHARME.

GUILLAUME NARCISSE DUCHARME.

Guillaume Narcisse Ducharme, of Montreal, was born in the charming little village of Chateauguay, Que., on January 3rd, 1851, his parents being Vincent Valière Ducharme and Marie St. Denis. As a boy he was a leader among his schoolmates, and early showed a disposition to enter commercial life, until at the age of 14 he decided to leave the paternal roof and start out in the world on his own behalf. His first position was that of a clerk in the general store of Messrs. St. Denis and Miller, of Danville, Quebec. In 1870 he decided to go to Montreal, and there obtained a situation with the firm of Jas. Williamson & Co., and later with the firm of John Murphy & Co. He remained with the latter firm until 1882, and for some years previous to that date became identified with the municipal affairs of what was then the village of St. Cunégonde. For four years from 1878, he was the Secretary-Treasurer of the School Municipality, and then in 1882 was made the Postmaster. In 1884 Mr. Ducharme was appointed as Clerk and Treasurer of the town, and he held these posts until 1893, when he resigned in order to devote his whole energy to his own business. The people of St. Cunégonde had, however, seen too much of his ability, capacity for work, and public spirit, to allow him to withdraw altogether from municipal life, and, therefore, upon his resignation from the town clerkship, he was elected to the Council as an Alderman, sitting as such until 1899. His friends then forced upon him the nomination for Mayor of what had meanwhile become the city of St. Cunégonde. After an interesting campaign he was elected by a very large majority, and held this important position until 1902, when, much to the regret of the entire electorate, he was compelled to retire from public life through pressure of his private business.

At this period he held the position of President of the Montreal Union Abattoir Company, which is now controlled by the Canadian Pacific Railway; he was also Vice-President of the Montreal Stock Yards Company.

St. Cunégonde, at the time it became annexed to the city of Montreal, was the twenty-first city in Canada, as far as population was concerned, numbering ten thousand, had undergone a complete transformation during the time Mr. Ducharme was identified with its municipal affairs, and very

largely as a result of his efforts. Every street in the municipality was paved with asphalt. New sewers had been laid, and a complete water system installed; the Montreal Street Railway had been induced to give an up-to-date street car service, and a modern street lighting system had been introduced.

In politics, Mr. Ducharme is a Conservative, and in 1892 he was strongly urged to present himself as a candidate of the party for Hochelaga, but he felt that he was unable to give the necessary time to the demands of the position, if elected, to sit in the House of Commons. He was afterwards asked by the Conservatives of Chambly to contest the seat, but again had to decline the honor.

Mr. Ducharme is President of La Sauvegarde Life Insurance Company. He was for some years the President and is still a director of La Banque Provinciale du Canada, and is a member of the Montreal Board of Trade and La Chambre du Commerce.

Mr. Ducharme was married in St. Cunégonde on July 6th, 1880, to Miss Marie Mathilde Délia Rivet, daughter of Mr. Léon Rivet, and their family consists of five sons, Narcisse, Alexandre, Armand, George and Oscar, and one daughter, Annette. Mr. Ducharme is a member of the Montreal Club, Le Club de Chasse et de Pêche de St. Jérôme, Le Club de Chasse et de Pêche le Canadien, Le Club de Chasse et des Pêche du lac Labelle, les Artisans Canadiens Français, L'Alliance Nationale, les Forestiers Catholiques, les Forestiers Indépendants, L'Union St. Joseph.

HONORABLE BLAISE F. LETELLIER.

The Honorable Blaise F. Letellier, advocate and legislator, is one whose labor has been the measure of his success. He is a relative of the late distinguished Lieutenant-Governor Luc Letellier, and was born in Levis, in the Province of Quebec, in the year 1862, the son of Blaise and Emma (Lacombe) Letellier.

Mr. Letellier received his early educational privileges at the Quebec Seminary, and subsequently took up the study of law at Laval University, Quebec, where he graduated with the degree of LL.B., in July, 1886. He commenced the practice of his profession in Quebec in 1886 and continued

there until the year 1896, when he removed to Beauceville, county of Beauce, in the Province of Quebec. Ever since Mr. Letellier has resided in Beauceville, he has become recognized there as a lawyer of more than ordinary prominence. His general practice is of a high order—in fact, his clientele has always been of a distinctively representative character, and in the conduct of litigation he has shown a thorough and comprehensive understanding of the principles of jurisprudence. In the field of journalism he is specially interested, which is manifested by his founding of the journal *La Justice,* and later he became a director of *L'Union Libérale.* He has the honor of being appointed a member of the Legislative Council in the year 1905. He takes an active and helpful part in those interests which affect the general welfare and work for the material, intellectual, political and moral development of the community in which he resides. Mr. Letellier began his career at the lowest rung of the ladder, but by constant application and strict attention to the duties devolving upon him, he has now acquired a comfortable competence and an honored position among men.

Mr. Letellier was married at Quebec in 1889 to Elmira Angers, and of the union there are two sons and three daughters.

EDSON L. PEASE.

Edson L. Pease, Vice-President and General Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, is a native of Côteau Landing, P.Q. His identification with banking interests dates from 1874, when he entered the Bank of Commerce at Montreal, winning successive promotions in recognition of his capability and fidelity, until he resigned in 1883 to join the Merchants Bank of Halifax, now the Royal Bank of Canada, as accountant at Halifax. There he remained until 1887, when he was sent to Montreal to open a branch of that banking institution, being retained in the position of Branch Manager until January, 1899, when he was appointed Assistant General Manager. In 1900 he was further promoted to the position of General Manager, and in 1906 was appointed a director. His labors, experience and mastery of every duty devolving upon him have continually promoted his ability, and he now commands the admiration of his contemporaries, and the entire respect of

his colleagues in banking circles. He also has other business interests, being a director of the London & Lancashire Life Assurance Company, the Canada Car Company, etc.

Mr. Pease is a member of Mount Royal, St. James, Canada, Forest and Stream, Montreal Hunt and Jockey Clubs. He possesses an alert, enterprising spirit and a genial nature, which render him popular socially, and which have been strong elements in his business progress.

R. C. SMITH, K.C.

If one were asked to name one of the most popular members of the Montreal Bar, he would instinctively think of Mr. R. C. Smith.

He has not won his way by mere good nature, but his bonhomie, his accessibility, his ready sympathy, his consideration for the feelings of his colleagues, the witness in the box—every creature with whom he comes in contact—stamps him with the seal, which is greater than the distinction of able lawyer—a distinction which is unquestionably his—the seal and insignia of the gentleman.

Mr. Smith early dabbled in journalism, but he had the good luck to make it the stepping stone to larger, if not higher, things. He studied law while he was conducting a paper. It was in 1882 he was called to the Bar. He almost immediately realized a success. He had knowledge, but he had more—he had tact and consideration. He introduced a new feature—he did not badger witnesses. He did not imitate Sergeant Buzfuz. He treated all who had to give evidence in his cases with courtesy. This was something new and surprising, but you extort more through love than fear.

He became the adviser to large corporations. He soon made a good business before the Privy Council. United States Bar Associations and other bodies desired him to address them. He was a student of literature; he cultivated a gracious expression. He measured his words. In a few years Mr. Smith became a man of mark. His business grew. To-day he is recognized as one of the leading men of the Bar. His advice makes for peace. He never encourages litigation.

This large consideration has recommended him to the heads of big corporations. He believes much in moral suasion. In social life, on the platform, before the judge and jury, he has a distinguished utterance.

R. C. SMITH, K.C.

HON. C. E. DUBORD.

Mr. Smith was born in Montreal in 1859, the son of Robert and Annie (Reynolds) Smith.

Educated at the High School, he proceeded to the McGill University. He read law in the meantime in the office of Mr. N. W. Trenholme (now Judge of the Court of Appeals), and Judge McLaren.

When called to the Bar in 1882 he became a member of this well-known and honorable firm. Subsequently, he founded the present firm of Smith, Markey and Skinner.

In 1897 he was appointed Q.C. He was the first President of the Montreal Bar Association, and is now Treasurer of that body, and is Professor of Commercial Law at McGill University. He is a member of the Mount Royal, St. James, Forest and Stream, Royal St. Lawrence Yacht (Commodore), Garrison (Quebec), Rideau (Ottawa), National Liberal (London, England) Clubs.

In politics he is a Liberal, and at the recent Dominion general elections (Oct. 26, 1908) he unsuccessfully contested St. Antoine Division of Montreal, being defeated by Mr. H. B. Ames.

In 1890 Mr. Smith was married to Miss Charlotte Florence Elizabeth Pennington, and has one son, Robert Pennington McArthur. Golfing and yachting are Mr. Smith's chief recreations.

HONORABLE C. EUGÈNE DUBORD.

The Honorable C. Eugène Dubord is a gentleman whose business history forms an integral chapter in the commercial and industrial development of Quebec, one whose forceful personality, energy and keen business enterprise has enabled him to be the architect of his own fortune. He is a man who would succeed in almost any undertaking which he should take up, one of those few individuals who are born to lead and to command in this world. He was born at Champlain, in the Province of Quebec, on September 16, 1856, his parents being Louis Edouard Dubord, M.D., and Josephine Martineau.

Mr. Dubord received his rudimentary education at the common school of his native town, and afterwards attended the Commercial Academy of Ste. Anne de la Pérade for a period of eighteen months. When little more

than eighteen years of age he left his parental home to make his way in life's battle. As Quebec is the mecca for all ambitious French Canadian youths who reside in country districts, he went there, landing with a capital of less than four dollars. Mr. Dubord soon found employment in a grocery store, where his capacity for work and business acumen quickly received proper recognition. It was only a few years later that he started in business on his own account as a wholesale grocer, and this enterprise was so successful that in the first year the aggregate of business turned over amounted to $50,000.00. Five years later he retired from the grocery business and engaged in the manufacture of matches, nails, linseed oil, et cetera simultaneously, and acted as his own superintendent, buyer and salesman in these varied businesses. Misfortune then overtook him, his enterprises being almost wiped out by fire, and his personal loss at that time was in the neighborhood of $50,000.00. Not in the least discouraged, he redoubled his efforts, and in a very short time regained his footing, paying up every dollar that he owed. In 1898 he conceived the idea of starting vegetable farming, of which he had only a meagre elementary knowledge. He bought books on the subject, studied very hard, and then went ahead. Mr. Dubord succeeded in this venture far beyond even his own expectations, for to-day, with only eight acres of land in cultivation, he derives therefrom an annual revenue of over $10,000.00. He is in possession of a model farm, which is operated on scientific principles, the products of which are of such a character that they command higher prices than obtain at the market, and, as the revenue indicates, he is doing a large and increasing business. The farm is specially famed for its celery and mushrooms, though every known vegetable can be seen there in the most perfect state. What strikes one most on a visit to his well-equipped farm is the regularity of the beds, the uniformity of the plants, and the spick and span orderliness prevailing everywhere. In this connection Mr. Dubord is thoroughly convinced that no enterprise will give as good a return as soil carefully and properly cultivated. He lives in a cottage with a rather unpretentious exterior, but when one crosses the threshold and enters the interior he is struck by the marvellous ingenuity that has been displayed in the inside arrangements, everything being a model of completeness. Fronting the

house is a beautiful flower garden, shaded by stately and magnificent butternut trees, from which a panoramic view is obtained rivalling that from the famous Dufferin Terrace, Quebec. Mr. Dubord was appointed to the Quebec Legislative Council on January 4, 1907, for La Salle Division. He is also associated with various important corporations in which he is the main factor in their sucessful development. He is President of the Beauport Brewery Company, of the Quebec Exhibition Company, of the Island of Orleans Railway Company, and President of the Agricultural Council of Quebec. No movement or measure for the welfare and progress of the community along material, intellectual and moral lines fails to receive his endorsement and co-operation.

In 1882 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Dubord to Marie Chabot, of Quebec, and of this union two sons and two daughters survive of a family of twenty-four. He is a member of the Garrison Club, Quebec, and his greatest ambition in life has been to excel in all things that he considers worth accomplishing, whether it be in business or pleasure.

WILLIAM WAINWRIGHT.

There are few men more widely known or more generally esteemed throughout Canada than Mr. William Wainwright, Fourth Vice-President of the Grand Trunk Railway System. He has been so long and so prominently identified with that great enterprise that he seems to be really a permanent part of it.

Mr. Wainwright was born in Manchester, England, April 30, 1840, his father being Abraham Wainwright, a native of Lancashire, and his mother a native of Lincolnshire, England. He was educated in Manchester, and after leaving school entered the counting-house of an American shipping firm. In 1858 he joined the service of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway as junior clerk in the chief accountant's office, where he subsequently became senior clerk and secretary to the General Manager. He resigned these positions at the solicitation of Sir E. Watkin, Bart., then Chairman of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway, and Superintending Commissioner of the Grand Trunk Railway, and came to Canada in 1862 as a senior clerk and shorthand secretary in the chief

accountant's office of the Grand Trunk Railway at Montreal. He held successively the following positions: Secretary to the Managing Director, Senior Clerk in charge of the Car Mileage Department, General Passenger Agent. In 1881 he became Assistant Manager, and in May, 1890, Assistant General Manager of the entire system. In 1896 he became General Assistant, and in addition to that office was made also Comptroller in 1900. In 1907 he became Fourth Vice-President.

Mr. Wainwright also acted as General Manager of the North Shore Railway from 1883 to 1885, or from the acquisition of that road by the G. T. R. until that company disposed of it to the C. P. R.

He is a director of the Guarantee Company of North America and the Montreal Telegraph Company; Vice-President of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company and of the Grand Trunk Insurance and Provident Society; Second Vice-President of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, a director of the Canadian Express Company, and a director of various subsidiary lines of the Grand Trunk Railway.

Mr. Wainwright married, first in 1867, Rosabelle Hilda, daughter of Richard Arnold of Toronto. She died in 1876, and he was married to Mary Emily, sister of his first wife, in 1878. He is an Anglican in religion, and a governor of the Montreal General Hospital.

He was for eight years in command of a company of artillery in the old Grand Trunk Brigade, and retired with the rank of Captain, upon the disbandment of the Brigade.

Mr. Wainwright is a member of the St. James and Canada Clubs, Montreal, and Forest and Stream Club, Dorval; the Rideau Club, Ottawa, and the Garrison Club, Quebec.

ISAAC GOUVERNEUR OGDEN.

Mr. Isaac Gouverneur Ogden, Third Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is one of many shrewd and able men Canada has drawn from the neighboring Republic to assist in the development of the Dominion's vast natural resources, and who have rendered excellent service to the land of their adoption. He is a native of the city of New York, and comes of the very best stock of the commercial metropolis of the United States.

I. G. OGDEN.

His father was Isaac Gouverneur Ogden, banker, who was of English descent, and of one of the oldest and best-known families in the State of New York, tracing its descent back to one of the Pilgrims who landed on this continent in the year 1640. His mother, Elizabeth Katherine Williamson, was a native of New Jersey, also of English descent. She is the great grand-daughter of General Dayton, who was Aide-de-Camp to Washington. Mr. Ogden was educated at the public schools of New York, and began his business career in 1861 in a mercantile house. He was subsequently in the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, New York, and was at that time a member of the New York Stock Exchange. He entered the railway service March, 1871, as Paymaster and Accountant of the Chicago and Pacific Railway, and was afterwards, from 1876 to 1881, Auditor of the same road, under a receiver. He was appointed Auditor of the Western Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway in March, 1881, and promoted Auditor of the company, July, 1883. In June, 1887, he was further advanced to the position of Comptroller, and he was made Third Vice-President December 9, 1901, being placed in charge of the financial and accounting department.

Mr. Ogden is also a director of the following subsidiary lines of the C. P. R.: Atlantic and North-West Railway Company, British Columbia Southern Railway Company, Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company, Columbia and Western Railway Company, Northern Colonization Railway Company, Great North-West Central Railway Company, International Railway Company of Canada, Joliette and Brandon Railway Company, Kootenay and Arrow Head Railway Company, Lake Temiscamingue Railway and Colonization Company, Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company, Manitoba South-Western Colonization Company, Missisquoi Valley Railway Company, Montreal and Ottawa Railway Company, Montreal and Western Railway Company, Nakusp and Slocan Railway Company, Nicola, Kamloops and Similkameen Coal and Railway Company, North Shore Railway Company, Ottawa Northern and Western Railway Company, Saskatchewan and Western Railway Company, South Ontario Pacific Railway Company, Waterloo and Magog Railway Company, West Ontario Pacific Railway Company.

Mr. Ogden married, in 1884, Miss Julia M. Baker, daughter of the

late Mr. Baker of Quincey, Illinois. In religion he is an Anglican. He is a life governor of the Montreal Homeopathic Hospital and President of the College of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons of Montreal. He is a member of the Mount Royal, St. James, Forest and Stream, and Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Clubs, all of Montreal; the Manitoba Club, Winnipeg, the Anglers' Club of Rideau Lake, the Lotus Club, New York, and the Transportation Club, New York. His favorite recreation is fishing.

GEORGE MORRIS BOSWORTH.

Mr. George Morris Bosworth, Fourth Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is a conspicuous example of that large class of railway officials who by sheer ability and application have pushed themselves to the top from the very bottom of the ladder.

He was born at Ogdensburg, N.Y., January 27, 1858, his father, William C. B. Bosworth, who was of English descent, being manager of the elevators of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railway. His mother, Elizabeth Linton, was born in New Brunswick. He was educated at the Ogdensburg Collegiate Institute, and entered the railway service May 1, 1875, as office boy in the office of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain road. Some time later he was appointed clerk of the local freight office, later still clerk in the audit office, and in course of time clerk in the general freight office and General Freight Agent of the same road until 1881. From August 1, 1881, to May 1, 1882, he was Travelling Freight Agent of the National Despatch Line at Chicago; from May 1, 1882, to January 1, 1884, Assistant General Freight Agent of the Ontario and Quebec Lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway; from January 1, 1884, to April 15, 1885, General Freight Agent of the same lines; from April 15, 1885, to January 1, 1896, Assistant Freight Traffic Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway lines east of Fort William, Ont., and from January 1, 1896, to December 9, 1901, Freight Traffic Manager of the entire system of the Canadian Pacific Railway. December 9th, 1901, he was appointed Fourth Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in charge of traffic, and this appointment he at present holds.

Mr. Bosworth is a director of the Provincial Bank of Canada, also director in a number of subsidiary companies of the C. P. R. He married in 1887 Miss Lucy R. Medbury, daughter of Mr. L. O. Medbury of Detroit, Michigan, and after her decease, in 1905, was married to Miss Alleyne Birchall, daughter of W. D. Birchall of Montreal. He has two children, a son and a daughter. In religion he is an Anglican. He is a member of the St. James', Canada, Hunt, Jockey and Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Clubs, all of Montreal; the Lachine Boating Club, the Canadian Camp Club, New York, and the Century Club, Ogdensburg. His favorite recreation is fishing.

JAMES WILLIAM LEONARD.

Of James William Leonard, General Manager of the Eastern Lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, it can safely be said that his labor has been the measure of his success. He was born at Epsom, in the Province of Ontario, in the year 1858, the son of Thomas Leonard and Catherine Shaw, who were natives of Ireland.

Mr. Leonard's parents having removed to Bethany, Ontario, when he was a child, he received his education at the public school of that place. At the early age of fourteen years he entered the service of the Midland Railway Company as an operator, and served at different stations on the line of that company until the year 1877, when he received an agency of the Victoria Railway Company. His ability was soon recognized by the management, for in 1878 he was appointed Assistant Manager of that road, and later became Assistant to the General Superintendent of the Credit Valley Railway Company. He was then chosen, in November, 1883, as Master of Transportation of the Ontario and Quebec Railway, which is now a branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and in May, 1884, was appointed to the responsible position of Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway's Eastern lines. In all his duties he always brought to bear exceptionally good business qualifications, for which he was further rewarded by being appointed, in March, 1893, General Superintendent of the Ontario and Quebec Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, being stationed at Toronto. He filled that position until

1901, when he was transferred to Winnipeg, as General Superintendent of the Western Division of the same company's lines, and in 1904 he returned to Toronto to take up the position of Manager of Construction. In the year 1905 he came to Montreal, on receiving the appointment of Assistant General Manager of the company's Eastern lines, and early in 1908 he was promoted to the position of General Manager of the Eastern lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Mr. Leonard is considered one of the most prominent representatives of railway interests in the Dominion of Canada, whose native talents have been the means of winning him the honorable position he presently occupies.

In many of the subsidiary branches of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company Mr. Leonard takes an active interest. He is a director of the Guelph and Goderich Railway, of the Berlin, Wellesley and Waterloo Railway, of the Walkerton and Lucknow Railway, and of the Georgian Bay and Seaboard Railway.

Mr. Leonard was married in 1881 to Miss Elizabeth Maguire, daughter of William Maguire, merchant, of Franklin, Ontario, and of this union there is one son. In religious faith he is a Methodist, and is a member of the St. James' Club, Montreal, and the Toronto Club, Toronto. His favorite recreation is that of fishing and hunting, in which he indulges when his official duties allow him.

ANTHONY DOUGLAS MacTIER.

Anthony Douglas MacTier, Assistant to the Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, is one whose life record shows the value of enterprise, keen discernment, perseverance, and close application to the duties devolving upon him, as factors in the attaining of success. He is, moreover, possessed of a kindly, gentlemanly and benevolent nature, which is manifest on many occasions. He was born at "Blairgowrie House," Perthshire, Scotland, in December, 1867. His father, W. F. MacTier, also a Scotsman, was Surgeon-Major of the East India Company and served through two Sikh campaigns and the Indian Mutiny. His mother's maiden name was Miss Bayley.

Mr. MacTier received his educational privileges at Edinburgh and Sed-

bergh, Yorkshire, England. In 1887 he came to Canada, and immediately entered the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, where he has ever since remained. Commencing in the humble position of stenographer in the Baggage Department, he was afterwards transferred to the General Superintendent's Department, and some time later was appointed Inspector of Sleeping and Dining Car Department. He then served successively in the Stores Department, the Car Service Department, and the Car Service and Fuel Department, and subsequently held the positions of General Baggage Agent and General Fuel Agent. His appointment to his present position, in June, 1907, as Assistant to the Vice-President, stands as incontrovertible evidence of his personal popularity, his unblemished record, and the confidence reposed in him by his superiors. There is in him a dominant element in his individuality and a lively human sympathy, which, as taken in connection with the sterling integrity and honor of his character, have naturally gained for him the respect and confidence of men. In religious faith he is a Protestant, and is a governor of the Montreal General Hospital. He is also a member of the St. Andrew's Society, Montreal.

In 1894 Mr. MacTier married Miss Waddell, daughter of the late Samuel Waddell of Montreal. In social circles he occupies a distinguished position. He is a member of the Mount Royal Club, St. James' Club, Forest and Stream Club, Royal Montreal Golf Club, Montreal Hunt Club, Montreal Racket Club and the Montreal Jockey Club.

WILLIAM PETERSON, M.A., LL.D., C.M.G.

In an estimate of the relative value of the professions and different business interests to which man may give his attention education is, by many, accorded the foremost place, and upon the educator devolves a responsibility such as is shared by few. He has to do with the formative period, when are established the habits and character of the individual, and there are few men who have attained to any distinction or prominence who do not acknowledge their indebtedness for at least the stimulus for their later activity to some educator who has had direct influence upon their plans and purposes in life. In this connection William Peterson, M.A., LL.D., C.M.G., Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University, is

deserving of more than passing mention. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on May 29, 1856, a son of the late John Peterson, a merchant of Leith, and Grace M. Anderson, of Edinburgh. His early education he received at the Edinburgh High School, and subsequently entered Edinburgh University, where he graduated in 1875, with first-class honors in Classics. Dr. Peterson also obtained the Greek Travelling Scholarship. For some time thereafter he studied at the University of Göttingen under Professor Sauppe, and on returning to Scotland was elected to the Mackenzie Scholarship in his Alma Mater for eminence in classical and English literature. With unremitting diligence he pursued his studies, and shortly afterwards gained an open scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and in 1896 the Ferguson Scholarship in Classics, which is open for competition to graduates from the Scottish universities. Continuing his career at Oxford, he was placed in the first class in classical moderations, and in the final school in the second. After securing his B.A. degree, he was appointed Assistant Professor of Humanity in Edinburgh University, which position he held for two and a half years.

On the opening of the University College, Dundee, Scotland, in 1882, he was unanimously appointed Principal and Professor of Classics and Ancient History. These responsible positions he continued to fill up to May, 1895, when he was chosen to succeed the late Sir J. W. Dawson as Principal of McGill University, Montreal. He was created an LL.D. by St. Andrew's University in 1885, and by Princeton University in 1896. Among other honorary degrees received later are those of the University of New Brunswick (1900), Yale (1901), Johns Hopkins (1902), Pennsylvania and Queen's (1903), Aberdeen (1906), and Toronto (1907). He is a member of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction.

In the literary sphere he has won considerable recognition as editor of the Tenth Book of Quintilian's "Institute of Oratory," of Tacitus's "Dialogue on Oratory," and of Cicero's speeches in defence of Cluentius and against Veres. He has also contributed largely to the University Magazine, the Classical Review, the American Journal of Philology, and other similar publications. Dr. Peterson is also editor of Longman's "School Poetry Book" (Junior and Senior).

In 1885 he married Lisa, eldest daughter of the late William Ross, of 12 Hyde Park Gardens, London, W., and Glenearn, Perthshire, Scotland. They have two sons, who are now far advanced in the same pursuits which marked the career of their father: William Gordon Peterson, graduated from McGill University with degree of B.A., and is now Scholar-Exhibitioner of Trinity College, Oxford; and Maurice Drummond Peterson, the second son, who is Exhibitioner of Magdalen College, Oxford.

In religious faith Dr. Peterson is a Presbyterian, and in politics belongs to the Academic school. His life, aside from his onerous university duties, is filled up with many responsibilities. He is a trustee of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, one of the governors of Royal Victoria Hospital, and takes an active part in the management of the Trafalgar Institute, Montreal. In 1901, as a mark of recognition of his distinguished services to McGill University, and of his standing as an educationist and savant, Dr. Peterson was created a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George. He is a Past President of the St. Andrew's Society, Montreal, and is on the membership roll of the following prominent clubs: Mount Royal, St. James and University Clubs, of Montreal, and the Sairle Club, of London, England. Walking, golf, curling and attending meetings form his favorite recreation when he is able to steal time from a round of pressing duties.

MGR. OLIVIER ELZÉAR MATHIEU.

Probably no man is more widely known and respected in classical and educational circles in the Province of Quebec than the subject of this sketch, Mgr. Olivier Elzéar Mathieu, who is Rector of Laval University and Superior of the Seminary, Quebec. He was born at St. Rochs, in the city of Quebec, on December 24, 1853, the son of Joseph Mathieu and Marguerite Latouche. The first part of his education he received at the Quebec Seminary, and afterwards studied at Laval University, from which he graduated a Doctor of Theology in the year 1878. On June the 2nd, of the same year, he was ordained a priest by Cardinal Taschereau, and was also appointed Professor of Philosophy at Laval University.

With an eager desire to enlarge his educational knowledge, Mgr. Mathieu went to Rome, Italy, in 1882 and studied at the university there for a period of one year, from which he received the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of the Academy of Saint Thomas. Returning to Quebec in 1883, he continued to act in the Chair of Philosophy at Laval University, and in 1888 was appointed Rector of the little seminary attached to the university. He took his degree of Master of Arts in 1889, and in 1899 was appointed Rector of Laval University and Superior of the Seminary, Quebec, which offices he holds at the present time. By His Holiness Pope Leo the Thirteenth he was nominated Apostolic Prothonotary in the year 1902, and the same year was made a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Canada. He was also created a Knight of the Legion of Honor by the President of the French Republic.

Mgr. Mathieu is a man of broad scholarly attainments, and has devoted much time and study to the works of leading litterateurs and historians, while his public and professional service has always been worthy of public commendation. The fact that he has among his warmest friends those who have known him from boyhood to the present time is an indication of an active and honorable career.

FREDERICK PARKER WALTON, B.A., LL.B., LL.D.

In university circles in the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, no man is better known or more highly respected than the subject of this review, Frederick Parker Walton, B.A., LL.B., LL.D., Dean of the Faculty of Law in McGill University, Montreal.

He is a man liked both by his students and the professors among whom he associates, and one who thoroughly understands the work of a university faculty of law. It may be said that he has rendered a service of incalculable value to the country of his adoption. He was born in Nottingham, England, on November 28, 1858, the son of Isaac Walton, of Buxton, England, and Mary Ann Parker. He was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he was an exhibitioner, and obtained a first class in classical modera-

tions and a second class in the final classical school, graduating Bachelor of Arts in 1883. Dean Walton studied law at the Universities of Edinburgh and Marburg. At Edinburgh University he was first prizeman in Roman Law and in Public Law, graduating an LL.B., with distinction, in 1886, and was called to the Scottish Bar in the same year. For several years he was examiner in Law to the University of Edinburgh. He was also for some years examiner in Modern Languages in that university. In 1894 he was appointed lecturer in Roman Law in the University of Glasgow. This position he resigned the same year on becoming legal secretary to the Lord Advocate of Scotland (Right Hon. J. B. Balfour, afterwards Lord Kinross), which office he held until the dissolution of the Liberal Government in 1895. In 1897 he was appointed Gale Professor of Roman Law and Dean of the Faculty of Law at McGill University, which position he holds to-day. The University of Aberdeen conferred upon him in 1906 the honorary degree of LL.D. Dean Walton is a correspondent of L'Institut de Droit Comparé, of Belgium. He is also the author of the following legal publications: "Handbook of Law of Husband and Wife" (Scotland); "Scotch Marriages, Regular and Irregular"; "Articles on Husband and Wife"; "Married Woman's Property," etc., in Green's Encyclopædia of Law of Scotland; "Historical Introduction to Roman Law," and "Scope and Interpretation of the Civil Code of Lower Canada." Apart from the foregoing he has made numerous contributions to various legal journals.

In 1892 Dean Walton married Mary, daughter of the Reverend Duncan Taylor. He is a member of the University Club, and his favorite recreations are cycling and travelling.

FRANK DAWSON ADAMS, PH.D., D.SC., F.G.S.A., F.R.S.

Frank Dawson Adams, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.G.S.A., F.R.S., Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science at McGill University, and Professor of Geology and Palaeontology, requires no introduction, for he is known throughout the length and breath of the Dominion of Canada, owing to the minds he has influenced, the breadth of his scholarship and his magnetic personality. In past years it has been customary for those choosing a professional career to go to older countries to perfect their knowledge, but this is Canada's

century, and it is now found that if we are to inspire our youth with national pride and sentiment it can only be done through the patriotic teaching of the sons of the Dominion.

Dean Adams was born in Montreal on September 17, 1859. He was educated at the Montreal High School, and subsequently attended McGill University, graduating from the Department of Applied Science in the Faculty of Arts with the degree of B.Ap.Sc. in 1879, and Master of Science in 1884. He then studied in the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale College, and at Heidelberg, Germany, and from the latter place he obtained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1892. When in Germany he specially devoted himself to the study of petrography and physical geology. For nearly nine years he was attached to the staff of the Canadian Geological Survey when that department of the Federal Government was stationed in Montreal, as well as when it was removed to Ottawa. In 1888 he was appointed Lecturer in Geology at the McGill University, acting as assistant to the late Sir William Dawson, and in 1893 succeeded the latter gentleman as Logan Professor of Geology and Palaeontology at that institution. In 1908 he was appointed to the honorable position of Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science at McGill University, succeeding Dean Bovey, resigned. He was elected President of the Natural History Society in 1897. Dean Adams was also appointed a Fellow of the Geological Society of America in 1888, a Fellow of the Geological Society of London, England, in 1895, and later a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, the latter being one of the highest honors that can be bestowed upon a man of science in the British Empire. He is also a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, and is President of the Geological and Biological Section of that organization. He is likewise on the membership roll of the German Geological Society.

Dean Adams is the author of numerous papers and reports which he has submitted to the Geographical Survey of Canada, the Royal Society of Canada, and various other learned societies. Among his latest productions are: "An investigation into the electric constants of rocks, more especially with reference to cubic compressibility," and a series of papers dealing with the effect of pressure on the folding and flow of rocks, which embody the results of a series of researches which he is carrying out for the

Carnegie Institution of Washington. In the geological surveys of Northern Quebec and Ontario Dean Adams has accomplished a great deal of valuable and useful work, and in 1904 made a special report on the artesian wells of the Island of Montreal.

In 1892 he married Mary Stuart, daughter of the late Samuel Finlay, of Montreal. Being an enthusiastic geologist, it is natural to conclude that his most pleasurable recreation is found in camping, canoeing and exploring new fields.

CLEMENT HENRY McLEOD, MA.E., F.R.S.C.

As a teacher in the Faculty of Applied Science, a thorough educationist, a man of well-informed mind, giving himself with energy and enthusiasm to the duties devolving upon him in his profession, Professor Clement Henry McLeod, Ma.E., F.R.S.C., Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science at McGill University, enjoys in a large measure the esteem and respect of all who know him.

He was born at Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, in the year 1851, the son of Isaac and Euphemia (Laurence) McLeod, and was educated at the public schools, the Model and Normal schools at Truro, Nova Scotia. He graduated from the Faculty of Applied Science, McGill University, in 1873. His first professional appointment was that of assistant engineer in charge of section construction on the Intercolonial Railway, later becoming resident engineer on the construction of the Prince Edward Island Railway. He subsequently was appointed engineer of public works in Newfoundland. In 1874 he was appointed Superintendent of the Observatory at McGill University, and in 1888, Professor in the Faculty of Applied Science in the same institution, while in 1908 he was appointed Vice-Dean in the same Faculty. He is a member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, and has been secretary of the organization since 1887—an organization which he was largely instrumental in upbuilding and bringing to its present state of prosperity. Mr. McLeod is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, and has served as President of the Physical and Mathematical section of that body, a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, and a Fellow of McGill University. He is full of energy and has great capacity for work,

and has contributed to scientific literature. He is the author of several valuable reports, including those of the "Transit of Venus," published in 1882; a Re-determination of the longitudes of Montreal and Cambridge, and of Montreal and Toronto. Along with Professor Turner, now of Oxford, he determined the longitude of Montreal by direct connection with Greenwich in 1892. He has also written many contributions to the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada on astronomical, meteorological and physical subjects, and to the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers. He is a member of the University Club, and takes a great interest in all athletic sports which are of a wholesome character.

ERNEST WILLIAM MacBRIDE, M.A., D.Sc.

Of Ernest William MacBride, M.A. (Cantab), D.Sc. (London), F.R.S., 1905, Strathcona Professor of Zoology at McGill University, it can safely be said that he has influenced more minds than those coming immediately under his care in connection with his professional work. He is a man of broad and intellectual attainments, and has delivered some remarkable public lectures and written some remarkable articles upon vital subjects that have received world-wide publicity through the medium of the press. He is an assiduous reader and a deep thinker, and what he studies he marks and inwardly digests. He is universally beloved by all with whom he comes in contact, due to the geniality of his nature, his largeness of heart and his consideration and love for the young, all qualities which are inherent in the Irish race, to which nationality Dr. MacBride belongs, having been born in Belfast, Ireland, on December 12, 1866. He is a son of Samuel MacBride, of the firm of Robert MacBride and Company, linen manufacturers.

Dr. MacBride was educated at Queen's College, Belfast, St. John's College, Cambridge, and the London University, from which he graduated a B.Sc., and obtained the university scholarship in Zoology in the year 1889. One year later he took the first part of the Cambridge Natural Science Tripos and became a Foundation scholar at St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1891 he took part second of the Tripos and obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then studied, in 1891-1892, at the Zoological Laboratory at Naples, an institution conducted by a German scientist, Professor Auton

T. G. RODDICK, M.D.

Dohrn. As a result of his stay in Naples he published several treatises bearing titles that are hard to spell and still harder to understand. Returning to Cambridge in 1892 he was appointed University demonstrator in Animal Morphology, a post of considerable importance, as it involves the responsible charge and direction of the Zoological Laboratory. In 1893 he was made a Fellow of St. John's College, and in the same year he obtained the medal which had just been donated by Lord Walsingham, High Steward of Cambridge University, for research in Biology. A further honor that was bestowed upon him was his appointment in 1896 to deliver the Thomson course of lectures in Natural Science to the Free Church students of Aberdeen, Scotland. He has been Vice-President and President of the Cambridge Union, and was appointed to the new Chair of Zoology at McGill University, founded by the Right Honorable Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal in July, 1897. He obtained the degree of Doctor of Science from the London University in 1899, and was elected a member of the American Society of Zoologists in 1898. In 1904 Dr. MacBride was appointed delegate of the London University to the Jubilee celebration of Wisconsin University, and in 1905 received the appointment of examiner extern of the University of Cambridge. He was also Vice-President of a section of the British Association who were to attend a convention in Dublin.

Among the works from his pen may be mentioned the following: Text-Book of Zoology, published in 1901; the development of Asterina Gibbosa, 1896; the early development of Amphioxus, 1898; the development of Echinus Esculentus; the development of Ophiothrix Fragilis, and the article, Echinodermata, published in the Cambridge Natural History. He is a member of the Royal Society of London, and the University Club, Montreal, and his most pleasurable recreations are golf and tennis.

In 1902 Dr. MacBride married Constance Harvey, daughter of Mr. F. Chrysler, K.C., of Ottawa, and they have one son.

THOMAS GEORGE RODDICK, M.D.

Dr. Thomas George Roddick is the son of the late John Irving Roddick, a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, who for many years was Principal of the Harbour Grace, Nfld., Government School. His mother was Emma

Jane Martin, daughter of one of the old Devonshire merchants, who came to the island in the early part of the last century. Born at Harbour Grace, on July 31st, 1846, he received his early education from his father, and at the Model and Normal Schools of Truro, Nova Scotia.

Entering McGill University, Montreal, he graduated in 1868, with the degree of M.D., C.M., taking the Holmes Gold Medal and Final Prize. Upon graduation he became assistant, and subsequently House Surgeon of the Montreal General Hospital, a position he retained for six years. He was appointed Lecturer on Hygiene at McGill, in 1873; Demonstrator of Anatomy, in 1874; Professor of Clinical Surgery, in 1875, and Professor of Surgery in 1890, which latter chair he recently resigned, having served the University as teacher and professor continuously for over thirty-five years. In 1901 he was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, succeeding the late Dr. Craik. At the close of the last session (1908) he resigned the Deanship, to accept the appointment of governor of McGill University and a trustee member of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning. It might be mentioned that during his term of office many desirable changes were made, chief among which were the establishment of a dental department and the extension of the curriculum to five years.

It is interesting to note that Dr. Roddick's early surgical work was done at the Montreal General Hospital, to which institution he was Attending Surgeon, until the building of the Royal Victoria Hospital, which he joined; as at that time it became necessary, in order to secure the new institution as a portion of McGill, for the heads of Departments of Medicine, Surgery and Gynaecology to leave the General Hospital in order to man the Royal Victoria. He had much to do with the early organization and equipment of the latter. He is, at present, Consulting Surgeon to both institutions. He was one of the first in Canada to employ Listerian methods in the dressing of wounds.

Among the offices he has held in connection with his own profession are those of President of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Montreal, President of the Canadian Medical Association, Vice-President of the Canadian Branch of the British Red Cross Society, and President of the Montreal

Branch of the British Medical Association. In 1896 he was elected President of the British Medical Association, and in the latter capacity presided over the meeting of the Association, held in Montreal in the following year, the first occasion on which the Association ever met outside of the British Isles. In 1898, on the occasion of his handing over the office of President to his successor, the late Sir T. Grainger Stewart, he was made an LL.D. of the University of Edinburgh, and appointed Vice-President of the Association for life. A year later he was elected an honorary F.R.C.S. of Great Britain.

In 1868 Dr. Roddick joined the Grand Trunk Artillery, and was Assistant Surgeon under the late Colonel Brydges. Subsequently he commanded one of the university companies in the Prince of Wales' Own Rifles, and later was appointed Surgeon to that regiment, which position he held until he was made Lieutenant-Colonel on the retired list, in 1894. During the North-West Rebellion, in 1885, he organized the hospital and ambulance service for the expeditionary force, and was placed in charge of the Medical Corps in the field, with the rank of Deputy Surgeon-General of Militia. He was frequently mentioned in despatches and recommended for the C.M.G.

Dr. Roddick will long be remembered by the profession for his untiring efforts to establish a system of Dominion registration, whereby one qualification would entitle the owner to practise in any Province of Canada. In other words, instead of having, as now, nine examining and licensing bodies, there would be one Central Examining Board only for the whole Dominion. With the hope of bringing this about, he entered the Dominion Parliament in 1896, and after many difficulties and disappointments succeeded in passing the Canada Medical Act, which can be used by the profession in the Provinces at any time, in order to bring about this much-to-be-desired object. It is right to mention that Dr. Roddick, at great personal sacrifice, successfully contested St. Antoine Division, Montreal, at two general elections (1896 and 1900), mainly for the purpose of carrying his much-cherished scheme. The Canada Medical Act passed both Houses of Parliament in April, 1902.

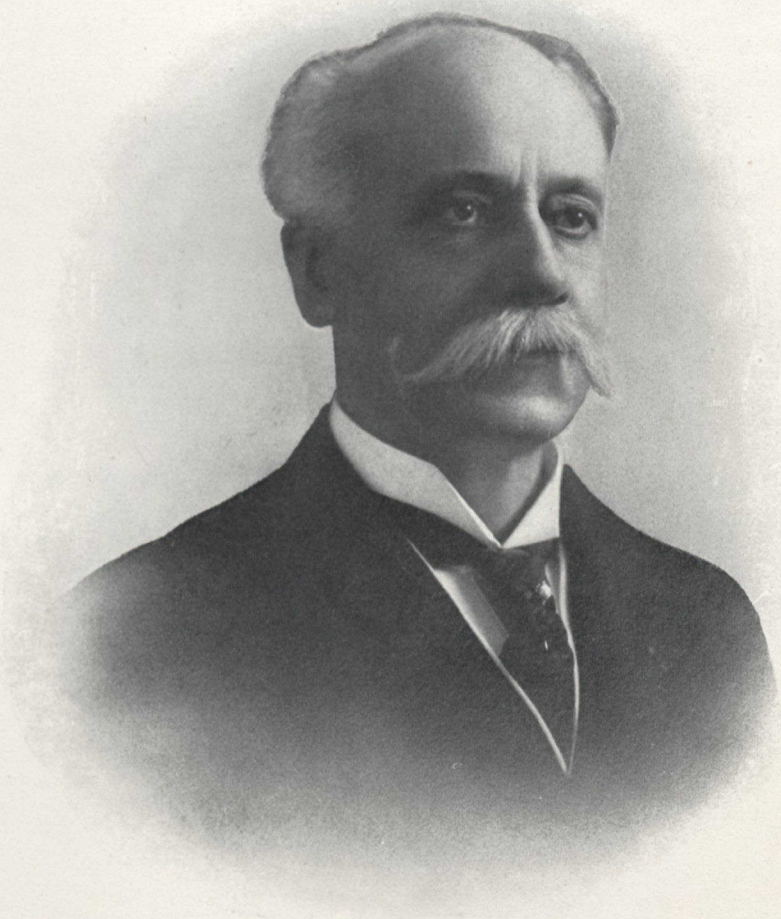
He has been twice married, first in 1880 to Urelia Marion, daughter of the late Wm. McKinnon, Esq., Pointe Claire, Que.; she died in 1890;

and the second time to Amy, daughter of the late J. J. Redpath, Esq., of Montreal. In religion he is a Presbyterian.

FRANCIS J. SHEPHERD, M.D., C.M.

Francis J. Shepherd, M.D., C.M., LL.D., F.R.C.S., Edin. (Hon.), a distinguished surgeon and medical author, is a native of the Province of Quebec. He was born at Como in 1851, a son of the late Robert W. and Mary C. (de Les Derniers) Shepherd, the former late President of the Ottawa River Navigation Company. Having acquired his more specifically literary education in the high school of Montreal, Dr. Shepherd prepared for his chosen profession at McGill University, Montreal, St. Thomas Hospital of London, and the University of Vienna. He was graduated in 1873, and in 1875 was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy at McGill, while in 1883 he was made Professor of Anatomy. His superior ability has gained him classification with the most eminent members of the profession on the American continent. He is now Dean of the Medical Faculty and Professor of Anatomy, McGill University; Senior Surgeon of Montreal General Hospital and a governor of that institution; Consulting Surgeon Royal Victoria Hospital. He is likewise a member of the Council of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, has been Vice-President of the American Dermatological Association and President of the Canadian Medical Association and of the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society. He is also a Fellow of the American Surgical Association and of the International Society of Surgery. Interested in art, he is now serving his third year as President of the Montreal Art Association. He has made many valuable contributions to medical literature, is one of the authors of the American Text Book of Surgery (The American System of Surgery) and of the Quarterly Retrospect of Surgery. He has contributed to the Popular Science Monthly, the Journal of Anatomy and Physiology, the Lancet, the American Journal of Medical Sciences and Analytical Surgery, the Encyclopedia Medica of Edinburgh, Annals of Surgery. He has written largely on anatomy and surgery for Woods' Reference Hand Book of the Medical Sciences. His scholarship gained recognition in 1905, when the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him at Edin-

F. J. SHEPHERD, M.D., C.M.



DR. E. P. LACHAPELLE.

burgh, and the same year he became a F.R.C.S.E. Harvard University made him a Doctor of Laws in 1906, and throughout the medical profession he is recognized as one of its ablest representatives on the American continent. The extent of his research and the strong common-sense that has illumined his judgment, combined with his varied experience in practice, have placed him with the great men whose names the medical profession will always treasure with gratitude and respect.

Dr. Shepherd is a member of the Anglican Church. He married in 1878 Miss Lilias G. Torrance (now deceased), and their family numbers one son and two daughters.

He is a member of the Mount Royal, Montreal Hunt and University Clubs.

EMMANUEL PERSILLIER-LACHAPELLE, M.D., Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, Etc.

Emmanuel Persillier-Lachapelle, M.D., Montreal, President of the Board of Health of the Province of Quebec, was born December 21st, 1845, at Sault au Recollet, Que., his parents being Pierre Persillier-Lachapelle and Marie Zoé Toupin, descendants of some of the earliest settlers of New France.

After receiving a classical education at the Montreal College, he entered upon the study of medicine at the old Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery, and after a very brilliant course he was admitted to practice in 1869. From the first years of his professional life he devoted considerable attention to the question of hygienic science. He continued his studies after he left college and is still as keen and devoted a student as he ever was.

In 1872 he was appointed Surgeon of the 65th Regiment, Mount Royal Rifles, and retained the appointment until 1886. He was unable to accompany the regiment on active service to the North-West in 1885 owing to the demands of his other professional engagements, but he personally superintended the preparation of the medical equipment which the regiment took on service, and secured the services of an assistant surgeon, who went with the regiment.

In 1878 Dr. Lachapelle was elected a governor and Treasurer of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, retaining an official connection with that important body until September, 1907, for the last nine years of which he held the position of President.

At the time of the big smallpox epidemic in Montreal in 1885 and 1886, when hundreds of new cases of the disease were reported daily, and when the city was practically placed in a state of quarantine with respect to the rest of the continent, Dr. Lachapelle came to the front as an outspoken and fearless advocate of the drastic measures adopted to check the spread of the disease. The epidemic spread rapidly throughout the country, and it became necessary to take advantage of an old statist and to create a Central Board of Health so as to apply throughout the Province systems for prevention and cure as had been taken in Montreal. The following year a Health Act was adopted by the Legislature, the Provincial Board of Health was organized, and Dr. Lachapelle appointed to be President, a position he has retained ever since with credit to himself and great advantage to the whole Province of Quebec.

Dr. Lachapelle's name has been intimately associated with the efforts to improve medical legislation and to raise the standard of professional education in this Province. When the establishment of a branch of Laval University in Montreal was decided upon in the year 1878 and the medical faculty inaugurated in temporary class rooms in this old Château Ramesay, on Notre Dame Street, he had been one of the most ardent instigators and supporters, and contributed in a great measure to its success. For a number of years he occupied the position of Professor of Hygiene, and on January 13th, 1908, was elected Dean of the Medical Faculty of the University.

He has been intimately associated with the Notre Dame Hospital ever since its institution, and can almost be called its founder. This splendid institution, which owed its establishment partly to the clinical requirements of the then recently founded medical faculty of Laval, was inaugurated in 1880, Dr. Lachapelle being a member of the Board of Governors, and holding the position of General Superintendent until July, 1906. In 1884, wishing to better the finances of the hospital, he, with the Board of

Management and the ladies patronesses, organized a grand kermesse, held on the Place d'Armes, which netted about $15,000 in one week.

In recognition of his services to the cause of hygienic science in Canada, Dr. Lachapelle was made in 1898 Knight of the Legion of Honor by the Government of France, he was elected an Associate Member of the Société Française d'Hygiène of Paris, and in 1895 had the honor of presiding as President over the Convention of the American Public Health Association held in the city of Montreal. From 1876 to 1882 he was proprietor and editor of *L'Union Médicale*.

A staunch member of the Liberal party Dr. Lachapelle has often been urged to allow himself to be placed in nomination for political preferment, but though willing to use his influence for the benefit of his party he has invariably declined to accept a party nomination out of a sense of duty towards his professional education and benevolent engagements. In 1902 he was urged by many of the most influential citizens of Montreal, French and English, irrespective of party, to accept nomination for the Mayoralty, and he provisionally accepted, but later withdrew to avoid racial complications.

Dr. Lachapelle is Vice-President of the Board of Control of the Provincial Bank of Canada, President of Société d'Administration Générale, a director of the Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien and of other financial institutions and life insurance companies.

He has been identified with various national and benevolent movements, and in 1876 had the honor of serving as General President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society.

Dr. Lachapelle is unmarried.

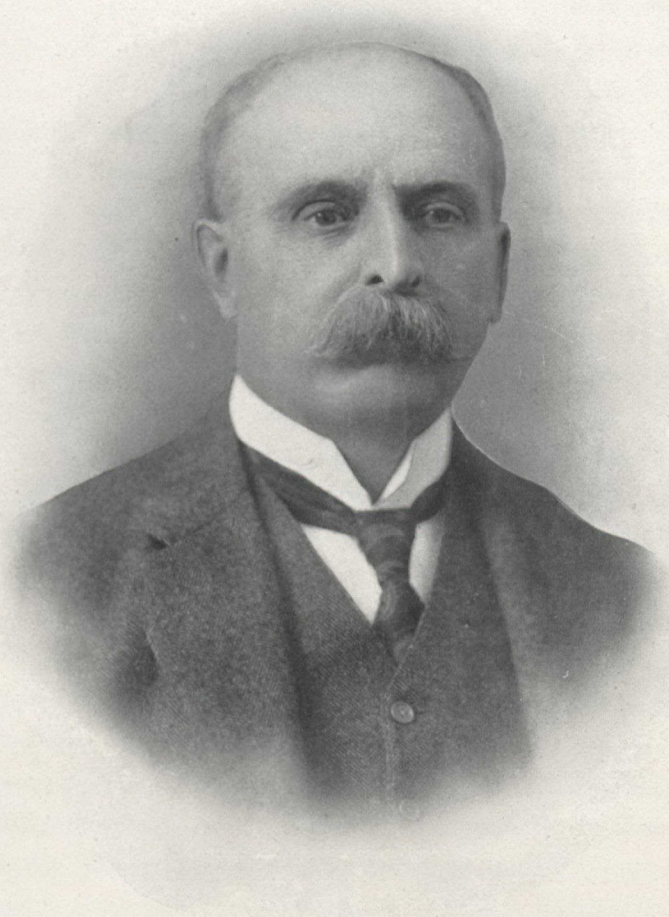
He is a member of St. James, Montreal Hunt, Jockey and University Clubs.

JAMES CHALMERS CAMERON, M.D.

Dr. James Chalmers Cameron is one of the recognized medical authorities in the Province of Quebec. The younger generation may not recall the important part he played many years ago in connection with a crusade against the waste of child life in that city. He accomplished much in the

direction of mitigating the horrors of the situation, especially in regard to the farming out of infants. Dr. Cameron was born in the year 1852, the son of the late Reverend James Y. Cameron, Presbyterian Minister at Niagara Falls, Ontario, and his wife, Charlotte Ault.

The subject of this review received his preliminary education at the Upper Canada College, Toronto, and had the honor of being Dux of that institution in 1870. He then took up the study of medicine at McGill University, where he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the year 1874, and subsequently pursued his professional duties in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe for several years. Dr. Cameron then returned to Canada and began the practice of his profession in Montreal, and to-day he has attained a recognized position as a Specialist in Obstetrics and the diseases which affect infants. He has always been a close and discriminating student of his profession, keeping in constant touch with the advanced ideas and methods of practice as set forth and followed by the leading members of the profession throughout the world. For many years he was on the medical staff of the Montreal General Hospital, and acted as Surgeon of the Sixth Fusiliers. In April, 1886, he was appointed Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Infants at the McGill University, since which time he has made important additions to the museum and library attached to the medical faculty, besides giving generous financial contributions to the endowment fund. At a time when the Montreal Maternity Hospital was an unimportant, weak and ill-equipped institution, Dr. Cameron took the matter in hand, and that it is now one of the best equipped and most modern obstetric hospitals on this continent is due to the untiring energy he has displayed in its upbuilding and reconstruction. He is the Medical Director and Physician Accoucheur of the institution. At one time he was President of the Montreal Chirurgical Society. Dr. Cameron had the distinction of being appointed Honorary President of the section on Pediatrics at the second Pan-American Congress, held at Mexico in 1896. As a lecturer he has delivered many addresses on many subjects, but particularly on the function of physical exercise in life, with special reference to children. On medical matters he has written numerous papers, chiefly on Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence, which have ap-



DR. JAMES BELL.

peared in the medical press and in standard works of the time. His most pleasurable recreation is found in literary pursuits, and he has made several contributions to the French literature of the country, which have been favorably commented upon.

In 1880, Dr. Cameron wedded Elizabeth, daughter of the late James Dakers, of the Montreal Telegraph Company. He is a member of the St. James and University Clubs, Montreal.

JAMES BELL, M.D.

Few men in the medical profession in Montreal are more favorably known than Dr. James Bell. His reputation as a surgeon is not confined to Montreal or even Canada—it is international, for he has treated successfully some of the most important cases.

He was born at North Gower, Carleton county, Ontario, in 1852, and educated at the local schools and by private tuition, he studied medicine at McGill University, graduating an M.D. in 1877, and winning the Holmes Gold Medal. Dr. Bell was house surgeon of the Montreal General Hospital from 1877 to 1880, and medical superintendent of that institution from 1881 to 1885. In 1885 he became assistant-surgeon, and in 1886, surgeon of the Montreal General Hospital, which position he filled up to the year 1894, when, on the opening of the Royal Victoria Hospital, he resigned to become surgeon of the latter institution, and was also elected to the consulting staff of the Montreal General Hospital. In these institutions he has done some of his most notable work, and the patients have been treated by him indiscriminately. The poorest are as much the objects of his solicitude as the wealthiest who ask his aid. To the nurses of the hospitals he has always been a good friend, espousing their cause and furthering their comforts and happiness. It was his pleasure for many years to invite them in groups to his country residence at Cartierville. Although his practice is large, he has never grown indifferent to suffering and is ready at any moment to give his services in the cause of humanity.

In 1888 he was appointed Associate Professor of Clinical Surgery in McGill University, in 1890 Assistant Professor of Surgery and Clinical

Surgery, in 1895 Professor of Clinical Surgery, and since 1907 has been Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery of the same institution.

Dr. Bell is a member and ex-President of the American Association of Genito-urinary Surgeons, a member of the American Surgical Association, of the Canadian Medical Association, also ex-President of the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Association, and has contributed many papers on surgical subjects to these societies. From 1880 to 1888 he was surgeon to the Sixth Battalion Fusiliers and in 1885, on the outbreak of the Riel Rebellion in the North-West, he accompanied General Middleton to the seat of operations as Surgeon-Major in charge of the Field Hospital Corps. For services in connection therewith, he received a medal and mention in despatches.

In 1889 he married Edith Mary, eldest daughter of the late J. J. Arnton, Montreal. Of this union there is one son. Dr. Bell is a hard worker, but he allows himself a moment or two for recreation. He is a member of the Mount Royal Club, St. James Club, Hunt Club, and University Club, Montreal. He is fond of fishing and hunting.

HERBERT STANLEY BIRKETT, M.D., C.M.

One of the most skilled and distinguished specialists on all diseases affecting the throat, the nose and the ear is the subject of this sketch, Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Stanley Birkett, M.D., C.M., who is Professor of Oto-Laryngology at McGill University. He was born in Hamilton, Ontario, on July 17, 1864, his parents being the late William Birkett, merchant, Hamilton, Ont., and Caroline Amelia, daughter of the late Jacob Ball, of Grantham, Ont., who was a descendant of the United Empire Loyalists. Dr. Birkett was educated at Forrest House School, Chester, England, and subsequently attended McGill University, where he obtained his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1886, winning the Holmes Gold Medal. From 1886 to 1887 he acted as Senior House Surgeon of the Montreal General Hospital, and for one year was Assistant Physician of the Montreal Dispensary. From 1889 until 1890 he was Junior Demonstrator of Anatomy at McGill University, and Senior Demonstrator of the same department from 1890 to 1896. From 1889 to 1891 he was Laryngologist to the Montreal Medical Dispensary, and from 1891 until 1899 acted in the same

H. S. BIRKETT, M.D., C.M.

DR. GEO. E. ARMSTRONG.

capacity to the Montreal General Hospital. In 1895 he was appointed Professor of Oto-Laryngology at McGill University, which position he has filled ever since with much acceptability. He is Laryngologist and Otologist at the Royal Victoria Hospital, and Consulting Laryngologist at the Alexandria Hospital, likewise holding the position of Aurist of the McKay Institute for Deaf Mutes. For several years Dr. Birkett was General Secretary of the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society, and was Vice-President in 1902, and President in 1906, of the same organization. He was Vice-President of the American Laryngological Association in 1898, a member of the American Association of Anatomists from 1890 to 1896, and in 1897 was Vice-President of the Section of Laryngology of the British Medical Association. He is also a member of the Natural History Society, and a governor of the Montreal General Hospital. He was elected President of the American Laryngological Association at the convention held in Montreal in 1908, this being the first time a Canadian has been thus honored. He is the author of numerous medical publications, and is a frequent contributor to various medical journals and magazines. His latest production is entitled "History of Medicine in the Province of Quebec from 1535 to 1838," which is the most complete work of its kind in the Dominion of Canada.

In 1887 he was appointed Lieutenant-Surgeon in the Victoria Rifles, and was promoted to the position of Surgeon-Major in 1894. He resigned in 1899 to take charge of the Army Medical Corps. Later he went to Aldershot, England, to qualify himself and had charge of the two units. In 1906 he was promoted to the post of principal officer of the district, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

In 1899 was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Birkett to Margaret, eldest daughter of John McNaughton, of Glengarry, Ontario. In the way of recreation he is very much devoted to golf and shooting.

GEORGE E. ARMSTRONG, M.D.

In some vital regards it may be said that the subject of this review, Dr. George E. Armstrong, says the last word in surgery, for he is truly the able physician and surgeon and a capital friend in the moment of

extremity. His fame is not confined within the precincts of Montreal, but has spread over the whole Province of Quebec, where his surgical skill has been called into requisition. During the last ten years he has grown wonderfully in knowledge, due to his studious disposition and burning of the midnight oil. He is genial, full of tenderness, and has a hearty spirit. Many a life of the poor he has saved in the course of his practice in the various hospitals to which he has been attached. He was born at Leeds, in the Province of Quebec, in 1854, the son of the Reverend John Armstrong, of the Methodist Church. He was educated in the public schools, and subsequently attended McGill University, where he took his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1877. Dr. Armstrong then began practice in Montreal, devoting his energy to surgical work. Since he commenced the practise of his profession he has travelled and studied abroad, principally in England, Germany and France. For nearly twenty years he has been a member of the Medical Faculty of McGill University, and since 1896 has been Professor of Clinical Surgery in that institution. He is Attending Surgeon at the Montreal General Hospital, and Consulting Surgeon of the Western Hospital and of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane. He is a writer of a high order on various medical subjects, and has contributed to several medical journals and text-books. His was the first important paper on the Surgical Treatment of Haemorrhage from the Stomach read in London before the British Medical Association. The methods then advocated have been very generally adopted the world over.

He is the author of the article on Surgery of the Pancreas in Buck's Reference Hand-book of the Medical Sciences; the Surgery of the Infectious Diseases in Keen's Surgery; the Surgery of the Tongue and Salivary Glands in American Practice of Surgery, Bryant & Buck.

He is a Past President and member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, a member of the British Medical Association, of the Canadian Medical Association, of the American Surgical Association, and of the Association Internationale d'Urologie. In religious faith Dr. Armstrong is a Methodist, and is Senator of the Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal.

In 1878 he married Miss Hadley. He is a member of the Mount Royal Club, the University Club of Montreal, and various other clubs. His

favorite recreation takes the form of horseback riding, of which he is very fond.

FREDERICK GAULT FINLEY, M.D.

Dr. Frederick Gault Finley, Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine at McGill University, is an honored member of an honorable profession. He was born in Australia in the year 1861, the son of Samuel Finley, much respected in his lifetime for his numerous works of philanthropy, and Emma Gault. He was brought to Canada by his parents when very young, and obtained his early educational privileges at the Montreal High School, afterwards studying medicine in McGill University, where he graduated M.D. in 1885. He then went to Europe for further study, and after travelling for some time in the interests of his profession he returned to Montreal, where he has since been engaged in the practice of medicine. He has practised continuously along modern scientific lines, and has gained a position of distinction among his medical brethren in Montreal. In 1894 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine at McGill University, and in 1907 succeeded to the Professorship of that branch. He is also attached to the medical staff of the Montreal General Hospital. He is a Past President of the Montreal Chirurgical Society, and a member of the American Society of Physicians. While interested in the growth and in the promotion of all those movements and measures which tend to upbuild and benefit the community, his time and energies are naturally most largely given to his professional duties, to which he has manifested conscientious zeal and devotion, prompted by an interest in scientific research and by broad humanitarian principles.

In 1898 he married Miss Emily, daughter of John Lovell. In the way of recreation he is very fond of reading and fishing.

JOHN W. STIRLING, M.D.

Dr. John W. Stirling, ophthalmologist and aural specialist, who has a recognized place in his profession in the Province of Quebec, is a Nova Scotian, having been born at Halifax in the year 1860, the son of the late William S. Stirling, in his lifetime cashier of the Union Bank of Halifax,

and his wife Annie R. Marshall. In his early youth he was educated in the public schools at Halifax and subsequently at the Galt Collegiate Institute, after which he became a student of Edinburgh University, Scotland, where he graduated a Bachelor of Medicine in the year 1884. At Vienna, Berlin, and London, England, Dr. Stirling took special courses having regard to the eye and the ear, in which he was desirous of specializing. When in Edinburgh he was house surgeon under Sir T. Granger Stewart and D. Argyll Robertson, F.R.C.S., at the Royal Infirmary there, and studied under such eminent men as Schweigger, Hirschberg and others on the continent.

Dr. Stirling returned to Canada in 1887, and began the practice of his profession in Montreal as an ophthalmic and aural surgeon, and has attained a recognized standing as a specialist in that branch of medical science. He possesses not only a broad scientific knowledge, but also a humanitarian spirit without which there is no real success in the practice of medicine, and in a calling where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit and ability he has constantly progressed until by the consensus of public opinion and the report of the medical fraternity he occupies a prominent place in its ranks. Dr. Stirling was for some time Professor of Ophthalmology at the University of Bishop's College. He was also lecturer in the medical faculty of McGill University from 1902 until 1906, since which time he has been Professor of Ophthalmology at that house of learning, succeeding the renowned Dr. Buller. He is likewise consulting ophthalmologist to the Montreal Dispensary, and ophthalmologist to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal. He represented the Scottish Geographical Society at the Cabot celebration in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in the year 1897, and has been Vice-President of the ophthalmological section of the British Medical Association. He has also held the position of Vice-President of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Montreal, and is a member of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom.

Socially, Dr. Stirling is a member of the Mount Royal Club, the St. James Club, and the Forest and Stream Club, Montreal. In religion he is an Episcopalian, and in politics favors the Conservative party.

Dr. Stirling married Annie, the elder daughter of the late Howard Primrose, of Pictou, Nova Scotia.

THOMAS JOSEPH WORKMAN BURGESS, M.D., F.R.S.C.

Dr. Thomas Joseph Workman Burgess, Medical Superintendent of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane, ranks among the most able and skilled experts on insanity and the treatment of nervous diseases on this continent. He was born at Toronto, Ontario, on March 11, 1849, the younger son of the late Thomas Burgess, who for many years conducted a large drygoods business in Toronto. His mother's name was Jane Rigg, and both his parents were natives of Carlisle, Cumberland, England.

Dr. Burgess was educated at the Upper Canada College, where he obtained a scholarship and many prizes. He matriculated at Toronto University, from which he took the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and was Starr Gold Medalist and First University Medalist in the year 1870. Becoming interested in the study of mental diseases, he acted for over a year as clinical assistant to Dr. Joseph Workman in the Toronto Asylum for the Insane. In 1872 he was appointed surgeon to Her Majesty's British North American Boundary Commission for the demarcation of the International boundary between Canada and the United States, from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, and served until the close of the work. He was charged with the entire organization and management of the medical department of the Commission, and was afterwards thanked by Her Majesty's government for the able and efficient manner in which he carried out his duties. On his return to Toronto, he resumed his study of mental diseases, and became assistant physician, in 1875, and later assistant superintendent of the London (Ontario) Asylum for the Insane. In 1887 he was transferred as assistant superintendent to the Hamilton (Ontario) Asylum for the Insane, and in 1890 was chosen from a number of applicants as Medical Superintendent of the newly established Protestant Hospital for the Insane, Verdun, P.Q., which appointment he still retains. He was appointed Professor of Mental Diseases at the McGill University in 1893. Dr. Burgess is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada since 1885, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, since 1886, and is also a member of the Canadian Institute, of Toronto. He acted as Honorary Secretary for the Dominion of Canada at the Pan-American Congress held in Mexico, in 1896. He is an honorary member of the Hamilton Medi-

cal Association. In 1904-05 Dr. Burgess was President of the American Medico-Psychological Association, and as such delivered the presidential address in San Antonio, Texas.

For many years Dr. Burgess has been much devoted to the study of botany, having taken up that subject for the British Government when in the North-West, and is a corresponding member of the Torrey Botanical Club, of New York. That he has attained a wide reputation as a botanist may be shown by the number of publications on that subject of which he is the author. The following are from his fluent pen: The Beneficent and Toxic Effects of the Various Species of Rhus; A Botanical Holiday in Nova Scotia; Canadian Felicineæ; Recent Additions to Canadian Feliciteæ; How to Study Botany; Orchids; Notes on the Flora of the 49th Parallel; The Lake Erie Shore as a Botanizing Ground, and Ophioglossaceæ and Felicineæ, contributed to Professor Macoun's catalogue of Canadian plants, published by the Dominion Government. The following contributions to medical literature have also been the products of his pen: Art in the Sick Room; A Historical Sketch of Canadian Institutions for the Insane; and the Insane in Canada. Dr. Burgess is a strong advocate of the introduction of stricter immigration laws than those now in existence.

In 1875 he married Jessie, second daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Macpherson, of Whitby, Ontario, of which union there are three daughters. By his courtly and kindly manners he has gathered round him a large circle of warm friends and is a member of the Pen and Pencil and University Clubs, Montreal. He possesses one of the finest libraries in the province, and in the way of recreation is an enthusiastic botanist, devoted to golf and cricket, besides taking a great interest in philately.

DR. JAMES ALEXANDER HUTCHISON.

Dr. James Alexander Hutchison, born at Montreal, June 12th, 1863, is a son of the late Matthew Hutchison, of the firm of Ogilvie & Hutchison, flour millers, Goderich, Ontario. The family sprang from an old Ayrshire line, came to Canada in 1832 and settled on the farm of Woodend, near St. Laurent, on the Island of Montreal.

Mr. Matthew Hutchison's early business career, therefore, was in Montreal, where he married Helen Ogilvie, a daughter of Alexander Ogilvie, farmer, St. Michel, near Montreal. His son, James Alexander, received his early education in that city. With the removal of the family to Goderich, his education was continued there, but when he resolved to study medicine, he sought the University of his native city, where he graduated in 1884. He subsequently prosecuted his studies in Edinburgh and London. In the former city he received the qualification of Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons. Returning to Canada he at once entered upon professional life in Montreal, and was soon successful in building up a large general practice.

In 1885 he became a member of the surgical staff of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. The large casualty experience acquired in that position induced him later to devote himself exclusively to the surgical side of his profession; and in 1891 he was appointed assistant surgeon on the staff of the Montreal General Hospital. Three years later he became attending surgeon in the same institution. About this time, he received an appointment by the Medical Faculty of McGill University on the surgical side, and he is at present Assistant Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery in that institution. In the same year he was promoted to the office of Chief Medical Officer of the Grand Trunk Railway, some years later receiving the entire control of the medical services of the Grand Trunk Railway system, including the Central Vermont Railway, and more recently of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

For many years he has contributed valuable surgical papers to medical journals both in Canada and the United States. Dr. Hutchison is now President of the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society, and is also a member of the Canadian, Ontario and National Railway Medical Associations. He is a life member of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association. He belongs also to St. James Club, the University Club, the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, and Royal Montreal Golf Club.

He married in 1891 the only daughter of the late Thomas Caverhill, merchant, Montreal. She died in 1899, leaving three sons and one daughter, who survive.

Dr. Hutchison's genial disposition has commended him to a large circle of friends, and his intercourse with many men make him one of the best known and esteemed among professional men from ocean to ocean.

F. A. LAWTON LOCKHART, M.D., M.B., C.M.

There are few men in the Province of Quebec who have attained more distinction or prominence in the gynæcological branch of the medical science than the subject of this review, Dr. F. A. Lawton Lockhart, the many important positions he has held during his professional career being a marked substantial tribute to his ability and skill. He is a son of W. A. Lockhart and Mary E. Lawton, daughter of the late James Lawton, ship-owner, of St. John, N.B., whose father was a United Empire Loyalist.

Dr. Lockhart received his preliminary education at the Grammar School at St. John, N.B., and at a small boarding school at Hampton, N.B. From there he went to Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh, Scotland, and afterwards took up the study of medicine at the University in that city, graduating from this institution in 1889. Dr. Lockhart returned to Canada after filling a term as one of the Resident Physicians in the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, and started general practice in Montreal in 1890, being granted the degree of M.D. by McGill University in 1900. Having a strong leaning towards the gynæcological branch of the profession, he since 1897 has confined his attention to the study and practice of that specialty. In 1894 he was appointed Assistant Gynæcologist at the Montreal General Hospital, and on the death of Dr. T. Johnson Alloway he became gynæcologist of the institution. He was also appointed Professor of Gynæcology at the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que., in the year 1893, resigning in the following year. He was then appointed Demonstrator of the Gynæcological Section of the Medical Faculty of McGill University in 1895, and two years later was made a lecturer on the same subject. In the years 1906-1907-1908 he acted as Professor of Gynæcology at the University of Vermont, U.S.A., and since 1894 has been Gynæcologist at the Protestant Hospital for the Insane at Verdun. Being an expert on all matters pertaining to gynæcology, he has contributed many articles to the medical journals and text-books. One of the leading articles from

his pen was a thesis on the "Diseases of the Ovaries," published in the Reference Handbook of Medical Sciences in 1904. At the meeting of the Canadian Medical Association in 1908 he was made Chairman of the section devoted to Obstetrics and Gynæcology, and elected Vice-President of the Association for the Province of Quebec. He is a member of the Edinburgh Obstetrical Association, of the British Medical Association, of the Canada Medical Association, and of the Montreal Medical and Chirurgical Society. He is likewise a charter member of the University Club, President of the St. Lawrence Fish and Game Club, and a President of the Outremont Golf Club.

In 1892 Dr. Lockhart married Mabel B., daughter of the late Francis Wolferstan Thomas.

DAVID JAMES EVANS, M.D.

Dr. David James Evans, one of the prominent members of the medical profession in Montreal, and Lecturer in Obstetrics and Diseases of Children at McGill University, was born in Montreal on May 3, 1868, the son of Edward Evans, formerly an accountant in Montreal, but now resident in Shanghai, China. His mother bore the maiden name of Emma James, and is a daughter of the Reverend David Evan James, of Anglesea, North Wales. Both parents of Dr. Evans are of Welsh descent, as the name denotes.

Dr. Evans obtained his early educational privileges at the private schools of Montreal, then on matriculating at McGill University he completed the regular course in medicine there and was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1890. Immediately after he assumed the duties of House Surgeon of the Montreal Maternity Hospital, which he ably filled for some time, and then held the position of Medical Superintendent of the Montreal General Hospital. To perfect his knowledge of his profession he spent one year in Europe, where he studied in the various great medical schools there, and then returned to Montreal, where he has since devoted his time to university and hospital work, at the same time carrying on a large practice. He received the appointment of Lecturer in Obstetrics and Diseases of Children at McGill University, also that of

Assistant Physician of the Montreal Maternity Hospital, and he is on the membership roll of a goodly list of medical and obstetrical societies both in Canada and England. Although the arduous duties of his profession have occupied the greater portion of his time, he has found time to make some very valuable contributions in various medical journals, and a work which he completed on Obstetrics has won an honorable position in the list of text-books in many of the universities of Canada and the United States.

In June, 1895, Dr. Evans was married to Mary Emma Franklin, of New York City, daughter of James Seaman Franklin.

JOHN BRADFORD McCONNELL, M.D., C.M., D.C.L.

Among the prominent members of the medical fraternity of Quebec is numbered Dr. John Bradford McConnell, who, practising along modern scientific lines in Montreal has demonstrated his ability to successfully cope with the complex and intricate problems which continually confront the physician in his efforts to check the ravages of disease and prolong life. He was born at Chatham, county of Argenteuil, August 28, 1851. His father was a successful farmer and his mother, Martha Jane Bradford, was a daughter of the Rev. Richard Bradford, the first English church minister at Chatham. This clergyman had a remarkable career. He was once in New York (in 1872, engaged in business. He then came to Canada as a United Empire Loyalist, and in the War of 1812 was chaplain to the 49th Regiment. Afterwards he built a fine house on the Ottawa, and at this time owned nearly the whole township of Chatham—12 square miles. He went with the celebrated Captain Cook in one of his voyages around the world; afterwards studied with Rev. Mr. Jeffreys, whose daughter he married, and entered the Church of England. He had a large family of children; the youngest daughter married Rev. Joseph Abbott, whose son, Sir J. J. C. Abbott, afterwards became Premier of Canada.

John Bradford McConnell, the subject of our sketch, entered McGill University in 1869, graduating in 1873 with the degree of M.D., since which time he has followed the practice of medicine. He has ever been a close and discriminating student of the science of medicine, constantly broaden-

DR. J. B. McCONNELL.

ing his knowledge by research and investigation, and adding to his efficiency by the faithful performance of each day's duties, whereby he becomes better qualified for the labors of the succeeding day. He possesses not only broad scientific knowledge, but also the humanitarian spirit without which there is no real success in the practice of medicine, and in a calling where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit and ability he has constantly progressed and has attained a high and honorable position in the medical fraternity. He is to-day one of the oldest practising physicians in the city of Montreal—in point of service. Shortly after graduating at McGill, Dr. McConnell was appointed to the Chair of Botany in the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Bishop's College. Later on, in succession, he filled the Chairs of Materia Medica, Histology, Pathology and Principles and Practice of Medicine. He was Vice-Dean of the Faculty for many years, and after the death of Dean Campbell, filled the post of Dean until the amalgamation with the Medical Faculty of McGill University in 1905.

He had conferred on him, honoris causa, the degree of D.C.L. in 1905, by the University of Bishop's College.

Dr. McConnell, during his early years of practice, was an active member of the Montreal Dispensary and was among the first members appointed on the staff of the Western Hospital. He is now senior physician at the latter institution, and is also Chairman of the Women's Hospital. He has been Medical Examiner for many years for the Ætna Life Insurance Company and the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Dr. McConnell has also taken an interest in military affairs, having in 1871 passed through the Military School and served as Lieutenant in the 11th Battalion "Argenteuil Rangers." He was afterwards for eight years surgeon to the Prince of Wales Fusileers, Montreal. He has always taken an active and helpful part in those interests which affect the general welfare and work for the material, intellectual and moral development of the community. Genial in disposition, worthy without being ostentatious, Dr. McConnell is patient under adverse criticism and in his expressions concerning brother practitioners he is friendly and indulgent.

Dr. McConnell married in 1895 Theodora Lovell, daughter of Robert Miller. They have a family of four daughters: Adelaide Victoria Martha,

Theodora Mary, Florence Muriel, Lulu Vivian; and two sons, the eldest, Dr. R. E. McConnell, is at the present time in the medical service department of the British Government on the west coast of Africa, and Mr. H. E. McConnell is engaged in mercantile pursuits.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER MOLSON, M.D., C.M. M.R.C.S., ENGLAND.

Doctor William Alexander Molson, one of the most prominent members of the medical profession practising in the city of Montreal, was born in that city on August 27, 1852. He is a son of the late John Molson, of Belmont Hall, President of the Molsons Bank and grandson of the late Honorable John Molson, one of the pioneer English families that settled in Canada, and the original founder of the well-known Molsons Bank. His mother was Anne, daughter of the late William Molson.

Montreal High School afforded Dr. Molson his early educational privileges, and it being his desire to become a member of the medical fraternity, he took up the study of medicine at McGill University, where he pursued the regular course and graduated with the degree of M.D., C.M. in 1874. He then went abroad and studied at the Royal College of Surgeons in England, and to add a broad and varied practical training to his theoretical knowledge, he served one year in the St. Thomas Hospital, London, completing his studies in Vienna and Edinburgh. Thus well fitted for his chosen calling, he returned to Montreal in 1877 and has since been engaged in general practice there, which has gradually grown in volume and importance. Dr. Molson is specially quick of perception and acquires knowledge from observation with much facility and applies it with skill and judgment to the practical purposes of life. His is a character that subordinates ambition to public good and yet his has been a conspicuously successful career. He is senior physician at the Montreal General Hospital, and was examining surgeon in the Montreal Garrison Artillery during the time of the North-West Rebellion. By his genial manner and unfailing courtesy he is socially popular in the city of his residence, and can claim a wide circle of warm friends in the Province of Quebec. He is a member of the Mount Royal

Club, the St. James Club, and the Montreal Hunt Club. He is extremely fond of all outdoor sports, and delights in travelling.

Dr. Molson married Esther Edith Shepherd, a sister of Dr. F. J. Shepherd, and a daughter of the late Captain R. W. Shepherd. They have one son, who is now connected with the Bank of Montreal, and one daughter, who is married to R. B. Van Horne, the only son of Sir William Van Horne.

LOUIS EDOUARD DESJARDINS, M.D.

Among the most prominent ophthalmologists in the Dominion of Canada is the subject of this sketch, Dr. Louis Edouard Desjardins, who was born at Terrebonne, in the Province of Quebec, on September 10, 1837. He is the son of Edouard Desjardins and Joséphine Panneton, and his ancestors settled in Canada more than two hundred years ago. His preliminary education he pursued at the Masson College, Terrebonne, and afterwards attended Nicolet Seminary and Victoria College, graduating from the latter a Doctor of Medicine in the year 1872, prior to which, however, in 1864, he had received a license to practice his profession, which he began in Montreal. About eight years later, wishing to extend his knowledge regarding diseases of the eye, he went to Europe to study ophthalmology. On his return, one year later, he established at the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Montreal, a special department for the treatment of eye diseases, and in 1872 again returned to Europe to perfect his studies in that branch of the medical profession. He attended the clinical instruction of Bowman and Critchett in London, and of Giraud-Teulon, Weeker, Sichel and Meyer, of Paris. During his stay in London, he was admitted a member of the International Congress of Ophthalmology. Returning again to Montreal in 1873, he founded the Ophthalmic Institute of the Nazareth Asylum, for the gratuitous treatment of the poor suffering from diseases of the eye, and at the same time provided clinical instruction to the medical students. It is the first institution of its kind founded in Montreal. Of a literary turn of mind, Dr. Desjardins was one of the founders of the journal *L'Union Médicale*, to which he has contributed many important articles on eye diseases and other medical matters for several years, and also a founder of the "Société Medicale."

Dr. Desjardins has been surgeon-oculist to the Hotel Dieu Hospital since 1870, and Professor of Ophthalmology at the School of Medicine and Surgery (now Laval University) from the year 1872 to 1908. He was one of the founders of the newspaper *L'Etendard*. In 1883 he was chiefly instrumental in bringing about the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the affairs of the Catholic Schools of Montreal, and before that Commission he energetically took the side of the children's parents against the encroachment of the School Commissioners. When difficulties arose, in 1876, between the School of Medicine (Victoria) and Laval University, he took an active part in the defence of the rights of the school. On account of a misinterpretation of the Decrees of Rome in relation to the establishment of Laval University at Montreal, the Archbishop of Quebec (Cardinal Taschereau), and nearly all the Bishops of Quebec Province, undertook to destroy the School of Medicine, in order to give more scope to the Laval Branch. The School of Medicine attempted to defend its cause, and Mgr. Taschereau, in June, 1883, fulminated against this institution the famous sentence of rebellion against the church. Dr. Desjardins was then delegated to Rome to appeal from the sentence. This move aroused the ire of the Bishops of Montreal, St. Hyacinthe and Sherbrooke, and in turn they denied participation of the Sacraments to the professors and pupils of the school and even the parents who should continue to send their children to it. But Dr. Desjardins was enabled to present his appeal to Rome and obtained a favorable judgment. The order "Suspenda Omnia" was sent by a telegram of the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda to the Bishop of Montreal, on August 24, 1883, and in the following month Mgr. Smeulders was delegated by His Holiness Pope Leo the Thirteenth as Apostolic Commissioner to Canada, with power to settle definitely the difficulties between Laval and the school.

Dr. Desjardins has been a member of the Société Française D'Ophthalmologie of Paris since the year 1900, and when at the French capital in 1904 attending a convention, he had the honor of presiding at the Congress of the Society and in that capacity opened the meeting, at which he read several important papers and also took a leading part in the discussions on various subjects. He is a lover and connoisseur of music, and has

devoted a large part of his leisure moments to the harmonizing of popular Canadian airs, of which, up to the present time he has completed nearly one hundred. These have all been published in Paris, France, under the signature of "Bon Vieux Temps."

In 1867 was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Desjardins to Emilie Zaïde Paré, second daughter of Hubert Paré, a member of one of the largest commercial houses of Montreal at that period, and of this union there are six of a family, two sons of which are members of La Campagnie de Jesus.

HENRI HERVIEUX, M.D.

Dr. Henri Hervieux, Professor of Internal Pathology at Laval University, is one who shows a thorough familiarity with the most modern and advanced scientific principles of his profession. He was born at St. Jérôme, in the Province of Quebec, in the year 1862, his parents being Joseph A. Hervieux, notary, and Virginie Lachaine, both natives of this province. He was educated in classics at Ste. Therese and studied philosophy at Ste. Mary's College. Dr. Hervieux began the study of medicine in 1882 in the School of Medicine and Surgery of Montreal, where he obtained his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1886 and won the only prize offered—the Prize Bourget. He then went to the United States and commenced the practice of his profession in Massachusetts, remaining there for one year. Returning to Canada he carried on a large practice at St. Philomene, county of Chateauguay and in Beauharnois, for a period of six years, after which he came to Montreal. He has since practised his profession in Montreal, and shortly after his arrival there he was connected with the medical staff of the Hotel Dieu Hospital. Dr. Hervieux has always kept in touch with the trend of modern thought through reading and investigation, and has been quick to adopt all new ideas and discoveries which his judgment sanctions as being of value to him in his profession. In 1894 he won by competition the vacant Chair of Therapeutics in the Medical Faculty of Laval University, and in 1900 he was appointed Professor Titulaire of Materia Medicale. Since the death of Dr. L. A. Demers, he has held the position of Professor of Internal Pathology, and on the death of Sir Wm. Hingston he was elected a life member of the Medical Faculty of Laval University, Montreal. He

was the first President of La Société Medicale de Montreal, and is also a director of St. Justine Hospital for Children. He is likewise a corresponding member of the French Society of Therapeutics of Paris, France, and a director and associate editor of *L'Union Médicale du Canada.*

In 1886 Dr. Hervieux married Minnie Vallée, daughter of the late J. Vallée, of Montreal.

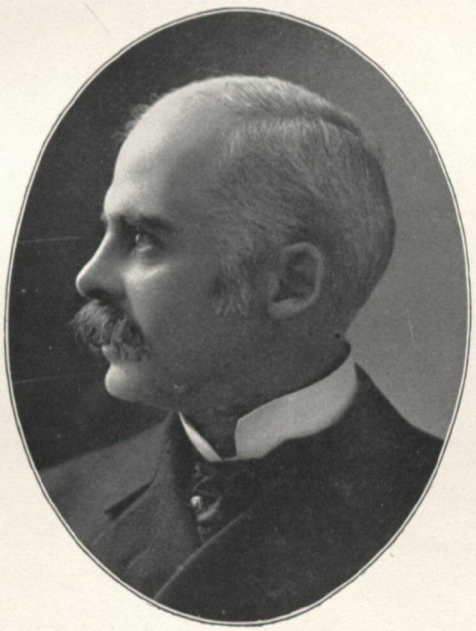
HONORABLE JAMES J. E. GUERIN, M.D.

The Honorable James J. E. Guerin, M.D., is one of the most prominent and influential Irishmen in the city of Montreal, and one who has figured notably in the political world of the province by reason of his activity, his keen grasp of public question under discussion, taking an especial interest in all those measures affecting the welfare of Montreal. He was born on July 4, 1856, the son of Thomas Guerin, who has been Consulting Civil Engineer of the Public Works Department, Ottawa, for about twenty years. His mother's maiden name was Mary McGuire.

Dr. Guerin was educated at the Montreal College, and subsequently attended McGill University, from which he graduated with the degree of M.D., C.M., in 1878. Before he settled down in Montreal to the practice of his profession he travelled abroad for the purpose of augmenting his knowledge of the calling he had chosen to follow in life.

He is attending physician at the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Montreal, being also President of the Medical Board of that institution and for more than twenty years he has been Professor of Clinical Medicine at Laval University. He is also an honorary M.D. of Laval and a member of the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society, of the Société de Médecine et de Chirurgie de Montréal, of the Canadian National Anti-Tuberculosis League and of the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis Society. Of a literary turn of mind, he has contributed numerous articles to medical journals and other medical publications and is the editor in chief of the *Journal de Médecine et Chirurgie de Montréal.*

Dr. Guerin entered the political field in 1895 when he was elected to the Legislative Assembly for Montreal Centre. At the general elections of 1897 he was re-elected, and became a member of the Honorable F. G.



HON. J. J. E. GUERIN, M.D.

Marchand's Cabinet on May 25, 1897. On the death of the latter in 1900, he was re-elected by acclamation, and became a member of the Honorable S. N. Parent's Government, remaining there until defeated in 1905. In all matters affecting the welfare of the Irish people he has always evinced an enthusiastic interest, which is natural on account of the Irish blood coursing through his veins. He was President of St. Patrick's Society in the years 1895, 1896, and 1897, and was appointed a delegate to the Irish National Convention at Dublin in 1896. In educational matters Dr. Guerin has always been an enthusiastic worker and in 1902 he was appointed a member of the Council of Public Instruction of the Province of Quebec. He is also one of the directors and founders of the Catholic High School, an institution founded by the late pastor of St. Patrick's Church, the Rev. Father Quinlivan. He has always taken an active interest in athletics, was for several years President of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, and in 1887 was elected President of the National Lacrosse League of Canada.

In 1885 Dr. Guerin married Mary C., daughter of the Honorable Senator James O'Brien. She died in 1888.

AZARIE BRODEUR, M.D.

Among the prominent members of the medical fraternity of Montreal was numbered the late Dr. Azarie Brodeur, surgeon, and formerly Interne of the Hospitals of Paris, France, who had the distinction of being the first and the only French Canadian to hold such an honorable position. He was born at Varennes, in the Province of Quebec, on July 7, 1850, his ancestors having emigrated from Luçon, France, in the year 1679.

Dr. Brodeur received his rudimentary education at the public school of his native parish, and subsequently studied at the St. Laurent College, where he completed his classical course in the year 1872. To augment his already large knowledge, he went to Paris in 1874 to take up a further study of medicine, and was attached to Trousseau's Hospital, and acted also as Assistant Surgeon of Loursine's Hospital there. Later he spent one year at Beaujou's Hospital, and subsequently became resident physician of several other important institutions in France for the treatment of special diseases. In 1886 he passed the final examination before the Medical

Faculty of Paris. His thesis on that occasion was "De l'Intervention Chirurgicale dans les Affections du Rein," which was afterwards published in Montreal. For this work he was awarded a medal by the Faculty, who declared him to be the Laureate of that body. Later he was also named Laureate of "L'Institut de France," a very high honor. He was further distinguished by being made a Knight of the Legion of Honor by the French Government in 1887. To Dr. Brodeur belongs the distinction of having been the first French Canadian to hold the position of House Surgeon of the Hospitals of Paris, and the second of the same race who obtained his degree of Doctor of Medicine at Paris, France. The first-mentioned is an honor that is only obtainable through a great deal of hard work and an immense amount of earnest study. His practice, of late years, was wholly confined to that of surgery, at which he became an adept. His professional skill and close attention to the duties devolving upon him gained for him a very large and lucrative practice. During his absence from Canada he was offered a Chair in the Medical Faculty of Laval University, but he was obliged to decline the honored post. He was a member of the numerous French and English Medical Societies.

In August, 1887, he married Adèle, daughter of the late Amable Prevost, of Montreal, and there are two children, Louise and Paul.

In the death of Dr. Brodeur, which occurred in October, 1908, after a short illness, the medical fraternity of Canada suffered a distinct loss and the city of Montreal a highly esteemed and beloved citizen.

WILLIAM GRANT STEWART, M.D.

Among the most prominent members of the medical fraternity of Montreal is numbered Dr. William Grant Stewart, who, practising along modern scientific lines, has demonstrated his ability to successfully cope with the complex and intricate problems which continually beset the physician and surgeon in their efforts to check the ravages of disease and prolong life. He was born at Oro, Ontario, in the year 1860, his parents being the Reverend James and Christina (Grant) Stewart. On the completion of his preliminary education, he entered the McGill University, from which he graduated a Bachelor of Arts in 1885, and in 1888 took his

DR. W. GRANT STEWART.

degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately thereafter he was appointed House Surgeon in the Montreal General Hospital, where he remained for a period of one year, and then engaged in the practise of his profession in Montreal. Some time after, in order to gain the best medical experience obtainable, he went abroad and continued his studies in medicine chiefly in Berlin and London. He then returned to Montreal and resumed the practise of his profession, which is now a very large and lucrative one. For a number of years Dr. Stewart was a Lecturer in the Medical Department of the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and Attending Physician of the Montreal Western Hospital. He is a member of the Corporation of McGill College and University, and Vice-President of the Medical Chirurgical Society. Dr. Stewart is also a member of the Canadian Medical Association and of the University Club, Montreal. His courteous and obliging manner, combined with his promptness and despatch in the discharge of his duties, render him a very popular member of the medical profession.

In 1894 he married Miss Jennie, daughter of the late David McFarland, of Montreal. In his spare moments, which are few to one following such a profession, he takes the greatest interest in music, which is his chief recreation.

EUDORE DUBEAU, L.D.S., D.D.S.

There are few names that figure more prominently and honorably in connection with the dental profession in the Province of Quebec than that of Dr. Eudore Dubeau, L.D.S., D.D.S., Dean of the Dental Faculty of Laval University, Montreal, for although he is still only thirty-five he is recognized as one of the most skilled and successful members of that branch of science, and has done much for its development. He is a descendant of an old French family who came from Rouen, France, and was born in Quebec on May 16, 1873, his parents being E. J. Dubeau and Camille Lacasse. His early education he received at the Quebec Seminary and Ste. Mary's College, graduating from the latter with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then took up the study of dentistry at Laval University and the University of Bishop's College, obtaining the degree of L.D.S., from

the former, and the degree of D.D.S., from the latter, institution. In 1895 he commenced the practice of his profession, and made rapid progress. In 1903 he founded the Faculty of Dental Surgery at Laval University, and has ever since filled the chair of Professor of Pathology and Oral Surgery. He is Secretary and a member of the Bureau of Governors of the College of Dental Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, and since 1898 has been Secretary of the Board of Examiners of the Dental Association of the same province. Dr. Dubeau is one of the founders and a Past President of the Canada Dental Association, and is in charge of the dental staff of the Notre Dame Hospital, Montreal. He is likewise a member of the Army Dental Service of Montreal district, and an honorary member of the Society of Odontologists and Stomatologists of Paris, France. Dr. Dubeau is a man of distinctive educative ability, and is widely known and respected by all those who have been at all familiar with his honorable and useful career. He is correspondent of *L'Odontologie,* of Paris, and is associate editor of the *Dominion Dental Journal,* of Toronto. Dr. Dubeau is the representative for the Province of Quebec to the International Dental Federation, which body holds a convention every year in Europe. He has contributed articles on dental subjects to various medical journals, and published pamphlets of instruction with reference to the preservation and care of the teeth of children in public schools. He is a member of the St. Denis Club, Montreal.

In 1896 Dr. Dubeau married Yvonne LeDuc, of Montreal. Like most learned and professional men he is very fond of travelling.

FRANK H. MATHEWSON.

On the list of Montreal's honored dead appears the name of Frank H. Mathewson, who during his lifetime was an active factor not only in financial circles, but also in municipal affairs, where his influence carried weight and where his labors produced desired results. The terms progress and patrotism might be considered the keynote of his character, for throughout his career he labored for the improvement of every line of business or public interest with which he was associated and at all times was actuated by a fidelity to his country and her best interests. The public work that he did

was largely of a nature that brought no pecuniary reward and yet made extensive demand upon his time, his thought and his energies and the world is better for his having lived. The beginning and the end of his life were passed in Montreal, and though for a period in his early manhood he resided in the West, throughout that period he had many friends in his native city. His father, James L. Mathewson, of Montreal, was a representative of a family of Irish lineage. While spending his boyhood days under the parental roof Frank H. Mathewson pursued his education in the private schools of his native city and in 1870, at the age of eighteen years, took his initial step in the business world as an employee in the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The thoroughness and fidelity which ever characterized his life was manifest in this position and led to his rise in financial circles. In 1882 he went to Winnipeg as manager of the Bank of Ottawa, and was one of the pioneer financiers of the Canadian North-West. While residing there he took an active interest in the affairs of Winnipeg, became a member of the Board of Trade Council, and in 1896 was chosen President of that Board. His labors for municipal welfare were far-reaching and beneficial and Winnipeg sustained a distinct loss when he returned to Montreal. In the meantime, after about eleven years' connection with the Bank of Ottawa, he returned to the Bank of Commerce in 1893 and opened a branch in Winnipeg, continuing in that city through the succeeding six years, when in 1899 he returned to Montreal to assume charge of the Montreal branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and remained as its chief executive officer at this place up to the time of his death. The bank prospered under his guidance, his administrative ability and constructive efforts being manifest in the constantly increasing patronage accorded the institution. While in control he adhered in his rules and regulations to the principle that the banking institution that most carefully safeguards its business in order to protect its depositors is the bank that most merits the public confidence. He was also a director of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company and of the Keewatin Flour Mills Company.

The name of Frank H. Mathewson became an honored one in the financial world, but it was not alone in this line of activity that he was widely known. He took an active part in public life and in 1896 was Presi-

dent of the Winnipeg Board of Trade and ten years later was chosen to the Presidency of the Montreal Board of Trade. In speaking of his public service the *Toronto Saturday Night* said: "It was not alone as a banker that Mr. Mathewson made his mark and endeared himself with Montrealers, but as a man who took upon his shoulders a fair share of the world's work. Soon after his arrival in this city he became a member of the Board of Trade Council and then President of that body, and without disparaging the work of other presidents, it is doubtful if the present generation has produced a man who so capably filled the position. Probably the Montreal City Council never received a more straightforward and well-merited condemnation than from the late bank manager when that gentleman presented his annual address as President of the Montreal Board of Trade. What Mr. Mathewson said at that time was all true enough, and it was in line with what men thought and possibly talked among themselves, but he was the first with courage enough to get up before an audience and say it. On the other hand, Mr. Mathewson was a man whose advice was sought by men in high places—those at the head of Canada's great enterprises—for his straightforward, independent opinion was valued beyond most. And then, perhaps best of all, he was a kindly, courteous citizen, who stopped occasionally in this busy world of ours and thought of others."

Mr. Mathewson was married twice and is survived by his second wife, a London, Ontario, lady, together with several sons and a daughter. In religious faith he was an Anglican and in club life was well known, being associated with the Mount Royal, St. James, Forest and Stream, Hunt, Montreal and Canada Clubs and was also Honorary President of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association. He was greatly interested and endorsed all gymnasium and track work and in fact was an advocate of all manly athletics and outdoor sports. His personality was one which drew men to him. He possessed a genial nature which won the friendship of the humble and the great, and while he had the ability of placing the former at ease in his presence he also possessed the traits of character which won him the lasting friendship of his peers among the prominent men of the city and country. Death came to him in December, 1907, and throughout Montreal the news was received with deepest regret.

GEORGE CAVERHILL.

GEORGE CAVERHILL.

Among the representative business men of Montreal who have done much toward its upbuilding and development, few, if any, are better known than the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. As a wholesale hardware merchant he has been prominently identified with the business interests of the city for many years, and is a recognized leader in commercial circles.

Mr. Caverhill was born in Beauharnois, in the Province of Quebec, October 18, 1858. Of Scotch parentage, his father, Thomas Caverhill, belonged to the border family of Caverhills, represented in that part of Scotland since the year 1200. His mother, who in her maidenhood was Elizabeth Spiers Buchanan, was of the Buchanans of Lenny.

George Caverhill pursued his more advanced education in the Montreal High School, the Collegiate Institute of Galt, and McGill University, and when he had put aside his text-books he entered the employ of Crathern & Caverhill in 1877. Seven years were thus passed, and in 1884 he joined his brother, the late Mr. Frank Caverhill, J. B. Learmont and T. H. Newman in organizing the firm of Caverhill, Learmont & Co., wholesale hardware merchants, purchasing from Crathern & Caverhill the shelf goods department of the old firm, while in 1893 they took over the heavy goods and metal department of the same firm. Since 1884 the business has more than quadrupled, a fact indicative of the excellent methods pursued in management and the honorable dealings maintained in trade with the many patrons of the house.

That George Caverhill commands the confidence, trust and respect of the business community is indicated by the fact that he was honored with the Presidency of the Montreal Board of Trade. His counsel and sound judgment, moreover, have proven salient factors in the successful management of various business concerns, for he is now Vice-President of the Montreal Loan and Mortgage Company, a director of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, of the Montreal Street Railway Company, of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, the Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Company, and the Royal Victoria Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Caverhill was married in 1887 to Miss Emily Margaret, a daughter of John Caverhill, and they have one son and one daughter. Presbyterian in religious faith, the family hold membership in St. Andrew's Church. In his political views Mr. Caverhill is a strong Liberal, and upon political questions, as in every other walk of life, he never maintains an equivocal position, but stands firm in defence of the principles in which he believes. Greatly interested in animals, he has in the last ten years won two hundred and sixty prizes with his kennel of Skye Terriers. He belongs to the St. James, the Mount Royal, the Montreal, the Canada, Forest and Stream, Royal Montreal Golf, Montreal Hunt, Montreal Jockey and Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Clubs—associations which indicate much of the character of his interests and his pastimes. He is also a governor of the Montreal General Hospital, and his co-operation can ever be counted upon to further progressive public movements or to support those interests which are a matter of civic virtue and of civic pride. He has travelled extensively, having visited the East Indies, South America, Japan, Egypt, Greece and Italy, gaining that broad general culture which only travel can bring. He stands to-day a strong man, strong in his ability to plan and perform, strong in his honor and his good name, and without invidious distinction may be termed one of Montreal's representative citizens.

ALBERT JOSEPH BROWN, K.C.

Albert Joseph Brown was born at Windsor, Quebec, July 8, 1861. His father, Shepard Joseph Brown, was a farmer. His mother, Jennet (Shanks) Brown, was of Scotch parentage. The ancestors of the family lived in Massachusetts prior to 1764, when they removed to New Hampshire, and in 1801 settled at Windsor. Mr. Brown was educated at St. Francis College, Richmond; Morrin College, Quebec, and McGill University, Montreal. He graduated from the last-named in Arts in 1883 and in Law in 1886, winning the Elizabeth Torrance Gold Medal. The same year he was called to the Bar, and has since remained an active and successful practitioner. During his law course he was a student with the late W. H. Kerr, Q.C., and C. B. Carter, K.C. On his admission to the Bar he became a partner of the late L. N. Benjamin, and, following the

death of Mr. Benjamin, in 1887, he joined the firm of Chapleau, Hall, Nicolls & Brown, of which firm the present one of Brown, Montgomery & McMichael are successors. Mr. Brown was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1899.

He was married in Quebec, in 1888, to Miss Josephine Home, daughter of the late Joseph W. Home. He is a Presbyterian and belongs to various social organizations, including the Mount Royal, St. James, Forest and Stream, Montreal, Royal Montreal Golf and Thistle Curling Clubs of Montreal and the Garrison Club of Quebec. He is likewise a life member of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association.

SAMUEL CARSLEY.

The death of Mr. Samuel Carsley on November 20th, 1908, removed one of the most notable figures of Canada's commercial and philanthropic life. His loss is keenly felt in many institutions, for besides being a far-seeing business man, he was a man of large heart, given to many kindly acts—in a word, an ideal citizen whom the city can ill afford to lose and whose memory will be cherished for many years to come.

Samuel Carsley was born near Ellesmere, Shropshire, England, a son of the late William Carsley. He was apprenticed to the drygoods trade in Ellesmere, and afterwards spent some years in Liverpool, Manchester and London in the same business. The year 1857 witnessed his arrival in Canada and after a little over a year passed in Montreal he removed to Kingston, Ontario, where he remained for about ten years. For the last eight years of his residence there he engaged in the drygoods business on his own account, and following his return to Montreal in 1870, he founded the firm of S. Carsley and established the business which is now conducted under the style of the S. Carsley Company, Limited. It has been necessary to enlarge his premises from time to time to meet the growing demands of the trade, and in 1893 the business had assumed such proportions as to render their extensive premises on Notre Dame Street entirely inadequate. Consequently the adjoining property was purchased, extending through to St. James Street, and the present St. James Street building was erected.

The S. Carsley Co., Limited, have purchased the Queen's block on St. Catherine Street, which will be taken possession of on May 1st, 1909. The company have also bought nearly the whole of University and Victoria Streets back to Burnside Street for extension purposes.

The wholesale branch of the business has offices in St. Peter Street, Montreal; London branch at No. 18 Bartholomew Close; and a branch in Paris, France, at No. 41 Rue de L'Echiquier.

Mr. Carsley was the first to introduce spool cotton, and spool silk winding in Canada and imported the machinery for that purpose from the United States. The enterprise was started in the old Congregational Church on St. Maurice Street. Finding the enterprise not sufficiently remunerative, he sold it to W. D. McLaren, who was at that time introducing the Cook's Friend Baking Powder.

Aside from his mercantile interests in Canada he was Vice-President of the Provincial Bank of Canada and a director of the Dominion Textile Company. He was one of the promoters and afterward a director of the Lachine Rapids, Hydraulic & Land Company, which business was afterwards taken over by the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company. He was President of the Central Light, Heat & Power Co., President of the Missisquoi Marble Quarries, President of the Royal Marine Insurance Co., life governor Montreal General Hospital and Western Hospital, President of the Montreal Society for the Protection of Women and Children, and a member of the Board of Trade. He was one of the few men in Canada who would not permit his name to be inserted in a mercantile agency publication, and his suit, which he won against Bradstreet many years ago, attracted universal attention at that time.

Mr. Carsley is survived by his wife, four sons and one daughter (one son was lieutenant in the Shropshire Light Infantry, and died in India in 1903); W. F. Carsley is President of the firm; Samuel Carsley, Jr., is also connected with the business; Cecil Carsley is living in Edmonton; and the fourth son, John G. Carsley, is proprietor of the Oza Co., Montreal; the daughter is married to Mr. F. Hague, son of Mr. George Hague, Montreal.

I. PRÉFONTAINE.

MR. ISAIE PREFONTAINE.

The subject of this notice is a successful business man, who has been always fortunate in the enterprises to which he put his hand.

He has shrewdness, knowledge of commercial and financial conditions; he is a man of resource, and was the unanimous choice of his confreres for the position of President of the Chambre du Commerce. He is also President of the L'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales.

Mr. Préfontaine was born in 1861 at Beloeil. He was educated at Montreal College and came out of that institution with honor.

In 1883 he married Miss Eliza Pigeon, daughter of Olivier Pigeon, of Verchères.

In religion Mr. Préfontaine is a Roman Catholic.

MR. IRA GOULD.

Among the earlier residents of Montreal few men have done more to advance the commercial interests of that city than the late Mr. Ira Gould, the subject of this sketch.

Born in the State of New York in 1799, Mr. Gould passed the earlier portion of his life there engaged in various pursuits, chiefly in the manufacture of flour. Being in Montreal in the year 1845, at the time when the first enlargement of the Lachine Canal was nearing completion, Mr. Gould, in conversation with the then Government Engineer, learned that provision was being made for utilizing the surplus water of the new canal at this level, of which there promised to be a considerable supply, and subsequently the large basin No. 2 of the canal became the reservoir of that splendid water power which now supplies the numerous mills and factories lining its banks, giving employment to hundreds of operatives in the several industries. Mr. Gould himself took up several of these water privileges, and in 1847 settled permanently in Montreal and built the City Flour Mills and Elevator, the first merchant flour mills erected in the Province of Quebec. These mills for many years largely supplied the Province of Quebec and the lower ports with their products, their excellence gaining them a reputation not only in Canada, but also in the then-distant markets of London, Liverpool and Glasgow.

In the year 1852 Mr. Gould, in conjunction with the Hon. John Young, Mr. Jacob de Witt, President of La Banque du Peuple, and John Ostell, C.E., formed the St. Gabriel Hydraulic Company, with the object of utilizing the power at the St. Gabriel Locks of the Lachine Canal, as had been done at the basin below.

Having leased all the surplus water at this level, the company acquired land on either side of the Canal, built tail races, and divided the whole into hydraulic lots, which were sub-let with the water power for various manufacturing purposes, resulting in the rapid development at that point of large and not less important industries than those on the lower level.

Mr. Gould was a prominent member of the Montreal Corn Exchange Association, in whose formation, in 1862, he took an active part, and later was elected President, which office he filled during three successive terms.

He was also greatly interested in the educational work of the city, especially in that of McGill University, and was one of the first subscribers to a fund raised by a number of influential citizens about the year 1853, which made possible the resumption of the courses of the Faculty of Arts, which, for lack of means, had been suspended for a number of years.

Mr. Gould died in 1872—the business of the firm, then known as Ira Gould & Sons, being continued by the remaining partners until, owing to the failing health of Mr. Charles Gould, the senior brother, the firm retired from business.

ROBERT STANLEY BAGG.

Mr. Robert Stanley Bagg, barrister, solicitor, attorney-at-law, and Justice of the Peace, was born in Montreal at the old Manor House on Sherbrooke Street. His father, M. Stanley Bagg, a very wealthy Englishman, was one of Montreal's most generous citizens and philanthropists. He gave many streets and squares to the city and made many other substantial benefactions to the citizens. He was the founder of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, also the Englishman's Benefit Society, and was a member of many societies, clubs and corporations, etc., etc.

The ancient family of Bagg were descended from the Norsemen and were Vikings and Barons who came from Scandinavia to England with

Hardicanute. There yet remains a branch of this family in England, where there is a baronetcy.

The subject of this review was educated at the Montreal High School, and subsequently entered the McGill University, where he graduated. He then proceeded to England to complete his studies. On his return to Canada he was called to the Bar of Montreal, but has never practised law extensively, devoting much of his time to travelling and to the administration of the family estate, which comprises property in almost every part of the city of Montreal, and in many of the adjacent counties also, he being the executor of his father's estates.

Mr. Bagg has always given a great deal of time and energy to public life, and has worked for the benefit of his fellow citizens. He has travelled in all the countries of Europe, also in Asia, Africa, India, the British Isles, and there is hardly any part of the North American continent that he has not been in, many of his journeys in the North-West having been accomplished on horseback. He is a fine horseman, and holds many certificates for his excellent horsemanship. He was formerly commanding officer of the 5th Royal Scots, having risen from the rank of 2nd lieutenant to that of lieutenant-colonel commanding. He was present at the Quebec Riots, and has also been engaged in other active military operations. He was previously in the Montreal Cadets and also in the cavalry. He has been President of the Liberal-Conservative Club, and has taken a great interest in every political election for many years. He is considered a powerful platform orator. In 1896 he was nominated for the St. Lawrence Division seat in the House of Commons, but resigned for political and personal reasons. He is a governor of the Montreal General Hospital, of the Montreal Dispensary and a governor of several other institutions. He is a member of the Historical Society, of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society (founded by his father), of the St. James Club, Le Club Lafontaine, the Jockey Club, and many other sporting and other clubs. Mr. Bagg was one of the founders of the St. George's Snowshoe Club, and a life member thereof, and a life member of the Graduates' Society of McGill University. He is a good shot and an expert canoeist. When in Europe he devoted considerable time to the cultivation of his voice and the study of music and

art. Besides he is an amateur sculptor artist, and a modeller of considerable merit. His sketches and paintings too, particularly of landscape scenery, are much admired.

Mr. Bagg married Miss Clara Smithers, daughter of the late Mr. Charles Smithers, President of the Bank of Montreal, and they have several children. He is a prominent figure in the social and political life of the country and a public-spirited citizen.

DR. EDWARD BENJAMIN IBBOTSON, D.D.S.

One of the most popular and much admired citizens of Montreal is the subject of this review, Dr. Edward Benjamin Ibbotson, D.D.S., who has been engaged for a long period in the practice of dental surgery and acquired a large and representative patronage, due to his skill in his profession, his unfaltering attention to his duties, and his genial and courteous manner. Bred in him are the instincts of the soldier inherited no doubt from his grandfather, the late Captain Ibbotson, who in 1812 marched with the 103rd Regiment from Halifax to Quebec. His grandmother, Marie Jane Dorion, was a member of a very distinguished French family of Quebec.

Edward Benjamin Ibbotson was born in Montreal on January 27, 1855. He pursued his educational studies at McGill Normal School and at the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, taking the degree of D.D.S., from the latter institution in 1880, since which time he has carried on the practice of his profession in Montreal with great success. In 1893 he was appointed a member of the Dental Board of Examiners and for two years acted as Treasurer of that body. In 1895 he was appointed President, which office he held until 1898, when he resigned. He has been Dental Surgeon of the Montreal General Hospital, and is now acting in the same capacity to the Royal Victoria Hospital. He was the first President of the Odontological Society in 1900-1901.

In military affairs Dr. Ibbotson is an enthusiast. He has served with the Sixth Fusiliers, the Victoria Rifles, and the Royal Scots of Montreal. Joining the former regiment as a bugler he soon earned rapid promotion

LT.-COL. JOHN CARSON.

until in 1902 he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel (commanding the 5th Royal Scots), and at the present time is Brigade Commander of the Eighteenth Infantry Brigade. He is a Past Vice-President of the Montreal Amalgamated Rifle Association, having served in that capacity from 1893 to 1896, and from 1894 to 1896 was Vice-President of the Montreal Rifle Association. He was also President of the Montreal Military Institute in the year 1895. Lt.-Col. Ibbotson was in command of a division of troops during the Valleyfield riots some years ago, and commanded the Scarlet Brigade in Quebec, on the occasion of the arrival of His Royal Highness the Duke of York and Cornwall in 1901. He is a man of culture and much loved by the many with whom his various duties and pleasures have brought him in contact. He has rare social qualities, delights in good fellowship, and lacks none of those personal traits of character which are indicative of the warm-hearted and high-minded gentlemen. In social circles in Montreal he is considered a leading figure.

In 1887 he married Fanny Louise, the fourth daughter of the late M. H. Gault, Esq., M.P., is a member of the St. James Club, the Chapleau Club, and the Mattawan Hunting and Fishing Club.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN CARSON.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Carson, conducting a large and successful insurance agency in Montreal, his native city, was born October 13, 1864, a son of William and Mary (Johnston) Carson, the former from county Cavan, Ireland, and the later from Londonderry, Ireland. Indebted to the public-school system of Montreal for the educational privileges which he received and which prepared him for life's responsible duties, Lieutenant-Colonel Carson, at the age of sixteen years, entered the employ of the Royal Insurance Company, with which he remained for four years. He afterward engaged with the Northern Assurance Company for three years and subsequently was manager of the fire department of the Insurance Company of North America for five years. Ambitious that his labors should more directly benefit himself, he then began business in insurance lines on his own account, representing the Lancashire and Sun insurance companies.

At a later date, however, he gave up the agency for those two and now represents the Equity, the Traders and the Ontario fire insurance companies having a large clientele in the field of his chosen endeavor.

Lieutenant-Colonel Carson is a member of the Montreal Board of Trade and is otherwise active in public interests. He is now serving as justice of the peace for the district of Montreal and has a creditable military record. He took out a commission in the Fifth Royal Scots, now the Fifth Royal Highlanders, May 22, 1891, as second lieutenant, was advanced to the rank of lieutenant August 28, 1891, and became captain May 19, 1894. On the 4th of May, 1898, he was commissioned major; lieutenant-colonel, January 25, 1902; and lieutenant-colonel commandant, August 15, 1906, on the formation of the regiment into two battalions. When he took command of the regiment in 1902 it consisted of only six companies, but was increased to eight companies June 20, 1902, and was organized as two battalions of eight companies each, August 15, 1906. In 1905 a new armory was opened on Bleury Street at a cost of nearly one hundred thousand dollars, this being the finest regimental armory in Canada. The development, growth and superior efficiency of the regiment is attributable in large measure to the efforts of Lieutenant-Colonel Carson.

In 1885 was celebrated the marriage of Lieutenant-Colonel Carson and Miss Minnie R. Corran, a daughter of the late Henry Corran, of St. John's, of the Province of Quebec. They have one son and two daughters. In religious faith Mr. Carson is an Anglican, and in politics is independent. He belongs to the Canada Club, the Military Institute, and to Royal Albert Lodge of Masons, while in the Scottish Rite he has attained the thirty-second degree.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE STEPHEN CANTLIE.

Many theories have been advanced concerning the methods of attaining success, but sane investigation always reaches the conclusion that it is due to earnest, persistent effort, guided by common-sense and supplemented by a ready recognition of the possibilities of the moment. Again this is proven in the history of Lieutenant-Colonel George Stephen Cantlie, who holds the position of Superintendent of the Car Service of the Canadian Pacific Rail-

LT.-COL. GEO. S. CANTLIE.

MAJOR JAMES G. ROSS.

way. He was born at Montreal on May 2, 1867, the son of James A. Cantlie, wholesale drygoods merchant of Montreal, who is a native of Scotland. His mother, Eleanora Simpson Stephen, is a sister of Lord Mount Stephen and a daughter of the late William Stephen.

Mr. Cantlie obtained his early educational privileges by private tuition, after which he attended the Montreal High School, and subsequently completed his literary studies at McGill University. He entered the railway service first on January 1, 1885, on which date he took a position in the Audit Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Montreal. His executive ability having been soon recognized by his superiors, he was afterwards appointed chief clerk in the office of the Assistant General Manager, and later was promoted to the position of General Baggage Agent. In April, 1896, he was appointed to his present position of Superintendent of the Car Service of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. This post is an important and responsible one, for which he is well qualified owing to his close application and unfaltering energy in mastering every detail entrusted to him, and by his geniality and pleasant companionship he has gathered around him a host of warm friends in railway, military and social circles.

Mr. Cantlie is patriotic to a degree, and has been connected for almost a quarter of a century with the Volunteer Militia, holding a commission as officer in the 5th Royal Highlanders, which he joined in the spring of the year 1885. In the fall of 1906 this regiment was formed into two battalions, when he was gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Second Battalion. Lieut.-Colonel Cantlie is in possession of the Long Service Medal.

In 1896 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Cantlie to Miss Beatrice Campbell, daughter of the late W. Darling Campbell, of Quebec. In religious faith he is a member of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church. He is also a member of the Montreal Board of Trade, Mount Royal Club, St. James Club, and the Montreal Hunt Club, of Montreal.

JAMES GEORGE ROSS.

Mr. James George Ross is favorably known as a prominent financial man, and as senior member of the firm of P. S. Ross & Sons, accountants,

Montreal. He was born in Montreal in 1861, the son of Phillip Simpson and Christine (Dansken) Ross—both natives of Scotland. He was educated at private schools and High School, Montreal, subsequently attending the Guelph Agricultural College, where he graduated in the year 1881.

Mr. Ross went to the North-West upon an extended trip with a view to settling there, but returned to Montreal and associated himself with his father in the vocation of chartered accountant. Shortly afterwards he was admitted to partnership with his brother, the business being carried on under the firm style of P. S. Ross & Sons, and on the death of his father he became head of the firm. Aside from his accountant business, he is President of the Ross Realty Company. He has always evinced a great interest in military matters. In 1879 he joined the Ontario Field Battery, retiring in the year 1883. In 1884 he held a commission as officer in the Victoria Rifles, retiring in 1891 with the rank of Captain. In 1898 he joined the 5th Royal Scots, and in 1906 was promoted to the rank of Major. In 1907 he received the Long Service Medal for officers, having served for twenty years.

He is a member of the Montreal Board of Trade, a member of the Council of the Montreal Association of Chartered Accountants, and F.C.A. of the Dominion Association of Chartered Accountants. In religious faith Mr. Ross is a Presbyterian, and is Treasurer and one of the trustees of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Montreal. Fraternally he is a Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of the St. James Club, of the Canada Club, and of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, Montreal.

In his young days Mr. Ross was very active in athletic sports, especially in running and snowshoeing, and in the latter connection he accompanied Lieutenant Swatka on an exploring expedition through the Yellowstone Park in the winter of 1888. He is a Conservative in politics.

In 1901 he married Margaret Alice, daughter of the late John Monk, advocate, and of this union there are two daughters.

JOHN W. ROSS.

Mr. John W. Ross was born in Montreal in the year 1870, his parents being Phillip Simpson Ross and Christine C. Dansken. Educated at the

High School and Montreal Business College, he entered the business firm of Messrs. James Walker & Co., hardware merchants, where he remained until 1892, when he became associated with the firm of P. S. Ross & Sons, of which he is still a member. By profession an accountant, he is a member of the Montreal Association of Chartered Accountants, having for ten years served on the Council and in the various offices of the Association, being President in 1904, 1905 and 1906. He is also a member of the Dominion Association of Chartered Accountants, and is a director of the Ross Realty Company and other financial organizations. He is President of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Montreal; member of the Provincial and International Committees of that body; member of the Session and Superintendent of the Sunday School of the American Presbyterian Church, and a governor of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge.

In 1894 he married Miss Gertrude E. Holland, of Montreal, and of this union there are two sons and three daughters. Mr. Ross is a member of the Canadian Club, Montreal Club, Mattawa Fishing Club, and the Westmount and Beaconsfield Golf Clubs.

GEORGE GREEN FOSTER, K.C.

George Green Foster, prominent in legal circles in Montreal, and also having a voice in the management of various important corporate interests, was born at Knowlton, Quebec, June 21, 1860, a son of Samuel Willard and Ellen (Green) Foster. His preparatory course was pursued in Knowlton Academy, after which he matriculated to McGill University and was graduated therefrom as Bachelor of Civil Law in March, 1881. Called to the Bar in the following July, he located for practice in his native village, where he remained until August, 1886, when he came to Montreal, and has since been an active member of the legal profession here. At different times he has been associated in partnership with Hon. Judge W. W. Lynch, Judge J. S. Archibald and Judge Girouard of the Supreme Court of Canada, and is at present at the head of the firm of Foster, Martin, Mann & McKinnon. The firm has a large general railway and insurance practice, having been engaged in the principal insurance litigations at Montreal for many years, always on behalf of the insurance companies.

They are attorneys also for the New York Central Railway Company, the St. Lawrence Adirondack Railway, the Rutland Railway, the Midland Railway, the Orford Mountain Railway, the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Eastern Townships Bank. Mr. Foster was appointed a King's Counsellor in 1896. A contemporary biographer has said: "It is seldom that Mr. Foster appears in court, and it is seldom that his cases figure in the news of the day, but nevertheless he is one of the most successful lawyers of Canada. He will be remembered as having acted in the case of Robert vs. the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, which involved over three hundred thousand dollars. It was one in which the Power Company had contracted with one Robert to purchase a certain piece of land on the St. Lawrence, the ultimate object being to develop a water power. The company did its best to break the agreement, but the case, after being fought through the Canadian courts, at last reached the Privy Council, where judgment was rendered against the Power Company for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and the expense of the suit." Mr. Foster acted as advocate for Mr. Robert, and the victory was a notable one in the history of the courts. He enjoys a large and distinctively representative clientage, and, aside from this, is President of the St. Lawrence Power Company, a director of the Eastern Townships Bank, the Dominion Guarantee Company, the George Hall Coal Company, the Northern Aluminum Company, and the Aluminum Company of America.

In his political preference Mr. Foster is a Conservative, and unsuccessfully contested the County of Brome against Hon. S. A. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, in 1896. He was elected President of the Eastern Townships Conservative Association in 1894. In 1889 he held commission as Lieutenant in the Victoria Rifles of Montreal, while his club relations are with the Mount Royal Club, the Rideau Club of Ottawa, the Montreal Hunt and the Montreal Club, of which latter he is President.

Mr. Foster was married on the 1st of January, 1896, to Mary Maud, the only daughter of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Buchanan, and they have one son, George Buchanan Foster, and one daughter, Ruth Elizabeth Foster. The summer home of the family is "Blarney Castle," at Knowlton, Quebec.

MORTIMER B. DAVIS.

Mr. Davis is one of our foremost business men, who began his career in this city of his birth. His father may be said to have been the pioneer of the cigar industry in this country, having in his lifetime built up a large business in this line in Montreal. At the same time, energetic and far-seeing as he was, he had little idea of the proportion which the business would acquire in the hands of his son. Mr. Mortimer B. Davis is the head of one of the largest concerns on this continent.

He was born in Montreal and educated at the High School. At an early age he entered the business of his father as a travelling salesman; the firm was then known as S. Davis & Sons, Cigar Manufacturers. When his father acquired the old D. Ritchie tobacco factory, he became its manager until it was absorbed by the formation of the American Tobacco Company of Canada, and he went with the new concern, becoming President of the corporation in 1895.

Mr. Davis gave to the country a great national industry in the Empire Tobacco Company branch of the Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, and if there be a permanent market for Canadian leaf tobacco in the Dominion to-day, it is due to his labor and sacrifice, for sacrifice there was in the building up of this business.

Mr. Davis is still a young man. He is thoroughly popular, not only in business, but social circles. He has stood for upright methods in business, and for cordial relationship when the office closed.

Mr. Davis is President of the Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, a director of the Union Bank of Canada, Managing Director of the Corby Distillery Co., Belleville, Ont.; director of the B. Houde Tobacco Co., Quebec; President of Baron de Hirsch Institute. He is interested in education and in 1900 he founded a law chair in Laval University. Mr. Davis, though active in other lines, as will be seen from the foregoing, does not by any means neglect the great business which he was the first to make grow and expand to such an extent that it needs the service of nearly three thousand people.

Mr. Davis is a well-known member of such clubs as Mount Royal,

St. James, Montreal Hunt, Jockey, etc. He is also a member of the Montreal Board of Trade.

NICHOLAS DE STRUVE.

Nicholas de Struve, Officer of the Russian Foreign Office, Councillor of State, and Imperial Consul for Russia in the Dominion of Canada, was born at Chateau Fall, near Reval, Esthonia, Russia, on July 5, 1862. His father, Bernhard de Struve, is well known in the service of the Russian Empire, being a Privy Councillor and Governor of various provinces, namely, Yakoutsk (Eastern Siberia), Astrakan and Perm (Oural). He was also the author of a standard work on Siberia. The Imperial Consul's mother is a lady of noble lineage, Anna, Baroness de Rosen.

Mr. de Struve acquired his preliminary education at the public school of Odessa, which was supplemented by study at the Royal College at Stuttgart, Germany, and afterwards at the Imperial University, St. Petersburg. He studied for five years in the latter institution, where he obtained the degree of Doctor of Letters. He commenced his career in the Department of Public Instruction, and had the honor of being sent on a special mission to Sweden, Denmark and Holland to study the systems of education in those countries. On the completion of this mission he was entrusted with the education of His Imperial Highness, Prince Alexander Romanoffsky, Duc of Leuchtenberg, a member of the Imperial family of Russia. In 1894 he was transferred from the Department of Public Construction to the Foreign Office, and having passed the diplomatic examinations, was appointed Vice-Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. In 1900, he was created Councillor of State, and selected by Count Muravieff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to establish the first Imperial Russian Consulate in Canada. This action of the Russian Government was due to the increasing number of Russians who came to make their homes in the Dominion. At the census of 1901 there was a Russian population in the Dominion of 31,231 souls, but during the last seven years there has been a large influx of that nationality, and it is computed that the year 1908 will see a population of nearly 75,000, 40,000 of whom are resident in the city of Montreal. The question of the compulsory military service for all these Russian subjects, all the

matters of inheritance left by persons of that nationality in Canada, each case of birth, marriage or death on Canadian territory, belongs to the province of the consul. Mr. de Struve, moreover, knows Canada, having travelled from the Atlantic to the Pacific and visited all the great centres. He is doing everything possible to spread the mutual knowledge of both countries with the view of establishing between them relations of friendship and confidence, based on sincere and mutual respect.

Before coming to Canada nine years ago, Mr. de Struve travelled extensively in Europe, his tours including the countries of Turkey, Germany, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Italy, England, Austria-Hungary, Roumania, Montenegro, Bulgaria, Switzerland, Greece and France. While Vice-Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Main, he founded, and was first President of, the Society "Auslanderheim," or Foreigners' Home. He is also a member of the Neophilogical Society of St. Petersburg, and of the Goethe Society of Weimar. In acknowledgment of his eminent diplomatic services and of his efforts in behalf of education and science, numerous decorations have been conferred upon him, namely, by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, the Order of St. Stanislas, and also the Medal of Merit for services under the Tzar Alexander III.; the Order of Medjidie, from His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey; the Order of St. Daniel, from His Royal Highness the Prince of Montenegro; and the Order of the Crown of Wenden, from the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin. Mr. de Struve received his appointment as Commander of the Order of St. Stanislas since coming to Canada, the announcement being made with some other honors conferred by the Emperor of Russia at Easter, 1904. It is understood that the conferring of this honor upon Mr. de Struve was in the nature of a recognition, by his Imperial master, of the services rendered by that gentleman since coming to the Dominion. The title carries with it much honor and dignity in Russian diplomatic, as well as social, circles.

Mr. de Struve was married in Warsaw, Poland, to Martha Wisznewski, and of this union there are two daughters and one son: Irene and Lydia; the son, Nicholas, was born in Montreal.

DUNCAN McNAB McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.

The subject of this review, Dr. Duncan McNab McEachran, is perhaps best known by the work he accomplished for the Dominion Government in organizing the Cattle Quarantine System from ocean to ocean, at a time when it was urgent that this stock should show thorough immunity from disease. For many years his chief labors lay in this direction, but at the same time he rendered valuable service as Principal of the Montreal Veterinary College, which he established and which subsequently became a Faculty of McGill University. As Dean of the Faculty of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science in that institution he did excellent work. His personal character being of the highest quality, and his disposition most kindly, it was not surprising that the students found in him not only a friend, but a lecturer with such a large experience and extensive knowledge in all matters pertaining to veterinary science that enabled him to give the young men attending the course sound practical advice and wise counsel. Apart from his profession, Dr. McEachran presents the marks and aspects of a man of culture, is genial and hearty, and there is probably no more admired and respected gentleman in the community than the veterinary authority, who did much to raise the standard of this branch of medical science in the Dominion.

He was born at Campbelltown, Argyleshire, Scotland, on October 27, 1841, son of the late David McEachran, who was for many years a magistrate and senior baillie of the town of Campbelltown. He pursued his educational studies in the schools of his native town, and at the age of seventeen entered Edinburgh University. He afterwards entered the Royal Veterinary College, Edinburgh, studying under the late Professor Dick, and graduated in 1861. He came to Canada in the autumn of 1862, and for three years engaged in the practice of his profession, with marked success, at Woodstock, Ontario, lecturing during the winter months in Toronto and other places, on professional subjects. He also aided in the establishment of the Ontario Veterinary College. In 1866 he removed to Montreal, where he soon built up a large and lucrative practice. Through the influence of the late Major Campbell, President of the Board of Agriculture, and sup-

ported by Principal (later Sir William) Dawson and the late Dr. F. W. Campbell, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, McGill University, an arrangement was made whereby Dr. McEachran was to deliver a course of lectures on veterinary science in connection with the regular course in the Medical College of the University. This may be said to have been the nucleus of the Montreal Veterinary College. In 1875, to accommodate the increasing number of veterinary students, the Montreal Veterinary College was erected and the buildings on Union Avenue were provided at the personal expense of the founder and principal. This college was long considered the very highest of its class in America, and ranked high among the veterinary colleges of Europe. Montreal Veterinary College made rapid progress, the thoroughness of its system of training and the high standing of its graduates attracting students from all parts of Canada, the United States, West Indian Islands, Japan and Great Britain. In 1890 the College became more closely affiliated with McGill University, becoming the Faculty of Comparative Medicine, its Principal, Dr. McEachran, taking the official position of Dean of the Faculty, which position he held until 1903, when he resigned his position on the staff of the University, having decided to devote his whole attention to his western stock-raising enterprise. It was on the advice of Dr. McEachran that the Dominion Government created the present cattle quarantine service. He was appointed Chief Inspector for the Dominion, and was given charge of the organization of the service. This position he held for twenty-six years when he resigned, taking the position of Honorary Adviser to the Government on all matters relating to the health of animals, and the thoroughness of his work has since been abundantly testified. The export cattle trade also owes much to his skill and foresight, for in the early days of the trade he did much to direct it along the right channels and to secure the enforcement of eminently sensible government regulations which have done much to assure the steady advance of the business. He has repeatedly represented Canada at scientific congresses in Germany and Great Britain, the last being the Tuberculosis Congress held in London in 1901.

On the raising of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons to University rank in 1875, Dr. McEachran was elected a Fellow, being the only

Canadian thus honored. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1866, and served in the active militia for ten years as Veterinary Surgeon to the 3rd (Montreal) Field Battery. He did good service in assisting materially in raising and organizing the famous Strathcona Horse.

Dr. McEachran was one of the original pioneers of the Alberta ranching industry. In 1881, four years in advance of the Canadian Pacific Railway, he visited Alberta in company with the late Senator M. H. Cochrane, of Compton, P.Q. They proceeded via the Missouri River to Fort Benton, Montana, thence driving across the plains to the site of the present city of Calgary and the junction of the Bow and Elbow Rivers. He was Vice-President of the Cochrane Ranching Company until 1883, when he became General Manager of the Walrond Cattle Ranching Company, of which the late Sir John Walrond, Bart., was President, and which is now one of the largest and one of the most successful ranches in Canada. Dr. McEachran is now the President and General Manager of this company.

Dr. McEachran was employed by the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. to make a preliminary report on supposed loss of live stock in Deer Lodge Valley, Montana, in June, 1905, and during the three following years was engaged with other experts in making scientific investigations and organizing the expert testimony in the defence side of the greatest civil action ever recorded—*The Farmers of Deer Lodge County* v. *The Anaconda Copper Mining Co.*, for $2,000,000 damages to land, vegetation and live stock (said to be caused by arsenic deposited from the smelter smoke), and an injunction to stop the greatest smelter in the world from working, Dr. McEachran having charge of the investigation so far as animals were concerned. The records in this case if printed would make sixty-three volumes of the ordinary novel size. The evidence was given by 234 witnesses, in 300 hearings, covering 14 months.

On June 9, 1868, Dr. McEachran married Esther, youngest daughter of the late Timothy Plaskett, of St. Croix, West Indies. Their daughter, Evelyn Victoria, died on May 24, 1869. Another daughter, Jennie Blackney, is the wife of Mr. H. B. Young, Westmount. In religious faith Dr. McEachran is a Presbyterian, and in politics is affiliated with the Conservative cause. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, St. Paul's Lodge,

JAMES ROBERTSON.

Montreal. Socially, he is connected with numerous clubs, among which may be mentioned the following: St. James Club, Forest and Stream Club, Dorval, Manitoba Club, Winnipeg, and the Pincher Creek Club, Alberta.

Dr. McEachran is now retired and living on his stock farm near Ormstown, Province of Quebec, where he has surrounded himself with the very best of Clydesdale breeding stock, selected and imported by himself; and is engaged in improving the horse breeding of the district, giving himself congenial employment, as an idle life would not suit him while health and strength last.

JAMES ROBERTSON.

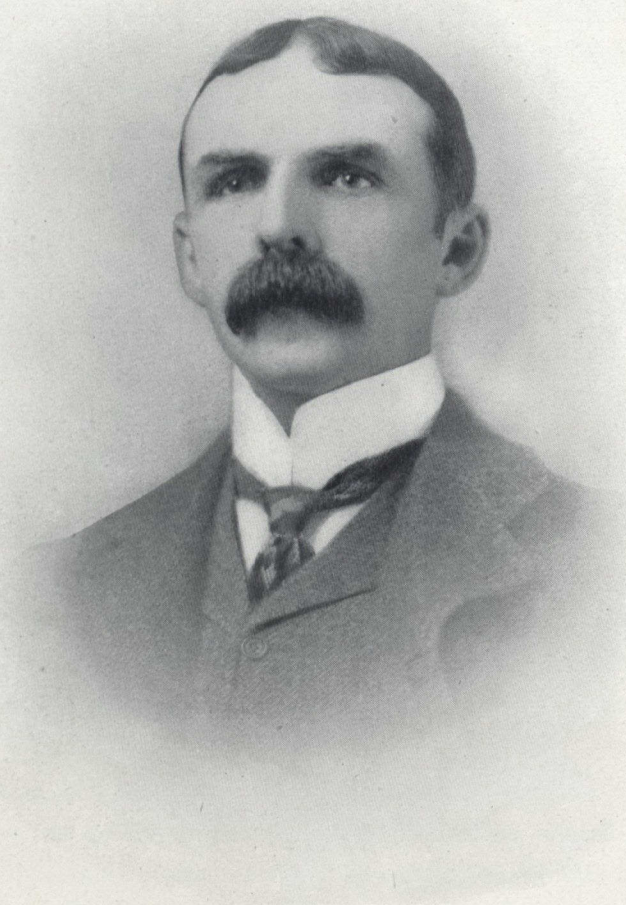
"Not the good that comes to us, but the good that comes to the world through us, is the measure of our success," and, judged by this standard, James Robertson was a remarkably successful man. He lived to win not only material prosperity but the confidence, respect and honor of all with whom he was associated, and his memory is yet cherished by those who knew him. Numbered among the pioneers of the Province of Quebec, he was born at Fintry, Sterlingshire, Scotland, in 1832, and left school at the age of twelve to take his place in the business world, where by sheer force of character, indomitable energy and close conformity to high ideals he was destined to win distinction. In 1856 he became a resident of Montreal, and the following year established the James Robertson Manufacturing, now the James Robertson Company, Limited, the fiftieth anniversary of the founding being celebrated on the 6th of June, 1907. Gradually, under wise management and careful control, the business developed until it is to-day one of the largest lead manufacturing concerns in Canada. This result was attributable in large measure to the efforts and capability of Mr. Robertson, who regarded no detail as too unimportant to claim his attention, while his abilities resulted in the ready solution of what appealed to others as intricate and difficult commercial problems.

Mr. Robertson was married to Miss Amelia Morris, a daughter of J. Morris, of St. Thérèse de Blainville, of the Province of Quebec, and they became the parents of five sons and two daughters, four of the sons now holding executive positions in connection with the immense business founded

by their father. The careful training of his children claimed much of Mr. Robertson's time and attention. His entire life was in harmony with his professions as a member of the Presbyterian denomination, his local connection being with St. Gabriel's Church.

The consensus of public opinion names Mr. Robertson as one of the most honorable and most honored of Montreal's citizens. Perhaps no better estimate of his life and character can be given than in the words of his pastor, Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., at the funeral service which followed the death of Mr. Robertson on the 23rd of December, 1900. Speaking of his business career, Dr. Campbell said: "He had a keen relish for the activities of life, which were felt in no sense to be drudgery. He had also delight in the acquisition of property, but he always looked upon his growing business and possessions as a trust. There was nothing sordid about his views or feelings. He hated pomp and show, but he made a full and free use of the comforts of life which affluence commanded, for himself and those dependent upon him. His thought was ever to employ additions to his means to the extension of his undertakings, so as to afford employment and subsistence to a larger number of people. He held most intelligent views of the relations between capital and labor, accepting the ideas which the Apostle Paul propounded in his Epistle to the Ephesians, as those which should govern both employers and employees. The interests of master and servant he regarded as bound together, to be promoted by mutual consideration. He was much concerned for the welfare of the families of those engaged in his works, and looked upon his establishments as existing for their advantage as well as his own.

"And he was a warm friend of the poor, many of whom will sorely miss him this severe winter, although his charities, like all his other activities, were unostentatious. But for the most part, he was his own almoner. He did not relieve the necessities of the indigent by proxy, as many citizens satisfy themselves with doing. He visited them at their own homes, and relieved them with his own hands, thus getting the blessing for himself that arises from the personal discharge of the offices of Christian love. Altogether, his was a beneficent life. It is understood that he has left a large estate, as the result of a long and successful business career; but he has



LESLIE H. GAULT.

left to his family what we have the highest authority for saying is rather to be chosen than great riches, 'The heritage of a good name.' '' In his church Mr. Robertson was regarded as one of the strongest and most helpful members. After urgent solicitation and after repeatedly declining election to the office, he consented to serve as elder, and so continued from 1883 until his death. Ever regular in his attendance at the church, he rejoiced in the success of every department of the church activity. He gave most generously of his means to the support of the cause, and of his time to the advancement of its interests. In all that he did his life was actuated by high purpose that had their foundation in his Christian belief.

LESLIE HAMILTON GAULT.

Leslie Hamilton Gault has been connected with the firm of Gault Brothers & Company since 1871, became a partner in 1883, a director in 1896 and in 1903 was chosen to the presidency of this extensive concern, which places him in a foremost position among the representatives of mercantile life in Canada. A native of Montreal, he was born in 1855, his parents being Mathew H. Gault, of Strabane, Ireland, and Elizabeth I. (Bourne) Gault, of England. He supplemented his preliminary education by study in the Montreal High School and in the Galt Collegiate Institute, and made his initial step in the business world in 1871 as an employee of the firm of Gault Brothers & Company, dry goods merchants. He also spent a brief period in the house of Messrs. Leaf, Sons & Company, London, one of the greatest dry goods firms of the world. There he gained an insight into the workings of a great wholesale business, and his experience proved a valuable element to him in his later connection with the business of which he is now the executive head. He became a partner in 1883, and when the business was re-organized as a limited company, under the style of The Gault Brothers Company, Ltd., he was elected to the directorate, so continuing until 1903, when the Board of Directors elected him to the presidency as the successor of the late A. F. Gault. Throughout all the years that had intervened from the time when he entered the house, Leslie H. Gault had made a close study of the business, acquainting himself with it in principle and details, and it was by personal merit that his advancement came. No

responsibility was too great for him to undertake for the firm's interest, and his responsibilities were increased year by year until he stands as the executive and administrative head of this extensive concern, which is one of the most important mercantile enterprises of Montreal, its trade reaching out to various parts of the country. The house has ever sustained an unassailable reputation for commercial integrity as well as enterprise. There has not been a single esoteric phase in its entire history, but on the contrary the methods followed have been such as would bear the closest investigation and scrutiny.

Leslie H. Gault, aside from his mercantile interests, has long been connected with the cotton manufacturing industry of Canada and has done much to promote this line of trade. His business connections extend to the Gaults' Limited, of Winnipeg; the Crescent Manufacturing Company of Montreal, the Gault Brothers, Ltd., at Vancouver, and the Van Allen Company, Ltd., of Hamilton, in all of which he is a director.

Mr. Gault married Miss Marion A. Davidson, of Eastwoodhill, Giffrock, Renfrewshire, Scotland, and they have three sons and one daughter. They are communicants of the Church of England, and Mr. Gault is identified with several charitable and benevolent institutions, which find in him a generous supporter and stalwart champion. He is now a governor of both the Montreal General Hospital and the Montreal Diocesan Theological College. In politics, a Conservative, his interest in the political situation is that of a public-spirited citizen, who has at heart the welfare of his city, province and country, yet does not seek the honors nor emoluments of office as a reward for party fealty. He holds membership in the St. James, Canada and Montreal Hunt Clubs, and is much interested in athletics and manly outdoor sports. He is a life member of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, was for several years President of the Montreal Driving and Tandem Club, was for many years a member of the committee of the Montreal Hunt Club, and is an enthusiastic advocate of lacrosse, baseball and other outdoor sports. His interest and active participation therein have resulted in the development of a splendid physical manhood that permits of his close application to his business. He is thoroughly alive, alert and energetic, having the strong purpose and unfaltering determination that

A. HAMILTON GAULT.

enables him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

A. HAMILTON GAULT.

The Gault family have done much to build up the social, commercial and religious interests of Montreal, and, indeed, this family, in the ramifications of its connections and business and other affiliations, may be said to belong to the Dominion, rather than to a locality.

The father of the present sketch, Mr. A. F. Gault, was well known as one of our foremost philanthropists, and was originally an Ulsterite, a type which has done many notable things on this continent.

Mr. A. H. Gault was born in England in 1882, but was educated at Bishop's College, Lennoxville and McGill University.

For several years, when he reached young manhood, he was an officer in the 5th Royal Highlanders, and when the call came for men to assist the Mother Country during the Boer war, he did not hesitate, but proceeded to the front as subaltern in the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles, during the last period of the war.

Upon his return home he joined the well-known firm of which his father was the head, and is now a director of the same. Mr. Gault is also a director of the Montreal Cotton Company, Trent Valley Woollen Mills, Crescent Manufacturing Company, Van Allen Company, Gault Bros., Winnipeg; Gault Bros., Vancouver, etc.

Mr. Gault is a man of genial nature, with keen business instincts.

In this regard he is like his father, who combined simplicity of nature with shrewd business acumen. His social nature is attested by his membership in such clubs as the Mount Royal, St. James, the Montreal Hunt, Montreal Racket, Royal St. Lawrence Yacht and Montreal Jockey Clubs.

Like his father, Mr. Gault is an Anglican, and is interested in the development of his church, both in the city and all over the country. Also like his father, he is a staunch Conservative in politics. In 1904 he married Marguerite Stephens, daughter of the late Hon. G. W. Stephens.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOURENCO EDYE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lourenco Edye, whose distinguished military career entitles him to recognition as one of the prominent citizens of Montreal, was born in 1848 at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and was educated in England and France. On the 28th December, 1866, he joined the Royal Marines Light Infantry as a second lieutenant and was promoted to the lieutenancy on the 3rd of August, 1867. He became Captain, July 1, 1881; Brevet Major, December 8, 1887; Major, August 29, 1888; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, December 8, 1894; Lieutenant-Colonel, December 8, 1895; and retired from the service in 1898. Lieutenant-Colonel Edye served in China from 1869 until 1872 on board Her Majesty's ship "Ocean," bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B. (Captain W. N. W. Hewett, V.C.). Lieutenant-Colonel Edye also served on the staff of the battalion of Royal Marines during the Egyptian compaign of 1882, being present at the actions of Malaha Junction, El-Magfar, Tel-el-Mahouta, Massameh, Kassasin Lock, Kassasin and battle of Tel-el-Kebir. He received the Egyptian medal, clasps for Tel-el-Kebir, Khedive's Bronze Star. He served on the staff of the battalion Royal Marines, and subsequently on the staff of the army in the Eastern Soudan in 1884-5 for the defence of Suakim and the relief of Berber and was present at the actions of Hasheen, Tofrek (McNeil's Zereba), Reconnaisance of Tesselah and capture and burning of Tamai, for which he received clasps for Suakim (1885) and Tofrek. From 1892 until 1897 he was a member of the Naval Intelligence Department, and is also a barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple, England.

Following his retirement from the military service, Lieutenant-Colonel Edye came to Canada in 1899, and accepted the appointment of Assistant Commissioner of the Trust and Loan Company of Canada, being stationed at Toronto, from which post he was, in the following year, appointed Commissioner at Montreal, which city is head office for Canada, while the central office of the company is in London, England. He is still filling the position of Commissioner, and is a member of the Montreal Board of Trade.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edye married Clara Frances, only daughter of the late Richard Willoughby Laws, of the Honorable East India Company's service, and has one son, Captain Russell Ernest Courtenay Edye, late of

LT.-COL. L. EDYE.

JOHN McKERGOW.

the Malay States Guides. In religious faith Lieutenant-Colonel Edye is an Anglican, and in politics is a Conservative, while his social interests connect him with the St. James Club of Montreal, and the United Service Club of London, England. He needs no encomium for his military service, the character of which is indicated by his war services. Since coming to Canada he has demonstrated his right to recognition in financial circles.

JOHN McKERGOW.

In the city of Montreal there are many capable men of light and leading, who recognize their duty to their country and their town, and make no hesitation in sacrificing their time in the interests thereof. In this category we are glad to include Mr. John McKergow, of A. A. Ayr and Company, Limited, Montreal. He was born in the County of Berkshire, England, in the year 1847.

Mr. McKergow was brought to Canada by his parents when about two years of age, and received his education at the Model School, Montreal. When sixteen years of age he entered the Stores Department of the Grand Trunk Railway System, where he remained for five years. He then entered the firm of Messrs. A. A. Ayer and Company, Limited, wholesale provision merchants, where his sterling business aptitude, his integrity and adaptability, led to his being taken into partnership when he had but reached his twenty-fifth year. His public spirit and executive ability soon began to be recognized, for he was appointed First President of the Montreal Produce Association, and after serving several years on the council, he was elected President of the Montreal Board of Trade in 1897. Six or seven years ago, his interest in civic affairs, and especially in all matters pertaining to education, led to his appointment as a School Commissioner of Westmount, where he resides, culminating in his election as Chairman of the Board of School Commissioners in January, 1907, a position in which he realizes the responsibility of the duties devolving upon him in the way of the physical, intellectual and moral progress of the children in the district.

Mr. McKergow is associated with various other interests than that of the firm of which he is an active partner. He is President of the Montreal Lumber Company, a director of the Sun Life Insurance Company, and of

the Laprairie Brick Company. All this represents an expenditure of energy, which only a man obedient to law, physical and moral, and actuated by the highest ideals of life, would be able to accomplish, and yet look as hale and hearty as Mr. McKergow in his sixty-first year. He has keen business foresight, a cultured imagination, lofty ideals, and is an ardent believer in the doctrine of "projected efficiency."

In religious faith Mr. McKergow is a Baptist and an ardent supporter of Olivet Baptist Church. He has an ideal home at Rosemount Avenue, Westmount, which he built in 1893—the first year that the cars ran through that district.

In November, 1868, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. McKergow to Miss Laura Goadby, and their family consists of five sons and two daughters. His eldest daughter is the wife of Mr. A. T. Chapman, the well-known bookseller of Montreal, and his son, Charles, who graduated at McGill University, is now Professor of Mechanical Engineering at that institution.

He is a member of the Canada Club, and in the matter of recreation he is very fond of bowling, being President of the Kensington Bowling Club.

ERNEST PELISSIER, K.C.

Ernest Pelissier, an able member of the Montreal Bar, well known as the senior partner of the firm of Pelissier, Wilson and St. Pierre, was born at Yamaska, Province of Quebec, June 24th, 1864. He is a descendant of an old French family, dating its origin in Canada back to the early days of the French regime. He was educated at Sorel College and at St. Mary's College in Montreal, and studied law at Laval University. Following his graduation he entered the office of Messrs. Mercier, Beausoliel & Martineau, all men of standing and note in the profession. In July, 1887, he was admitted to the Bar and first practised with F. X. Archambault, Q.C. Subsequently he entered into partnership with the Hon. H. C. St. Pierre, K.C., the eminent criminal lawyer, and Mr. C. A. Wilson. After three years Mr. St. Pierre was elevated to the Bench of the Superior Court and Mr. Pelissier then became head of the firm of Pelissier & Wilson, which is now Pelissier, Wilson & St. Pierre, the latter being a son of Judge St. Pierre. This is one of the distinguished law firms of Montreal, with a large

and distinctively representative clientage as indicated by the many times that the firm name figures upon the court records in connection with important litigation. They have a large general practice, Mr. Pelissier devoting himself exclusively to civil law. The senior partner was made King's Counsel in 1902, and has been a member of the council of the Montreal Bar. In 1902 he published a volume covering the law pertaining to builders and architects. His knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence is most comprehensive and exact, and the court and fellow practitioners always listen to him with attention, recognizing the fairness and correctness of his views upon points in discussion.

In politics Mr. Pelissier is a Conservative. Since his boyhood he has taken an active part in politics, and in the election of 1904 was chosen to contest Yamaska in Conservative interests against Mr. Oscar Gladu, son of the late member. Mr. Pelissier had been absent from the county since boyhood and had to combat the strong influence of the Laurier cry, so that his defeat under the circumstances was not a matter of surprise.

Mr. Pelissier belongs to Lafontaine and to St. Denis Clubs, the Club Canadien, the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club and the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association.

In religion he is a Roman Catholic.

JAMES ROBINSON.

James Robinson is a representative of a high type of commercial development. In his career he has made steady progress, working his way upward to a position of prominence and affluence, undeterred by the obstacles and difficulties which confronted him and the competition which is always an obstructive force in a commercial career. He is to-day at the head of the largest wholesale jobbing house in boots, shoes and rubber boots in the Dominion of Canada.

A native of Montreal, Mr. Robinson was born on May 1, 1856, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Seanor) Robinson. His education he obtained in the public schools of the city of Montreal, on leaving which, at the age of fifteen years, he entered the employment of a shoe factory with the view of learning shoe-cutting, beginning on the small remuneration of one

dollar per week. At the expiration of nine years, during which period he became thoroughly proficient in the different departments of shoe manufacturing, through failing health he was obliged to seek another kind of employment more congenial to him. He at this time made an attempt to get into an agricultural college, but his efforts proved fruitless. Mr. Robinson was then offered and accepted a position as commercial traveller with James A. Young, wholesale boot and shoe merchant, with whom he remained for one year, and then entered the service of the Honorable G. Bresse. Leaving Mr. Bresse in the year 1886, he then established himself in business on his own account, and by careful management and keen discernment the enterprise prospered. An idea of the extent of this business to-day may be gathered from the fact that sixteen travelling representatives are continually employed by the firm.

Mr. Robinson also organized, and is President of, the Maple Leaf Rubber Company, President of the Durham Rubber Company, and is an active factor in the Wholesale Boot and Shoe Association of Canada, of which he is President. He likewise holds the position of Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Companies, and has twice been honored with the Presidency of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association. He is also President of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society.

While untiringly devoted to his business interests, Mr. Robinson has found time to pay proper attention to municipal and civil matters. In the year 1906, he was elected a member of the City Council of Montreal, and in 1908 was re-elected by acclamation, serving at the present time on the Finance Committee of that body. Besides all these various offices he is a member of the Montreal Board of Trade.

Mr. Robinson was united in marriage in 1887 to Miss Alice M. Robinson, and the family consists of three daughters and two sons. In the matter of recreation, he is very fond of athletics, boating, fishing and travelling.

J. U. EMARD, K.C.

J. U. Emard, senior partner of the firm of Emard and Emard, one of the distinguished law firms of Montreal, was born at St. Constant, in the

Province of Quebec, March 27, 1855. His parents, Médard and Mathilde (Beaudin) Emard, were French Canadians. When the subject of this sketch was still in his tender years, the family removed to the parish of St. Hubert, in the County of Chambly, where he attended the grammar school, conducted by his own father, who was then school teacher at that place. Later on, but when he was still young, he entered into commercial life in a local country store, and at the age of seventeen came to Montreal, where he secured a position in the wholesale establishment of the firm of Desmarteau and Lamoureux. It was not long, however, before Mr. Emard was induced to look for higher aspirations. He therefore set to work and completed a more specifically literary course with Abbé Villeneuve, and in July, 1878, was admitted to the study of law. He followed the first course of lectures of Laval University in Montreal; obtained the degree of Licentiate-in-Law at that University in 1881, and about the same time was admitted to the practice of law at the Montreal Bar.

Mr. Emard entered upon the active practice of his chosen profession with Messrs. Béique and Choquet, where he remained for five years, gaining broad, practical knowledge and experience during the years of his connection with that firm. In 1886 he entered into partnership with the Hon. J. A. Ouimet, with whom he was associated until the appointment of his partner to the Bench in 1896. Later, the present firm of Emard and Emard was formed, he having taken in his son, Charles, who was admitted to the Bar in 1902. Their clientage is large and of a distinctively representative character. The legal learning, analytical mind and readiness with which he grasps the points in an argument all combine to make him one of the strong lawyers at the Montreal Bar. In 1892 he acted for the large contracting firm of St. Louis in the Curran bridge case trial, which lasted three years. In 1903 he was appointed a King's Counsel.

Mr. Emard was married to Miss Exilda Stuart, of Montreal, and unto them have been born ten children. The religious faith of the family is that of the Roman Catholic church, and Mr. Emard is a brother of Mgr. Joseph Médard Emard, Bishop of Valleyfield. In his social relations Mr. Emard is connected with St. James, St. Denis, Lafontaine and Canadian Clubs.

Aside from his law practice he is engaged to some extent in real estate operations, and established the village of Boulevard St. Paul, a suburb of Montreal, which now has a population of four thousand, and has, at the last session of the Quebec Legislature, obtained a charter under the name of "Town of Emard." He is recognized as a man of excellent business ability and executive force, as well as marked legal discrimination, and in Montreal's history his life record is not an inessential chapter.

JOSEPH GÉDÉON HORACE BERGERON, B.C.L., M.P.

Mr. Joseph Gédéon Horace Bergeron, B.C.L., ex-member of Parliament for the County of Beauharnois, is, although still a comparatively young man, one of the senior members of the House of Commons. Of a peculiarly genial disposition, and being possessed of great talent as a public man, he occupies a position of influence in Parliament which is felt and acknowledged, not merely within his own party, but throughout the entire body of Parliament. Within his own party he is considered one of its leaders in the Province of Quebec.

Mr. Bergeron was born at Rigaud, Quebec, October 13, 1854, his father being the late T. R. Bergeron, Notary Public, of Rigaud, and his mother, Léocadie Caroline Delphine Coursol, being a daughter of Gédéon Coursol, Notary Public of St. Andrews, P.Q. Mr. Bergeron was educated at the Grammar School of St. Timothée, Beauharnois County, at St. Mary's College, Montreal, and at McGill University, where he graduated with the degree of B.C.L. in 1877. He was called to the Bar on July 12, the same year, and has practised in Montreal ever since. He was first in the firm of Mousseau, Archambeault, Lynch and Bergeron, which afterwards became Archambeault, Bergeron and Monk. He is now a member of the firm of Bastien, Bergeron and Cousineau.

In politics Mr. Bergeron is a Conservative. He was first elected to Parliament, January 9, 1879, and re-elected in 1882, 1887, 1891, and 1896, but defeated in 1900 by Mr. Geo. M. Loy. From 1900 to 1904 Mr. Bergeron fought two elections in St. James Division, Montreal, and was defeated, once by Mr. Joseph Brunet, whose election he protested, with the result that Mr. Brunet was unseated and disqualified; and the second time by

Honoré Gervais, Esq. In 1902, he had Mr. Loy unseated in Beauharnois, and at the ensuing elections Mr. Bergeron was again unsuccessful, but he was elected over Mr. Loy at the general election in November, 1904, by a majority of 247. He moved the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, in 1882; was Chairman of one of the Select Standing Committees, 1888-90, and served with universal acceptance as Deputy Speaker throughout the 7th Parliament, 1891-1896. He was defeated at the general elections, October 26, 1908, by Mr. L. J. Papineau.

In religion Mr. Bergeron is a Roman Catholic. He married July 7, 1890, Joséphine Ada Wall, daughter of the late Capt. R. Wall, of Montreal.

Mr. Bergeron has not been without military experience. He took a 2nd Class Artillery Certificate in Montreal in 1874, and afterwards served in No. 1 Troop of Montreal Hussars for a short period.

He is a member of the St. James Club, the Lafontaine Club, and the Club Canadien, all of Montreal.

JOSEPH ARTHUR CALIXTE ETHIER, K.C.

Mr. Joseph Arthur Calixte Ethier, advocate, is one of the best known and highly esteemed residents of Ste. Scholastique, and few men have done more active and effective service in its behalf. He was born at St. Benoit, Two Mountains, in the Province of Quebec, on May 26, 1868, the son of J. B. Ethier, farmer, and his wife, Julie Boyer, and pursued his education at the Montreal College, Montreal.

By profession Mr. Ethier is an advocate, and was created King's Counsel. He is connected with various industrial and corporate interests in which he is a potent factor in their successful development. He is a director of The Quebec Central Railway of Canada, President of The Ontario Quebec Cobalt Mining Company, and Secretary of La Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle Contre le Feu de Ste. Scholastique. From 1899 to 1904, he acted as Mayor of Ste. Scholastique, which office he filled in a creditable and satisfactory manner, fully recognizing the obligations and duties of citizenship, and putting forth earnest effort for the welfare of the community he represented. He studied the needs of the town, the opportunities for doing good and for its improvement along lines of beauty and

adornment, and to this end he has used his influence to benefit the town in many directions, and certainly deserves all the honor and praise which his fellow townsmen accord to him.

In politics he is a Liberal, and was elected to the House of Commons, for the riding of Two Mountains, on June 23, 1896, by a majority of 14 votes; re-elected in November, 1900, by 131 votes, and again re-elected in February, 1903, at a bye-election, by a majority of 127, which election was protested. At the general elections in 1904, and again in 1908, he was re-elected for the same constituency. Fraternally, he belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters, the Catholic Order of Foresters, and the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. He is also a member of L'Alliance Nationale. A spirit of geniality, kindliness and deference for the opinions of others characterizes Mr. Ethier, and he has that quality, which, for want of a better term, has been called personal magnetism, and which has gained for him a strong following and won him hosts of friends.

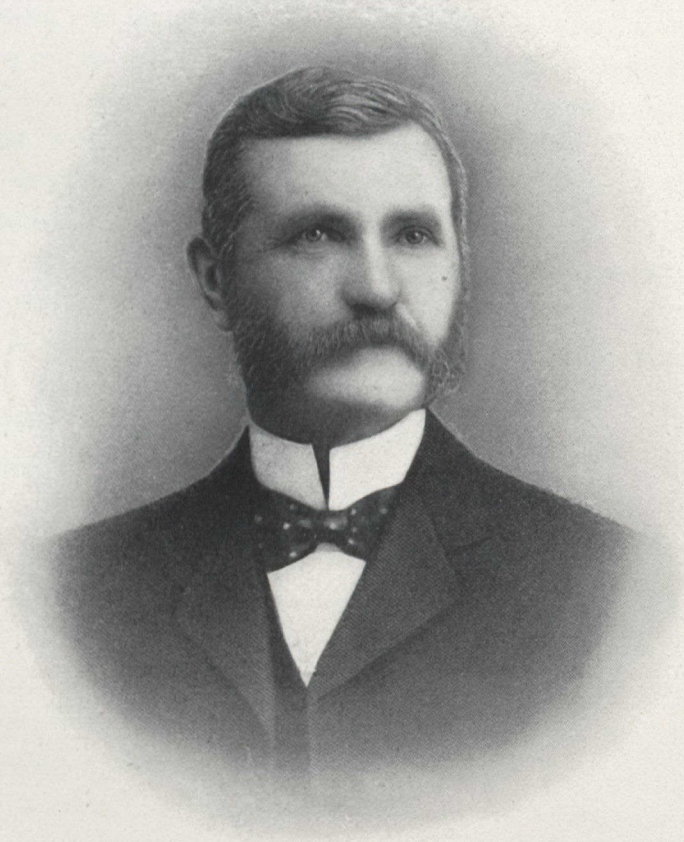
On April 7, 1891, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Ethier to Thérèse Fortier, daughter of Dr. L. A. Fortier. In religious faith he is a Roman Catholic. His name is on the membership roll of "Le Club Canadien," Montreal.

JEAN AUGUSTE ROSS, M.D., M.P.

Dr. Jean Auguste Ross, member of Parliament for Rimouski, is one of many Canadians of mixed Scottish and French parentage who occupy prominent places in the counties along the St. Lawrence below the city of Quebec. He was born at Rimouski, September, 1851, his father, the late John Ross, being of Scotch ancestry, his mother, Caroline Talbot, French Canadian. Dr. Ross was educated at St. Anne's College, Rimouski, and at Laval University, Quebec, where he took his degree in medicine in 1874.

He is a physician and surgeon, residing and practising at St. Flavie, county of Rimouski. He has been coroner for the district of Rimouski, quarantine officer for the port, and Mayor of the village of Mont Joli.

In politics a Liberal, he has long been active in political work. He was first returned to the House of Commons at a bye-election November 6, 1897 (by acclamation), on the appointment of Dr. Fiset, the sitting member, to



WILLIAM POWER.

the Senate. He was re-elected in 1900, 1904 and at the general elections, October 26, 1908, he was again re-elected, defeating Mr. P. G. Boulay by 450 of a majority.

Dr. Ross was married, October 26, 1875, to Miss Mary Talbot, daughter of David Talbot, of Bic, P.Q. Their family consists of a son, Dr. J. A. Ross, physician, at St. Flavie, and Miss Bernadette Ross. In religion Dr. Ross is a Roman Catholic. He is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, Canadian Order of Foresters, Catholic Order of Foresters and French Canadian Artisans. He was President for three years, and is now a director, of the Matane and Gaspé Railway Co., which was granted a provincial charter four years ago to build a railway from St. Flavie eastward to Gaspé Basin, and westward to connect with the Grand Trunk Pacific near Edmundston, N.B. (altogether 325 miles).

WILLIAM POWER.

William Power, one of the largest owners of timber lands in the province of Quebec, was born at Sillery, near Quebec, on February 21, 1849, a son of the late William Power, one of the managers of the large firm of W. & J. Sharples, and Miss B. Fitzgerald, both his parents coming from Ireland to Canada. His educational training he received in the public schools of the parish of his birth.

In 1860 he entered the employ of the firm of W. & J. Sharples, Quebec, and has been connected with that firm ever since, in later years having become a partner of this large establishment. Apart from this connection, other business enterprises take up his attention. He personally owns large timber lands, and is one of the principal owners of the River Ouelle Pulp and Lumber Company. Probably no man knows more regarding the lumber resources of this country than Mr. Power, as he has traversed them far and wide, both in the interest of his firm and his own. He has also travelled extensively abroad, and it would be no exaggeration to state that the time he has spent on the Atlantic Ocean on these trips amounts to about two and a half years. At one time he was President of the Board of Trade, and for the past ten years has been a School Commissioner of the city of Quebec.

In politics he is a Liberal, and was first returned to the House of

Commons at a bye-election on January 15, 1902, for Quebec West, by acclamation, and as an evidence of the high esteem in which he is held by the citizens of the city of Quebec it should be noted that this election took place during his absence in England. At the general elections of 1904 he was re-elected, but was defeated at the general elections of 1908 by Mr. Wm. Price, by the small majority of ten votes. Altogether his life well serves to demonstrate to young men the power of honesty and integrity, of diligence and perseverance in insuring success. Aside from his business interests his whole life has been actuated by unselfish motives, prompted by patriotism and guided by truth and justice.

In July 4, 1881, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Power to Miss Winnifred Susan Rockett, daughter of Mr. James Rockett, lumberman of Quebec. They have a family of five sons and two daughters. One of his sons, Mr. W. G. Power, is Manager of the River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Company, and also Mayor of the Parish of St. Pacôme. In religious faith he is a Roman Catholic. Like all notable Quebecers he is a member of the Garrison Club there.

ERNEST LAPOINTE, B.A., B.C.L., M.P.

Mr. Ernest Lapointe, B.A., member of Parliament for Kamouraska, is one of the coming members of the House of Commons. Although a young member of that body he has already developed considerable Parliamentary ability.

Mr. Lapointe was born at St. Eloi, P.Q., in 1876, his father being S. Lapointe, and his mother (deceased) Adèle Lavoie, both French Canadians. He was educated at Rimouski College and Laval University, Quebec. He graduated with the degree of B.A. from the latter institution in 1895, and B.C.L. in 1898.

Mr. Lapointe was called to the Bar in 1898, when he practised in Quebec for one year in partnership with Mr. J. A. Lane, K.C. He then moved to Fraserville, where he still resides, and formed a partnership with Mr. Adolphe Stein. He is head of the firm of Lapointe and Stein, Fraserville. Mr. Lapointe is town attorney for Fraserville and Crown prosecutor for the district of Kamouraska.

GEORGE H. PERLEY, M.P.

Mr. Lapointe has always been a Liberal, and was elected to the House of Commons by acclamation February 12, 1904, for Kamouraska, to succeed the Hon. H. G. Carroll, Solicitor-General, who was called to the Bench. Mr. Lapointe was re-elected at the general elections of 1904 and 1908.

Mr. Lapointe was married February 16, 1904, to Miss M. E. Pratte, daughter of J. A. Pratte, Esq., of Fraserville. In religion Mr. Lapointe is a Roman Catholic. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

GEORGE HALSEY PERLEY.

George Halsey Perley, of Ottawa, whose name figures prominently in connection with commercial development and philanthropic interests, was born in Lebanon, New Hampshire, in September, 1857, a son of William Goodhue and Mabel E. T. Perley. He is also a descendant of Allan Perley, who, emigrating from Wales in 1636, settled in the vicinity of Boston, Massachusetts. The original Welsh name was Apperley.

William Goodhue Perley removed from New Hampshire to Ottawa in 1857, and was for years one of the largest lumber operators on the Ottawa River, and also one of the builders of the Canada Atlantic Railway. He was a member of Parliament for Ottawa at the time of his death in April, 1890.

Mr. Perley was educated at the Ottawa Grammar School, at St. Paul's School in Concord, New Hampshire, and at Harvard University, being graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1878. He has always been engaged in the lumber business, and was a partner in the firm of Perley & Pattee, of which his father was senior partner. In 1893 the firm dissolved, and afterwards George H. Perley became the head of the firm of G. H. Perley & Company, with mills at Calumet, Quebec, and extensive limits on the Rouge River. He is also Vice-President of the Hull Lumber Company, Limited, operating largely on the upper Ottawa, so that for two generations the family has been closely identified with the lumber trade of Canada. The business of the house is important and extensive, and in its control Mr. Perley displays keen powers of perception and recognition of opportunity, as well as executive force and capability in management. He was for many

years Vice-President of the Canada Atlantic Railway Company, and is a director of the Bank of Ottawa.

Socially Mr. Perley is connected with the Ottawa Golf Club and the Rideau Club, of both of which he has been President. He has been very active and liberal in the work and support of the leading charitable institutions of the city, has taken an active part in the management of several of these, and with the other heirs of the late W. G. Perley donated the beautiful homestead on Wellington Street as a hospital for incurables, known as the Perley Home for Incurables, and at its establishment was Vice-President of the Board of Management. In 1897 he distributed the fund for the relief of the sufferers of the forest fires in Prescott and Russell Counties, and in 1900 he was Chairman of the Ottawa and Hull Fire Relief Fund, distributing about one million dollars among the sufferers from the great fire of April 26th of that year.

At the general elections of 1900 Mr. Perley contested Russell County against W. C. (now Senator) Edwards, who had represented the county since 1891, and although Mr. Edwards was elected it was by a greatly reduced majority. In 1902 Mr. Perley contested the County of Argenteuil, Quebec, when he was also unsuccessful. In the general election of 1904, however, he again received the Conservative nomination and was elected a member of Parliament by a very substantial vote, and was also re-elected in the same constituency at the general elections of 1908.

In June, 1884, occurred the marriage of George Halsey Perley and Miss Annie Hespeler Bowlby, a daughter of Ward H. Bowlby, K.C., of Berlin, Ontario, and they have one daughter, Ethel Lesa. From the foregoing record it will be seen that Mr. Perley is one whose activity, ability and talents make him a prominent factor in commercial and political circles and charitable and social interests as well. His influence is thus widely and beneficially felt. Not so abnormally developed in any direction as to become a genius, he is nevertheless a man of well-rounded character, in touch with the interests of the time and the progress of the world, and with a conscientious sense of individual responsibility.

acting High Commissioner for England (1916)

L. A. RIVET, K.C., M.P.

LOUIS ALFRED ADHÉMAR RIVET, B.A., LL.B., K.C., M.P.

Mr. Louis Alfred Adhémar Rivet, a distinguished member of the Montreal Bar, was born at Joliette, Quebec, on September 15, 1873, of French Canadian parentage. He pursued his early education at the college of his native place and afterwards at Laval University, when he graduated as Bachelor of Arts in 1892. Having determined upon the practice of law as a life work he continued his studies, and in 1895 took the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was called to the Bar in 1895, and has since practiced at Montreal, being to-day at the head of the firm of Rivet, Handfield and Handfield. Mr. Rivet has had marked success in his chosen profession, his practice is large and of a distinctly representative character, and he has a wide and comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence, as is evidenced by his successful handling of important litigated interests entrusted to his care. He was appointed King's Counsel in 1906. In politics Mr. Rivet is a staunch Liberal and has always taken an active interest in all public questions and in the success of his party. He was chosen to represent the constituency of Hochelaga in that interest and was returned to the House of Commons at a bye-election held on February 16, 1904. He was re-elected at the general elections of 1908.

Mr. Rivet was married on January 18, 1898, to Miss Rose Cypihot, and they have three children. In religion he is a Roman Catholic, and is a prominent member of the Club St. Denis, the Canadian Club, and the St. George's Snow Shoe Club.

GEORGE PARENT.

Devoting his energies to a profession in which advancement depends entirely upon individual merit, George Parent, although one of the youngest, is recognized as one very highly respected and esteemed in professional, social and political circles. He was born in Quebec in the year 1879, the son of the Honorable S. N. Parent and Marie Louise Gendron, and received his preliminary educational privileges at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, where he obtained the degree of B.A., after which he studied at Laval University, Quebec, from which he graduated an LL.L. in 1904. At the commencement of his professional career he associated himself with the firm of Fitz-

patrick, (now the Right Honorable Sir Charles), Parent, Taschereau, Roy and Cannon, and at the present time is a member of the firm of Taschereau, Roy, Cannon and Parent. In November, 1904, Mr. Parent entered the political arena when he successfully contested the riding of Montmorency for a seat in the House of Commons, defeating such a strong man as the Honorable T. Chase Casgrain. When Parliament re-assembled he was one of the youngest members in the House, and received the great honor and privilege of seconding the address delivered from the Throne. He has always remained loyal to his party and its leaders, at the same time carefully guarding the public interest and particularly the interests of his own constituency. It can be said of Mr. Parent that few men of his years have a more wide or intimate knowledge of political affairs and the possibilities of the country for achievement, along legislative lines. At the recent general elections, October 26, 1908, Mr. Parent was re-elected for Montmorency, defeating Mr. Antoine Gobeil, ex-Deputy Minister of the Department of Public Works. He is known as a genial man, popular with his constituency, while in professional life he receives the respect which comes only in recognition of ability combined with honorable methods. He is a member of the Garrison Club, Quebec, the Quebec Hunt Club, and the Laurentian Club, Ottawa. In the way of recreation he is very fond of horseback riding and hunting. Mr. Parent is unmarried.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ARTHUR NORREYS WORTHINGTON.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Norreys Worthington was born in Sherbrooke, Quebec, February 17, 1862. His father, E. D. Worthington, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., was a native of Ireland and married Frances, daughter of Hon. Hollis Smith, of a United Empire Loyalist family. Lieutenant-Colonel Worthington was educated in Sherbrooke Academy, Bishop's College University at Lennoxville, and at McGill University, where he pursued his professional course and was graduated M.D. in 1886, with first-class honors. He resides and practises in Sherbrooke with an extensive patronage, indicative of the confidence reposed in him by the public, while his close conformity to a high standard of professional ethics has gained him the unqualified respect of his fellow members of the medical fraternity. He was a

A. LACHANCE, M.P.

frequent contributor to the *Montreal Medical Journal* and for some years was surgeon to the Sherbrooke Protestant Hospital, with which he is now connected as governor and Chairman of the Medical Board. He was likewise for some years a governor of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec and has been President of the district of St. Francis Medical Association. His military record has also been made in the line of his chosen profession.

He was surgeon of the Fifty--third Regiment and served in the North-West Rebellion of 1885, where he won medal and clasp as well as mention in despatches. He took part in the South African campaign of 1901, won medal and three clasps and again was mentioned in despatches, being spoken of in Lord Roberts' report for "excellent service in the field." In 1902 he commanded the Canadian Field Hospital in South Africa, was again mentioned in despatches, was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of the South African service and appointed principal medical officer for the fifth and sixth military districts and subsequently of the Province of Quebec.

In September, 1887, Lieutenant-Colonel Worthington wedded May, daughter of H. H. Cook, an ex-member of Parliament of Simcoe county. His religious faith is that of the Anglican Church and his political views are in harmony with the principles of the Conservative party, in the interests of which he was elected to the House of Commons at the general elections in 1904 and was re-elected at the general elections, October 26, 1908. His course has been marked by consecutive advancement in his profession, in his military and in his political career, his honors being gained in recognition of personal merit.

MR. ARTHUR LACHANCE.

Mr. Arthur Lachance, head of the firm of Lachance & Ahern, advocates, Quebec, was born in the city of Quebec on 22nd June, 1868. Both his parents are French Canadians. His father, Francois Xavier Lachance, now retired, may be classed among the most successful manufacturers of the Ancient Capital of by-gone days. Mr. Lachance received his early educational training at the Christian Brothers School, Quebec, afterwards studying in Quebec Seminary and Laval University, graduating from the latter

as B.A., in the year 1898, and in 1890 the degree of LL.B. was conferred upon him. He was called to the Bar in 1894, and commenced his professional career in partnership with the Honorable Adélard Turgeon, Minister of Crown Lands in the Quebec Government. That he is a very able man, a man of sterling integrity, is manifested by the Government's choice in him as Crown Prosecutor for the district of Montmagny, which position he filled with marked ability from 1900 to 1903, and in the latter year was given a wider scope for the exhibition of his inherent talent, having been appointed to the same official position in the district of Quebec, which he retains to this day. He was also appointed a King's Counsel in 1903. During his tenure of office in Quebec, on behalf of the Crown he has made many able and learned prosecutions, displaying great tact during the progress of the trials in the court. Mr. Lachance entered the threshold of the political arena on January 19, 1905, when he elected, by acclamation, in the Liberal interest, to the House of Commons, Ottawa, replacing Mr. Malouin, who had been elevated to the Bench. He was re-elected at the general elections of 1908. On September 14, 1903, he married Miss Marie Anne Routhier, daughter of Mr. F. X. Routhier, of Quebec. In religious faith Mr. Lachance is a Roman Catholic. In Quebec's French Corps, the "Voltigeurs de Quebec," he holds the commission of Lieutenant, and is a member of the Garrison Club of the same city. His bent in the matter of pleasurable recreations is that of reading and studying, which he assiduously pursues with great avidity.

WILLIAM WATSON OGILVIE.

For many years Mr. William Watson Ogilvie was one of the familiar figures in Montreal, though he was known and admired it is safe to say, all over the country. He was a strong man—strong in the mental as well as the physical sense. He did great things. From a comparatively small beginning he became the greatest flour mill owner in the Dominion, and at his death left an estate of considerable dimensions. He had great physical strength, but Scotch shrewdness was a conspicuous quality. He read the future; he saw the small thing, in this fresh young country, grow large, his thought expanded with material development. The laugh of Mr. Ogilvie

was infectious; he told a story with inimitable verve; he enjoyed life sanely, amassing a fortune, but not indifferent to those in need; a staunch friend; a patriotic citizen; a man to take example by.

He began the milling business in a small way. He made it grow. He opened new mills—the Glenora Mills at Goderich, Seaforth, Winnipeg, and the Royal Mills at Montreal, which are now quoted, under a new firm name, as the largest in the world. Mr. Ogilvie was the man to forge ahead. Fear he knew not. Self-confidence was perhaps rather assertive;but the self-doubter makes a poor showing in a new country, where all things are possible to courage and daring. It was in 1900 that he died suddenly, in the prime of life, without warning—the very death he had often wished for himself.

Mr. Ogilvie was born at Côte St. Michel (the subject of one of the late Dr. Drummond's most touching poems) in 1835. His father was Mr. Alexander Ogilvie, who came to Canada with his father in 1800. The latter (Archibald Ogilvie, a native of Stirlingshire) purchased a large tract of land along the Chateauguay River and afterwards removed to Point St. Charles, where he died in 1820. Mr. Alexander Ogilvie purchased a farm at St. Michel. He served in the Royal Montreal Troop of Cavalry in 1812, and was Lieutenant in the Royal Lachine Cavalry in 1837.

Mr. Ogilvie, who was the younger brother of the late Senator Ogilvie, so well and favorably known all over the Dominion, was educated in the Montreal High School. In 1860 he entered into partnership with his brothers, Alexander and John, as grain merchants and proprietors of the Glenora flour mills on the Lachine Canal. The firm subsequently, as stated, built other mills and began to do a large and profitable business. After the retirement of his elder brother in 1874 and the death of his brother John in 1888, the entire business was taken over by the subject of this sketch. He was a well-known figure in the North-West, being the first large wheat buyer in the country, while he was also the first to introduce the rolling process into flour milling. He was a director of the old Dominion Board of Trade and served both on the Council and Arbitration Board of the Montreal Board of Trade. In 1893-4 he was President of this important body. He was a Harbour Commissioner; President of the Corn Exchange for two

terms; a director of the Bank of Montreal; President of the Montreal Horticultural Society and of the Provincial Fruit Growers' Association. He took medals from various societies for the best kept farms, of which he acquired several in the North-West. He was in his youth a captain in the Montreal Cavalry, while in later years he was elected President of the St. Andrew's Society. In politics he was a Conservative—having been President of the Montreal Liberal-Conservative Association in 1896. In religion he was a Presbyterian. He was married in 1871 to Miss Helen Johnston, daughter of Mr. Joseph Johnston, Paisley, Scotland. The widow is still living. The children of this union were three—Mr. Albert Edward, who is now managing the estate of W. W. Ogilvie; Gavin L., with the Royal Trust Company; and Miss Alice Ogilvie, unmarried.

JOHN EDWARD MARTIN, K.C.

John Edward Martin is one of the well-known and strong lawyers practising at the Bar of Montreal, where he has made his mark, especially in the exposition of insurance and corporation law. He was born in Shefford county, in the Province of Quebec, in 1859, his father, C. B. Martin, being a prominent farmer in the eastern townships. Mr. Martin completed his education at McGill University, graduating from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law in 1883, and winning the Elizabeth Torrance Medal. On being called to the Bar in 1884, he commenced the practise of his profession in Sweetsburg in association with the Honorable Senator Baker. Wishing a larger field for the display of his talents, he removed to Montreal in 1893, where he formed a partnership with Mr. Geo. G. Foster, and is now a member of the firm of Foster, Martin, Mann and MacKinnon. He has studied insurance and corporation law most assiduously, and is considered an authority on legal questions affecting these interests. Mr. Martin has pleaded several important cases before the Supreme Court of Canada, and has also appeared before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England. His mind is logical and inductive in its tendency and his careful and thorough preparation of a case makes for success in his presentation of the cause before the court. He was created King's Counsel in 1902, and is a member of the Council of the Montreal

Bar Association. Mr. Martin fully recognizes man's obligation to his fellowmen, and throughout his life has been actuated by high and honorable principles.

CHARLES CHAPUT.

The business interests of Montreal find an enterprising representative in the subject of this review, Mr. Charles Chaput, head of the firm of L. Chaput, Fils and Cie, wholesale merchants, dealing in groceries, wines, liquors and provisions, and one of the leading houses in its line in the Dominion. He was born in Montreal in November, 1841, the son of the late Léandre Chaput, who was the founder of the firm of L. Chaput, Fils and Cie in 1842, and died seven years ago. His mother, Hélène St. Denis, was a daughter of Mr. J. B. St. Denis, of Montreal.

Mr. Chaput received his education in the best French and English schools in Montreal at that time. In 1857 he joined his father's firm as a junior clerk, at which time the firm style was L. Caput and Cie, and on his being made a partner in 1862, the designation of the concern was changed to that of L. Chaput, Fils and Cie. His father retired from business over thirty years ago, since which time Mr. Chaput has been head of the establishment. There have been various changes of the members composing the firm. In 1884 Mr. L. E. Geoffrion was admitted a partner. Mr. Geoffrion has always taken a very active part in the business, he is now President of the Wholesale Grocers Exchange of the Dominion, and is also a member of the Board of Harbour Commissioners, Montreal. In 1896 Mr. E. St. Denis retired, after having been a partner for forty years, and in the same year Mr. F. Prudhomme, now chief accountant, was also taken into partnership. The last addition occurred in 1899, when Mr. Chaput admitted his son, Mr. Armand Chaput, as a member of the firm. This firm carries a large and varied stock of fine wines, liquors, teas and provisions of all kinds. Their premises cover an area of about 60,000 square feet of floorage, and in addition a large portion of their stock has to be stored in outside warehouses. They have attained a widespread, honorable and unassailable reputation in business circles, by reason of the straightforward and honorable principles employed in the conduct of their large interests. For three terms Mr. Cha-

put has been a member of the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade. His business activities and investments extend to other interests than his own. He was for several years a director of the Hochelaga Bank, and is now a director of the Canada Life Assurance Company. He is also Vice-President of the Montreal Business Men's League, and has always taken an active interest in business matters and everything tending to promote the welfare of the city, and the uplifting of humanity. He is a governor of the Notre Dame Hospital, and a member of the Montreal Dispensary. In religious faith he is a Roman Catholic.

Mr. Chaput has a family of three sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Reverend Father Chaput, is a Jesuit Priest and Professor of Philosophy; the second son, Armand Chaput, is a partner in the firm of L. Chaput, Fils and Cie, and is married to Miss Auger, daughter of the late Registrar of Montreal, Mr. J. C. Auger; the third son, Emile Chaput, is also employed in the firm, and is married to a daughter of the Honorable Mr. Justice Loranger, Montreal; the eldest daughter is married to Mr. Gabriel Marchand, son of the late Honorable F. G. Marchand, who was Premier of the Province of Quebec; and the other daughter is married to Mr. E. Desaulniers, M.P., Mayor of St. Lambert, P.Q. Mr. Chaput is a member of the Lafontaine Club, Montreal.

JAMES CRANKSHAW, B.C.L., K.C.

In the history of the legal profession of Montreal, it is imperative that distinctive and extended mention be made of Mr. James Crankshaw, lawyer and author, whose name figures prominently on the court reports, and who has gained wide distinction as the author of an annotated edition of the criminal code of Canada, and of a Practical Guide to Police Magistrates. A native of Manchester, England, he was born July 20, 1844. After pursuing his education at Mayfield and at St. Andrew's schools in Manchester, Mr. Crankshaw, at the age of fourteen years, entered the law office of Messrs. Vaughan & Lingard, solicitors to several railways and to Lord Egerton of Tatton. From 1864 until 1876 he was manager for another eminent firm of Manchester solicitors—C. Nuttal & Son. It was Mr. Crankshaw's privilege while employed by the latter firm to prepare for

JAMES CRANKSHAW.

trial some celebrated criminal and civil cases in the Lancashire division of the northern circuit of England and to furnish briefs to and have consultations, both before and during the trials, with such members of the English Bar as the late Lord Chief Justice Russell, then Mr. Charles Russell, and the late Sir John Holker, then Solicitor-General of England, and afterward Lord Justice Holker.

In 1876, having passed the preliminary examination before the English Law Society, Mr. Crankshaw came to Montreal, where he entered the office of Messrs. Kerr & Carter, barristers, being articled to that same firm in July, 1879. Concurrently with the performance of his duties as an articled clerk, he followed the course of the faculty of law of McGill University, and also did law reporting in the Montreal courts. He was a very expert shorthand writer, and during the session of 1880 acted as a Hansard reporter in the House of Commons at Ottawa. The same year he reported the voluminous evidence in the celebrated election trial of Christie vs. the Hon. (late Sir) John J. C. Abbott. He set himself to the task of reducing the work of shorthand reporting in the Montreal courts to a regulated profession. Largely through his efforts the system of subjecting the court shorthand men to examination was adopted, thus protecting lawyers and litigants against incompetent men. On the adoption of this system, he was the first to present himself for examination, passing at a test speed of one hundred and sixty-five words per minute. Meantime he was keeping up his legal studies, passed the annual examination at McGill with honors, was graduated B.C.L. in March, 1882, and was admitted to the Bar in 1883. Since that time he has been and is still in active practice as an advocate in the criminal and civil courts, having handled successfully some very important cases. His preparation of his cases is most thorough and exhaustive. An excellent presence, an earnest manner, marked strength of character, a thorough grasp of the law and an ability to accurately supply its principles make him an effective and successful advocate.

Mr. Crankshaw is widely known as the author of the annotated edition of the Criminal Code of Canada, a volume of over one thousand pages, first published in 1894, and since succeeded by a second edition of twelve hundred and fifty pages. A supplement to this was published in the year

1907, and he now has in preparation a third edition, rendered necessary by the revision of the statutes in 1906. This volume is an acknowledged text-book on criminal law, the Judges of the Bench accepting it as an authority on criminal matters. He is the author also of a "Practical Guide to Police Magistrates and Justices of the Peace," published first in January, 1895, with the second edition in 1905.

In politics Mr. Crankshaw is a strong Liberal-Conservative, and for a considerable period took an active part in political work and did much in campaign work. At the present time, however, his interests in legal lines leave him little time for active co-operation in his party's labors. He is a recognized authority on election law, and has acted as a revising barrister, and later on as one of the commissioners for the revision of the voters' lists of Montreal. He is a member of the Montreal Junior Conservative Club, and Vice-President of the Westmount Conservative Club. He is also a prominent member of the Sons of England Benevolent Society (of which he is also solicitor in the Province of Quebec), of the Canadian Order of Foresters (of which he is a Past Chief Ranger), and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a Past Master of St. George's Masonic Lodge (English Register), and also of Victoria Lodge of Mark Master Masons, and a member of the Royal Arch Chapter of Masons of England.

Mr. Crankshaw has been married twice; first in 1867 to Miss Edwards, of Manchester, England; and second to Miss Hannah Harris, of Montreal, in 1878. He has one son still living by his first marriage, Albert W. Crankshaw, now residing in Boston, Massachusetts. The three children of his second marriage are James Crankshaw, Jr., a law student in the fourth year of his studentship, Henrietta, and John Edwin, all of Montreal.

In religion Mr. Crankshaw is an Episcopalian. In his professional career, in his political service and in fact in all of the relations of life in which he has figured prominently, he has proven himself a citizen worthy of all honor.

GEORGE HAMPDEN SMITHERS.

George Hampden Smithers, now head of the firm of Burnett & Company, stock brokers, conducting an extensive business in Montreal, was born

at Brooklyn, New York, in 1863. His father, the later Charles F. Smithers, who was President of the Bank of Montreal, was of English descent, while the mother, who in her maidenhood was Miss Shearman, was of Irish lineage.

In the public schools of Brooklyn, George H. Smithers acquired his education and received his preliminary business training as a clerk in the Bank of Montreal, where he remained for two years. He next entered the employ of the stock broking firm of Burnett & Company, with which he has since been connected, being admitted to a partnership in the business in 1887, while to-day he is at the head of the house, which is a very old one and has an extensive clientele. He has always declined to be represented on the directorate of other concerns, concentrating his entire energies upon the development of the stock brokerage business, and in this field of labor he is well known. In 1902 he was chosen to the chairmanship of the Montreal Stock Exchange.

In 1890 Mr. Smithers wedded Miss Cook, a daughter of Robert Cook, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and they have two daughters. An Anglican in religious faith, Mr. Smithers is a communicant of the church of St. James the Apostle, and he is also in hearty sympathy with the beneficent spirit of the Masonic fraternity, being a member of St. Paul's lodge. His political preference is for the Conservative party. He is a prominent club man, holding membership with all of the leading clubs of Montreal.

CHARLES A. WILSON, K.C.

Mr. Charles A. Wilson, K.C., advocate, Montreal, was born on the Isle Bizard, Quebec, in 1869. His father was Anthony Stanislas Wilson, a son of John Wilson, who came from Portugal in 1820, where his father Anthony Wilson was a member of the 50th Foot Regiment of Scotland, then stationed at Lisbon, Portugal. Mr. Wilson's mother was Miss Odile St. Pierre, daughter of Joseph St. Pierre, and a sister of Judge St. Pierre, of Montreal.

Mr. Wilson's boyhood days were spent in study at the College of Ste. Therese, where he displayed remarkable aptitude in the prosecution of his studies. Later he entered Laval University, from which he graduated with the degree of B.A. in 1891, obtaining the additional distinction of LL.B. in

1895. In the same year he was called to the Bar and began practise as a member of the firm of St. Pierre, Pelissier & Wilson, which later became Pelissier and Wilson, and is now Pelissier, Wilson and St. Pierre, the junior member being a son of the former head of the firm, who is now a Judge of the Superior Court.

Mr. Wilson has attained a high reputation as a criminal lawyer, his remarkable ability as a pleader before the criminal courts has been specially emphasized in many murder cases, and at the time of the Buckingham riots, when he was appointed by the Dominion Government as Crown prosecutor. He has also come prominently before public attention as the prosecutor in the case of Wallace McCrae, and from time to time many similar cases have brought Mr. Wilson forward as a leader in his profession.

Mr. Wilson takes an active part in politics and in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900 was particularly prominent. In 1902 he was the Liberal candidate for the Federal vacancy in Laval county, being defeated only by eight votes, and at the Provincial general elections, June, 1908, he also suffered defeat in Jacques Cartier. At the Dominion general elections, October 26th, 1908, he again contested Laval, and succeeded in defeating his opponent of 1902 (Mr. J. E. E. Leonard) by a majority of 70. In 1902 he received the appointment of Secretary of the Grain Commission, whose purpose was to regulate and elevate the standard of grain in Canada.

Mr. Wilson married in 1900 Miss I. L. Lanctot, of Montreal. His travels on the continent and abroad have been productive of many pleasant and instructive evenings for Montreal societies and clubs, to whom he has from time to time lectured on trips to Algeria, Tunisia, Sicily and other places. He is a member of the St. Denis, Reform and National Clubs. His residence during the summer months is at St. Vincent de Paul.

CHARLES COLQUHOUN BALLANTYNE.

Charles Colquhoun Ballantyne, manager of the entire Canadian business of the Sherwin-Williams Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, was born in Dundas County, Ontario, August 9, 1867. In the paternal line he is of Scotch lineage, his father having been the late John Ballantyne, a native of Scotland. The mother, a native of Edinburgh, is now living in Montreal.

In the public schools of Ontario and Montreal, Charles C. Ballantyne acquired his education, coming to the latter city at the age of fourteen years and pursuing here a commercial course. He entered business life in 1882 in the employ of a paint concern and has since been connected with this department of commercial activity. Undoubtedly one feature of his success is the fact that he has continued in the line in which he embarked in early manhood, thoroughly mastering the business in principle and detail. In 1895, when the Sherwin-Williams Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, the largest paint house in America, began manufacturing in Canada, Mr. Ballantyne accepted a position with them as sales manager, and in 1898 was appointed manager of the entire Canadian business—a position of large responsibility, for which his qualifications eminently fit him. He is also a director of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company and is prominent in business circles. Since 1899 he has been a member of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and was First Vice-President of the entire association that year, was Chairman of the Montreal branch in 1904, was again chosen First Vice-President of the entire association in 1905 and President in 1906. He likewise belongs to the Board of Trade and to the Chambre de Commerce, while a year ago he was appointed a Harbor Commissioner.

In 1901 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Ballantyne and Miss Ethel Trenholme, a daughter of Thomas A. Trenholme, of Montreal West, and their family now numbers two sons. Mr. Ballantyne holds membership in the Presbyterian church. He takes no active part in politics, but is a strong Protectionist, and favors any good policy that will lead to the substantial upbuilding of Canada. Of genial, social nature, he holds membership in the St. James and the Canada Clubs.

DAVID SEATH.

David Seath, Secretary and Treasurer of the Harbor Commission of Montreal, his native city, was born May 9, 1847. His father, the late Robert Seath, a wholesale clothing merchant of Montreal, came from Scotland, and the mother, Margaret (Stephen) Seath, was a daughter of George Stephen, of Banffshire, Scotland. David Seath completed his education in the Montreal High School and entered business life in the employ of his father in

1864. At the age of twenty years he went on the road as travelling salesman and thus represented the house for about six years. In 1873 he joined the firm of Tyre, Perkins & Lajoie, accountants, assignees, etc., and in 1877 was admitted to a partnership, the firm then becoming Lajoie & Seath, while further changes in partnership led to the adoption of the firm name of Lajoie, Perrault & Seath, and after Thibaudeau & Seath. Mr. Seath continued active in the business until 1895, when he became President and Manager of the Perrault Publishing Company, retaining the office until December, 1898, when he accepted an appointment as Secretary and Treasurer of the Harbor Commission of Montreal, which is his present connection with the interests of the city.

When a youth of sixteen years Mr. Seath became connected with the militia, serving from 1863 until 1905. He joined the Victoria Rifles as a private and was on active service at Cornwall in April, 1866, and also in the Fenian Raid in June of the same year. In 1867 he took a commission in the Hochelaga Light Infantry and was on active service in the Fenian Raid of 1870, his loyalty and valor winning him a medal and two clasps. The name of this regiment was later changed to the Sixth Fusileers and was afterward amalgamated with the Prince of Wales Rifles, becoming then the First Prince of Wales Fusileers. Mr. Seath attained the rank of Captain in the Sixth Fusileers and became Paymaster of the First Prince of Wales Fusileers, retiring in 1905 with the honorary rank of major. He has the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers Long Service Decoration.

Well known in fraternal circles, Mr. Seath is a Past Grand First Principal of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Quebec, a Past Grand Registrar of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, A. F. & A. M., and is now Chairman of the Committee on Finance of that body. He is also a Knight Templar and has attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. He is Honorary Recording Secretary of St. Andrew's Society, Honorary Auditor of the Caledonian Society, and a Past President of the Thistle Society. Montreal has benefited by his labors in her behalf in various ways, and his public service has been characterized by the same loyalty which distinguished him in his military career. He is now a Justice of the Peace and a commissioner for receiving affidavits outside the Province of Ontario

LT.-COL. C. A. SMART.

to be used in Ontario. He is also a commissioner of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, and was one of the License Commissioners for the city of Montreal in 1879. The high regard entertained for him by members of the Harbor Commission was indicated by the fact when, through individual contribution from the commissioners, they presented him with a fine silver service in 1904.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES ALLAN SMART.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Allan Smart is pre-eminently a man of affairs and one who has wielded a wide influence. One of his sterling characteristics has been his persistency of purpose and the honorable business methods which he adopted at the outset of his career as rules which should govern his life have continued as factors in his commercial experiences to the present time. He was born March 23, 1868, in Montreal, and in both the paternal and maternal lines is of Scotch descent. Having pursued his education in the public and high schools of his native city, he began his business career as an employee of the large stationery firm of Buntin, Boyd & Company, with which house he continued for three years. He afterward spent six or seven years in the service of Tellier, Rothwell & Company, extensive dealers in oils, and on severing that association became connected with the bag department of the Consumers' Cordage Company, which was afterward converted into the Dominion Bag Company, Limited. His entire trustworthiness and marked business capacity are indicated in the fact that he remained with the firm for fifteen years, the greater part of the time as manager. In February, 1906, he withdrew to organize the Smart Bag Company, Limited, of which he became President and Managing Director. This company bought out the business of John Dick, Limited, having factories at Toronto and Winnipeg, and since that time they have erected the present large factory at Montreal, where the headquarters of the business are maintained. They are to-day the largest in this line of business in Canada, with an authorized capital of two and a half millions, and a paid-up capital of one million dollars. Their trade has extended to all parts of the country, and is one of the chief productive industries of Montreal. The factories are splendidly equipped with the most modern improved machin-

ery, and business is conducted on terms which are fair alike to employer and employee. Mr. Smart's previous experience in this line of activity well qualified him to establish and develop an important enterprise of this character, and as the years have passed the business has grown to mammoth proportions.

Equally well known and honored in military circles, Lieutenant-Colonel Smart served for a number of years with the Sixth Hussars, which he joined as a provisional lieutenant, and afterward advanced through the various stages to the rank of Major in command of a squadron. In 1904 he was selected by Lord Dundonald to organize the Thirteenth Scottish Light Dragoons, which in two years became the most proficient cavalry regiment in Canada. On its organization Mr. Smart became Lieutenant-Colonel and continued in active connection therewith until 1906, when he retired, and was transferred to the reserve of officers, retaining his rank.

In 1893 was celebrated the marriage of Lieutenant-Colonel Smart and Miss Ella Maud McWood, a daughter of William McWood, for many years Superintendent of the car department of the Grand Trunk Railway. They have one daughter. In religious faith Lieutenant-Colonel Smart is a Presbyterian, while his political association is with the Conservative party. He belongs to the Canada Club, the Montreal Military Institute, St. Andrew's Society, and the Caledonian Society. In Masonry he has attained high rank, and for two years was Master of Mt. Royal Lodge at Montreal. He is also a member of Carnarvon Chapter, R. A. M., and is a Knight Templar and a Shriner. His intense and well-directed activity in the business world has won him recognition and brought him a measure of prosperity, which places him among the substantial residents of the city. His plans have ever been well formulated and carefully executed. In fact he has endeavored to make all his acts a result of definite consideration and sound judgment, and his carefully established business methods have been supplemented by energy and good system.

ERNEST MARCEAU, C.E.

Ernest Marceau is a native of Danville, in the Province of Quebec, having been born there on December 26, 1852. He is the son of Joseph

Marceau and his wife, Marie O. Morrier, both of whom are of French Canadian origin.

Mr. Marceau pursued his preliminary education in the schools of his native town, and after a commercial course at Napierville, P.Q., proceeded to Montreal in 1866 and took a classical course at the Montreal College. He subsequently studied engineering at the Polytechnic School, and obtained his diploma of civil engineer in June, 1877. He is at the present time Principal of this latter institution, which is a branch of Laval University and affiliated with the Faculty of Arts.

Immediately after the completion of his education in 1877, he entered the Department of Public Works and was assistant engineer on the Grenville Canal Construction, from which he passed to other important undertakings. In 1879 he entered the Department of Railways and Canals, and was appointed assistant to the Superintending Engineer of the Ottawa River Canals. He was promoted, in 1893, to the position of Acting Superintending Engineer of the Canals in the Province of Quebec, and in September, 1894, was appointed Superintending Engineer of the same, which position he occupies at the present time. Mr. Marceau's education and natural abilities well qualify him for the duties that devolve upon him, and in their discharge, displays system, method and thoroughness, as well as great technical skill, so that his public service entitles him to general commendation. He was admitted a member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers in 1887.

Mr. Marceau is otherwise known as the author of many beautiful pieces, which have appeared from time to time in "La Revue de Montreal" and other periodicals. He was for some years the Canadian correspondent of "La Revue Littéraire et Politique," of Bordeaux, France, and of "Le Travailleur," of Worcester, Mass., U.S.A.

In 1879 Mr. Marceau was united in marriage to Miss M. E. Tassé, daughter of the late Dr. F. Z. Tassé, ex-M.P. and director of Asylums and Penitentiaries. In religious faith he is a Roman Catholic, and is also a prominent member of the Engineers' Club, of Montreal.

DAVID RICHARD MURPHY, K.C.

It has been said that the legal profession is in an overcrowded state, and that there is nothing but starvation for the newcomers. There are doubtless not a few who, like medico Sawyer in Dickens, are obliged to pretend to be very busy, but of the subject of this sketch, David Richard Murphy, K.C., it can be said that he has found a place of importance in the honorable profession, and may be considered one of the rising lawyers practising at the Montreal Bar. He has experience, perseverance, and capacity for work—a combination of qualities that always produce successful results in life. He was born at St. Stanislas, County of Champlain, in the Province of Quebec, on December 1st, 1862, the son of Nicholas Murphy, who for many years was General Manager of the Batiscan Mills establishment of Messrs. Price Bros., now Price Brothers, Limited, lumber manufacturers, of Quebec. His mother bore the name of Mary Sammon.

Mr. Murphy was educated at St. Laurent College, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1883, and subsequently entered Laval University, from which he graduated an LL.B. in 1886. He studied law in the office of Macmaster, Hutchinson & Weir, and was admitted to the Bar in 1886. He commenced the practise of his profession in Montreal, first on his own account for a short period, and then in partnership with the late Mr. L. W. Sicotte, and later with Mr. W. G. Cruikshanks, K.C. Since March, 1907, he has been a member of the firm of Gouin, Lemieux, Murphy & Berard, Montreal, the first two partners of which occupy high positions, directing, in fact, the legislation of the country. Mr. Murphy deserves his share of recognition, too, although he is not in so conspicuous a domain as the gentlemen mentioned. He is genial in disposition, worthy without being ostentatious, and in his expressions concerning his brother practitioners is friendly and indulgent. In 1903 he was created King's Counsel. As indicating his popularity, he has been Secretary of the Montreal Bar for three terms. In politics he has always been a staunch supporter of the Liberal party.

In 1888 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Murphy to Miss Genevieve Neil Kennedy. His chief recreation in his leisure moments is literature, of which he is an intelligent student.

D. R. MURPHY, K.C.

MAJOR STUART HOWARD, C.E.

JOHN RIGNY BARLOW, M.C.S.C.E.

John Rigny Barlow, M.C.S.C.E., son of Robert Barlow, R.E., and his wife, Eliza Short, was born in Stornoway, Isle of Lewis, Scotland, July 29th, 1850. He came to Canada with his father in 1855, with whom, on the completion of his primary education, he studied his profession, that of civil engineer. As such he was employed from 1872 to 1875 by the Geological Survey of Canada. From 1876 to 1879 he was employed as Assistant Engineer by the city of Montreal; in 1879-80 he was chief assistant to Mr. J. A. U. Beaudry, P.L. and C.E., while that gentleman was engaged on the construction of the water works system of St. Henri. Since 1880 Mr. Barlow has been connected with the Road Department of Montreal, as Assistant Engineer, Deputy City Surveyor, and since January, 1901, City Surveyor.

Mr. Barlow is a member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers.

He belongs to the Engineers' Club; is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In religion a Presbyterian. On March 1st, 1877, he married Margaret Coutts, daughter of the late Reverend William Darrach, Presbyterian clergyman, and they have a family of five sons and four daughters.

His father was Robert Barlow, R.E., of the Geological Survey of Canada, whose family came from Leicestershire, England.

MAJOR STUART HOWARD, C.E.

When one scans the life history of the subject of this sketch, Major Stuart Howard, Deputy Surveyor of the city of Montreal, it is easy to conjecture that there is no more efficient and skilled officer in the service of the municipality. In military circles also he has attained great prominence, and has been connected with the Victoria Rifles of Montreal for close upon thirty years. He was born at Portsmouth, England, on October 5, 1849, and comes of an honorable and distinguished race, his father being the late Judge Howard, of Portsmouth, England, and his mother Eleanor Vittoria, was the second daughter of Admiral Joseph Harrison, of the British Navy.

Major Howard was provided with a sound education at Guilford and Queenswood Colleges, and passed the intermediate examinations in the year

1866. In the same year he entered the Public Works Department of the British Admiralty, serving under the officers of the Royal Engineers, and subsequently became identified with the construction of the extension of the Portsmouth dockyard, the building of the forts at Spithead, and the Marine Artillery Barracks and Fortifications at Eastway, during which time he acquired a thorough and practical knowledge in civil engineering and construction work. In 1870 he came to Canada and took charge of the construction of the North Grey Railway, as engineer of the Northern Railway Company. In 1872 he became first assistant engineer of the Toronto water works, and one year later constructed the Allenburg branch of the Great Western Railway Company, besides remodelling the Suspension Bridge. He was appointed, in 1874, chief engineer of the construction of the water works at St. Catharines, Ontario, and for the plans he designed and made of the Welland Canal he received the first prize at the World's Fair, Paris, France. From 1876 to 1879 he conducted business on his own account in Toronto, after which he came to Montreal as Resident Engineer of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway, and shortly after became Chief Assistant Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which position he filled until 1889. During his connection with the latter company he designed, laid out, and constructed their viaducts, grain elevators, stockyards, et cetera. From 1889 to 1891 he engaged in private practice in Montreal, and engineered the construction of the heavy line of the Adirondack Railroad. In 1892 he was appointed by the city of Montreal to take charge of the design and construction of the Ontario Street subway, Ste. Catherine Street bridge, Berri Street subway, the Beaudry Street tunnel and Notre Dame Street bridge, and for a paper on these works he received the Gzowski Medal. Major Howard is now Deputy Surveyor of the city of Montreal, in charge of sewerage works, bridges, tunnels, et cetera, within the jurisdiction of the municipality. He is a member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, of the Engineers' Club and the Military Institute, Montreal.

Throughout his whole life he has been infused by a military spirit. He was a member of the Berkshire Yeomanry in England, a member of the Second Montreal Garrison Artillery, and of the Third Victoria Rifles. His

connection with the Victoria Rifles of Montreal covers a long period, having been a member of that corps since the year 1879. Upon the organization of the Montreal Corps of Engineers he had the great honor of being appointed Commandant, with the rank of Major.

In 1871 he married Miss Annie, eldest daughter of the late Robert Spratt, of Toronto. His eldest son, Fred Howard, who was a corporal in the Second Canadian Mounted Rifles, lost his life during the Boer War in South Africa. In recreation Major Howard is very fond of the "gentleman's game," cricket—also hunting, fishing and all other athletic sports that tend to the development of man physically and morally.

ALCIDE CHAUSSE.

Alcide Chaussé, Superintendent of Buildings, Montreal, was born on the 7th of January, 1868, at Saint Sulpice, l'Assomption County, Province of Quebec. His father is Edouard Chaussé, lumber merchant, and ex-alderman of the city of Montreal. His mother was Rose de Lima Rivet. Both are descendants from emigrants from France to Canada two centuries ago.

Mr. Chaussé was educated at the St. Mary's Academy and Montcalm School, Montreal. After leaving School, at the age of sixteen years, he studied architecture in Montreal with the late Alphonse Raza, also in Chicago and Milwaukee, U.S. At the age of twenty he was admitted to the practice of architecture, opening his office in Montreal, at the corner of Ste. Catherine and St. André Streets. He practised successfully as an architect for twelve years, and during that period designed many private and public buildings. In 1900, at the age of thirty-two years, he was appointed head of the Bureau of Building Inspection of the city of Montreal, and since he took this important position has done much to improve this department.

In the official life of the handsome Canadian metropolis Mr. Chaussé is identified with many commissions and societies, and is a member and a past member of the Council of the Chamber of Commerce; he is a member of the Montreal Board of Examiners of Plumbers, a Commissioner of the Superior Court, Vice-President of the International Society of Inspectors

of Buildings, Secretary of the Architectural Institute of Canada, Past President of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, Corresponding Member of the National Societies of Architects of United States, France, Belgium, Holland, England, Spain, Portugal, etc.; member of Council of the Permanent Committee of International Congresses of Architects, member of the British Fire Prevention Committee and of the Comité Technique contre les Accidents et les Incendies (France); was a member of the Congresses of Architects of Paris, 1889; Brussels, 1897; Paris, 1900; Madrid, 1904; London, 1906, and Vienna, 1908; of the Congress of Civil Engineering at St. Louis, U.S., in 1905; the Congress of Fire Prevention, held in London (England) in 1903, where he was awarded a silver medal; the Congress of the Sanitation in Houses, in Geneva, 1906; Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, in London, 1906, etc.

As President of the Fire Prevention Committee of the American Society of Municipal Improvements he has done good work to secure legislation tending to prevent loss of life in fires.

Mr. Chaussé has published several technical books. The most recent are his "Building Inspector's Handbook" and "Code of Building Laws," both being written in English and French. He also contributes to several technical publications and reviews.

Mr. Chaussé was married on September 8th, 1894, to Rose de Lima Renaud. Of this union are two boys, Marcel and Fernand.

LOUIS ARSÈNE LAVALLÉE, K.C.

Louis Arsène Lavallée was born at Berthier-en-Haut, Quebec, February, 2, 1861. His father, Alfred Lavallée, was a farmer and of French Canadian descent. The son pursued his education in Joliette College from 1875 until 1880, and afterward came to Montreal, where he pursued a special course in philosophy under the direction of Abbé Chandonnet and passed the Bar examination in 1880. Soon afterward he became connected with the eminent law firm composed of Sir Alexander Lacoste and the late Hon. Judge Globensky, at the same time following the law course at Laval University. He was graduated in 1884 with the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law, and on the 11th of July of that year was admitted to the bar. He first

practised in partnership with Messrs. Olivier and Lefebvre, Mr. Lavallée becoming head of the firm. In 1885, however, this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Lavallée and Mr. Olivier formed a new partnership, practising together until the death of the latter in 1888. Mr. Lavallée then became a partner of his brother Oscar, who had been admitted a member of the Bar, and the firm style of Lavallée & Lavallée was assumed. This was continued until 1906, when a new partnership was formed, with Mr. R. Delfausse, K.C., under the present firm style of Lavallée & Delfausse. They have a large and lucrative practice, and since his admission to the Bar Mr. Lavallée has made constant progress in his profession. His preparation of his cases is thorough and exhaustive, his knowledge of the law comprehensive and accurate, and his devotion to his clients' interests proverbial. He was elected a member of the Council of the Montreal Bar in 1893 and again in 1894, and was made a King's Counsellor in 1903.

His well-rounded character is based upon his varied interests, which have brought him into intimate association with many events of public progress, wherein he has demonstrated his loyalty and his patriotism in citizenship and his fidelity to trust in private life. He has been a member of the Montreal City Council since 1900, having been four times elected by acclamation for terms of two years each. What higher testimonial could be given of his personal popularity or the confidence reposed in him by his fellow-citizens. For the last three years he has been Chairman of the Legislative Committee, in which connection he goes to Quebec every session of the House in order to watch the progress of any bills which are before that body affecting the city of Montreal directly or indirectly. He has also been Chairman of the Annexation Committee for eight years and is also the Chairman of the Exposition Committee. In politics a Conservative, he contested St. James' division of the city of Montreal in that interest, general election of 1896 for the House of Commons, but was defeated by the late Judge O. Desmarais. Jules Desmarais, a son of Judge Desmarais, is now associated in business in the firm of Lavallee & Delfausse.

Mr. Lavallée is likewise a prominent member of the Independent Order of Foresters. He has been Chief Ranger of Court St. Hubert, and was elected High Counsellor at the meeting of the High Court of Quebec in

Sherbrooke in August, 1894. He likewise belongs to the Society of French Canadian Artisans and L'Alliance Nationale, and has been a director of the latter since 1898, while for the past three or four years he has been its Vice-President. He is likewise Vice-President of Le Comptoir Mobilier Franco-Canadien, a director of L'Assistance Publique, and is a life member of Clubs Lafontaine, St. Denis and Canadien. His religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Lavallée was married May 14, 1889, to Miss Lina Pagé, a daughter of Adolphe Pagé, of Montreal. Such in brief is the life history of one who is pre-eminently a man of affairs and has wielded a wide influence. He has carried his investigations far and wide, not only into the realms of legal learning, but has also studied closely the questions which are to the statesman and the man of affairs of vital import. He has watched the trend of modern thought and feeling and has taken an advanced stand upon many subjects bearing upon the upbuilding and welfare of his city.

MR. HUGH WATSON.

Mr. Hugh Watson, of "Hillcrest," Westmount, Montreal, manufacturer of wall paper, and President of the Watson-Foster Company, Limited, was born January 23rd, 1839, at "Sandyflat," Maryhill, Glasgow, Scotland. His father was John Watson, a grain and produce merchant and farmer, while his mother's name was Ann Goodwin.

Mr. Hugh Watson was educated at the Parish School of Maryhill, Glasgow, and on completing his schooling served for four years in the office of a large produce merchant in Glasgow. He had a good grounding in sound business habits and methods, which has been of great benefit to him in his business career.

He came to Montreal in 1860 and joined an elder brother in an importing business, principally earthenware, china, paper, hangings, etc., which was carried on successfully until the year 1880. With the introduction of the National Policy in that year, Mr. Watson, in company with his brother and Mr. F. S. Foster, both now deceased, started the manufacturing of wall papers in Montreal, the business, from a comparatively small beginning, growing to very considerable dimensions.

In the year 1896 the factory building occupied by the company in the city was found too limited, owing to the greatly increased output, and the large and well-equipped factory, warehouse and office now occupied at Maisonneuve were built by the company, where very much better facilities exist to meet the growing needs of the business and prospective future expansion. Besides an extensive trade throughout the Dominion, Newfoundland and the Yukon, the company do a considerable trade in Australia and New Zealand, with every prospect of a much enlarged business in the near future.

In the year 1897 the business was formed into a joint stock company, the Watson-Foster Company, Limited, of which Mr. Watson has been President since its organization. He is a member of the Montreal Board of Trade, and was for two years, 1902 and 1903, a member of the Council of that body. He is a life governor of the Montreal General Hospital, of the Homeopathic Hospital, of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, a life member of the Natural History Society, and a trustee of the American Presbyterian Church, Montreal. Mr. Watson married, in June, 1879, Eleanor, daughter of the late Jas. Schearer.

JOSEPH A. LAMARCHE, K.C.

Joseph A. Lamarche, K.C., was born in Montreal on February 3rd, 1872. His father was Mr. Amadie Lamarche, and his mother Miss Malvina Prevost, a niece of the late Hon. Wilfrid Prevost, and cousin to the Hon. Jean Prevost, former Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries of the Province of Quebec.

Mr. Lamarche, who has attained prominence as a member of the Montreal Bar, was educated at the Jesuit College, Montreal, and later entered Laval University. In 1894 he obtained the degree of LL.B. and LL.L., and was called to the Bar the same year, beginning practice as a partner of the late Mr. J. A. Drouin, K.C. In May, 1894, he became a member of the firm of Bastien & Lamarche, which since 1898 has been known as Beaubien & Lamarche. In July, 1906, Mr. Lamarche was appointed a King's Counsel.

Though a comparatively young man in his profession, Mr. Lamarche's

success has brought him the patronage of many of the foremost financial institutions of Montreal. He is at present one of the attorneys and councillors of the Banque Provinciale, the Equitable Fire Insurance Company, the Provident Trust and Investment Company, the Yukon Loan and Trust Company, the Dominion Mutual Fire Insurance Company, the Montmagny Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and many others.

Mr. Lamarche takes a keen interest in politics and holds the important office of President of the Montreal Reform Club, and is an ex-President of the Club National. In the field of politics he has consistently followed the Liberal banner through all the recent campaigns, throwing his entire energies into the work of organization, and speaking on numerous platforms in support of Liberal candidates. He has been a director of the Club Canadien for the past three years.

On February 20th, 1900, he married Miss Corinne Lafleur, a daughter of Mr. L. H. Lafleur, until recently a leader of the Liberal party in the County of Yamaska.

RODOLPHE TOURVILLE.

Rodolphe Tourville, well known as a representative of business enterprises which contribute in large measure to the substantial development of Montreal and the Province, possesses the persistency of purpose and firm determination which enable him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. His life record, dating from 1867, had its beginning in Montreal, where he has always made his home. His parents, the late Hon. L. and C. (St. Jean) Tourville, were both French Canadians. Providing their son with liberal educational advantages, he pursued his commercial course at Academie du Plateau, and his classical course in St. Mary's College, both of Montreal. He entered upon his business career in connection with the firm of Tourville & Leduc, which was founded in 1879, and of which his father was senior partner. Parental influence was not exercised to make his position a particularly easy one. On the contrary, he bent every energy to the mastery of the business in principle and detail, and, his proficiency continually increasing, upon the reorganization of the business in 1892, under the style of the Tourville Lumber Mills

Company, he was well qualified to fill the position of secretary of the new firm, to which he was appointed. Upon his father's death in 1896 he became his successor in the presidency. The company originally owned three large mills—one at Nicolet, one at Pierreville and one at Louiseville—but since the father's death the Nicolet mill has been sold. The company owns timber lands in the Province covering an area of about four hundred square miles. Their operations are extensive in the department of the lumber industry and the production of the finished product, the annual sales having reached an extensive figure. Mr. Tourville has also been associated with other industrial enterprises. He was Vice-President of the Imperial Electric Light Company until it sold out to the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, and for many years was a director of the South Shore Railway Company, until the business was sold a few years ago. He is a director of the A. D. Gall Petroleum and Chemical Company, a member of the Council of the Chamber of Commerce, and his opinions are regarded as so valuable in business circles that they are always listened to with attention and frequently prove an influencing factor in shaping a given business course or policy.

In 1892 Mr. Tourville was married to Miss Berthe Archambeault, daughter of the late F. X. Archambeault, Q.C., of Montreal. Of their family of six children a son and two daughters survive.

Mr. Tourville is a Liberal in politics, but, while interested in the political situation of the country, has never sought nor desired office. His religious views are those of the Roman Catholic Church, and his social relations make him a member of the St. Denis and Canadian Clubs. While his life is pre-eminently that of an enterprising and extremely active business man, he yet finds time for co-operation in progressive municipal interests or benevolent objects, and is now governor of Notre Dame Hospital.

THEODORE LABATT.

Mr. Theodore Labatt, Vice-President of the St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Company, is one of the most interesting business men in Montreal in his personality, training, and the means by which he has risen to his present position in the business world.

Mr. Labatt is a native of New York, and when but a youth was sent to Hamburg, Germany, there to receive his education.

In 1869 he came to Montreal, and became connected with the business house of Thos. May & Co., continuing with them for one year. At the end of that time he established himself in the tobacco business, and conducted it with success until 1878, when he joined the De Castro Syrup Company. One year later, with Mr. A. Baumgarten, he founded the St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Company, to which he has since devoted his entire time and attention, and as a result is now Vice-President of the company.

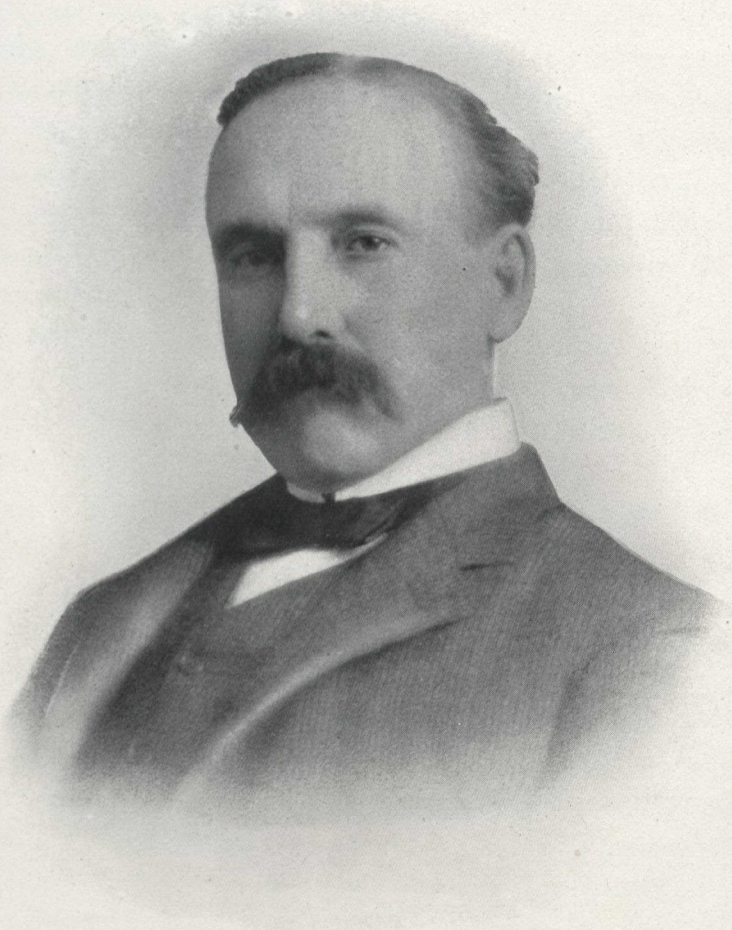
From his earliest contact with business, Mr. Labatt adopted two mottoes which may account in some part for his success. One is "Keep continually at it," and another, "Don't have too many irons in the fire." These rules of procedure, he declares, will, if obeyed, get the best results from a young man's talents.

He married in 1878 Miss Maria Ribighini, of Ancona, Italy. He is a life governor of the Montreal General Hospital, and a member of all the leading Montreal clubs: Mount Royal, St. James, Montreal Hunt, Forest and Stream, etc.

His recreations are of a quiet type: music, chess, billiards, etc.

ALPHONSE RACINE.

Alphonse Racine, who entered business life in the humble capacity of a clerk at the age of sixteen years, is now at the head of the largest French wholesale dry goods house in Canada, being senior partner of the firm of A. Racine & Co. Opportunities that others have passed by heedlessly he has improved, and in his business career has manifested the sound judgment and keen discrimination which have enabled him to overcome obstacles and advance steadily on the highroad to prosperity. Born at La Prairie, Quebec, December 14, 1848, he was educated in the schools of that city. His initial step in the business world was made as an employee of Messrs. Lanctot & Dandurand, general merchants, of La Prairie, at the age of sixteen years. He remained with that house until September, 1866, when he sought the broader opportunities afforded in the commercial circles of this city, and came to Montreal, entering the employ of Henry Morgan &



HENRY MILES.

Co., with whom he continued until 1874. He then accepted a position with Messrs. Adolphe Roy & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, as English buyer, and was thus engaged until December, 1878, when he purchased the business and organized the firm of A. Racine & Co. Under his careful guidance the trade of the house has steadily increased, until it is to-day the largest French commercial enterprise of this character in Canada. Mr. Racine is also a director of the Provincial Bank of Canada and of the Mount Royal Spinning Company.

He is also identified with various interests bearing upon the general welfare in commercial and benevolent lines. He was one of the founders of the Chamber of Commerce and served as its first Vice-President in 1894-5. In 1891 he was a member of the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade, in which year the plans were chosen for the present building. For two years he was President of the Wholesale Dry Goods Association, and his sound judgment, clarity of vision and recognition of opportunities have been brought to bear in the furtherance of commercial interests in Montreal and Canada. He has also been associated with matters of public concern, from which he has derived no personal benefit, but in which the public has been a direct beneficiary. He was one of the incorporators and is a life governor of the Notre Dame Hospital, and is also a life governor of the Montreal General Hospital. In politics he is a staunch Liberal, and for ten years he served as a member of the Montreal Harbor Board, retiring in January, 1907. His religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Racine wedded Miss Mary Jane Ross, of Montreal, and has four sons, who are associated with their father in business, and one daughter. He has made an untarnished record and unspotted reputation as a business man, and in all places and under all circumstances he is loyal to truth, honor and right, justly valuing his own self-respect as infinitely more preferable than wealth, fame or position. He has, however, met success, and his prosperity has been gained through methods which neither seek nor require disguise.

HENRY MILES.

Few men have done more effective labor for the material improvement and substantial upbuilding of Montreal than Henry Miles, who in 1896

established the Leeming-Miles Company, Limited, wholesale druggists and importers. His rise in the business world has been rapid and is indicative of his thorough mastery of every project which claims his interest, his progressive spirit and his unfaltering determination to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. He belongs to that class of representative Canadian men who, in advancing individual success, contribute also in large measure to public prosperity.

Mr. Miles was born in Lennoxville, Quebec, in May, 1854. His father, Dr. Henry Miles, Canadian historian, and a resident of Quebec, was for many years the head of Protestant education in the Province of Quebec, his government appointment following upon a long term of service as Vice-Principal of Bishop's College at Lennoxville, in which capacity he served from its inception.

Henry Miles pursued his more advanced literary education in Bishop's College and in Laval University at Quebec, and his entrance into business life was made as a representative of the firm of Lyman Sons & Co., wholesale druggists. He continued with that house until 1895; became a partner in 1885, and retired as managing partner. His withdrawal prefaced his entrance into commercial life as the head of the Leeming Miles Company, Limited, which company he established in 1896, and of which he is still the President. The growth of the business has been very rapid and has led to the establishment of agencies in Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver, that more direct shipments may be made to patrons in various sections of the country. It should be the pride of every business not merely to increase in sales, but to improve in character, personnel and service, and so approach an ideal business standard. This has been the policy of the Leeming Miles Company, Limited, which has ever aimed at the highest standards, whether in the character of its materials, in the methods of its sales, or in its service to the public, meeting competition in a rivalry of merit rather than in a war of prices.

A man of resourceful business ability, Mr. Miles has not limited his efforts to this single field of activity, but, on the contrary, is identified with various commercial interests. He is President of the Philip Morris & Co., Limited; General Manager of the Eastern Drug Company, Limited, of

Montreal, and proprietor and editor of the Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal. He is a close student of trade conditions and possibilities, and has exerted strong influence in promoting the interests of the country through commercial channels. To this end he has served as President of the Montreal Business Men's League, is Honorary President of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association of Canada, and a member of the executive of the Montreal Board of Trade for seven years, from 1895 to 1901 inclusive, while in 1898 he served as Treasurer of the Montreal Board of Trade, and in 1901 was elected to its presidency. He was President at the time of the fire which destroyed its first building, and the Council during his term of office financed and contracted for the present magnificent Board of Trade structure on St. Sacrement Street. He is a firm believer in a "greater Montreal," and labors not only for momentary advancement, but also looks beyond to the exigencies of the future. He is the author of a pamphlet entitled "Montreal," two hundred thousand copies of which have been distributed by the Montreal Business Men's League. He is likewise Honorary Secretary-Treasurer of the Montreal Industrial Exhibition Association, was a delegate from the Board of Trade to the International Congress Chambers of Commerce of the world at Philadelphia in 1898, and has thus stood forth as one of the distinguished and most prominent representatives of business life in the Dominion.

In other ways Mr. Miles has also figured in public life. He is now Consul in Canada for Paraguay, and is governor of the Montreal General Hospital. For five years he acted as warden of Trinity Church, and for a similar period was warden of the Church of St. James the Apostle, his identification therewith indicating his membership with the Episcopalian denomination. He served as Treasurer of the John Young Memorial Monument fund, and has co-operated in many measures which promote civic virtue and civic pride. In politics a Liberal, he has taken great interest in the tariff, is a close student of the subject, and has written quite largely upon that theme, as also on Canadian history. He belongs to the Canada and Montreal Clubs, is a Past Master of Mount Royal Lodge of Masons, and also affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In 1875 occurred the marriage of Henry Miles and Miss MacGregor, a daughter of the late Alexander MacGregor of Montreal. They have two daughters. The elder is the wife of S. G. Archibald, a son of Judge Archibald of Montreal, and now a practising lawyer of Paris, France, having one of the largest offices there doing an English business. He was previously appointed by the government to the Chair of Law in the Government University at Cairo, Egypt, and went to Paris in 1906.

JAMES DAVIDSON.

James Davidson, President of the Thomas Davidson Manufacturing Company, Limited, Montreal, ranks in the class of those energetic and enterprising business men who have helped to make Montreal what it is to-day—the chief seat of industrial and commercial activity in the Dominion of Canada. He was born in Montreal in the year 1854, the son of the late Thomas Davidson and his wife Marie Ritchie, who were both natives of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Mr. Davidson was educated in private schools in the city of his birth, after which, at the age of eighteen years, he entered the establishment of the Thomas Davidson Manufacturing Company, which concern was founded by his father in 1860. He worked in all the various departments, and in 1880 was taken into partnership, and on the death of his father, in 1894, assumed full control of the business, which was incorporated in 1895 under the name of the Thomas Davidson Manufacturing Company, Limited, and of which he has since been President. The business has constantly grown and developed under the able management and keen discrimination of Mr. Davidson, who has been watchful of every opportunity pointing to success and has used every means to the best possible advantage. Some idea of the extent of the business may be gained from the fact that in 1907 the number of employees reached the respectable total of eleven hundred. He has many admirable traits of character, is progressive in citizenship, and his genial and courteous manner have won for him the unqualified respect, confidence and esteem of all those with whom he came in contact in business and social circles. Mr. Davidson is Vice-President of the Brome Lake Electric Company. He is also a member of the Montreal Board of

JAMES DAVIDSON.

Trade, of which he was Treasurer for one term, and a member of the Chambre de Commerce. In a social way he is connected with numerous clubs, among which may be mentioned the following: St. James' Club, Montreal Hunt Club, Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, Beaconsfield Golf Club and the Manitou Club, Montreal. His most pleasurable recreation is trout fishing, and he takes a great interest in breeding thoroughbred cattle on his farm, "Ayrmont," near Waterloo, Que.

JOHN BAILLIE.

Success is never by chance, for there is no such thing as chance in the universe. The success of Mr. John Baillie was due to qualities which never fail to make report—courage, perseverance, enterprise, business acumen. It has been too much the habit to celebrate men who were chiefly noted for the destruction they wrought. The new and better idea is to set forth men who have done something in their lives to benefit the community, to make a success of their own lives through peaceable efforts which, though mainly directed to personal ends, in an indirect way benefit the people at large.

John Baillie, Managing Director of the Dominion Oilcloth Company, Limited, was born in Montreal in 1858, being the son of Andrew and Isabella (Irwin) Baillie. His parents came from Scotland in 1855, and his father became a prominent boot and shoe manufacturer of Montreal. Mr. Ballie was educated first by private tuition, and afterwards at Arnold's and McGill Model School. He began his commercial career in a paint, oil and chemical firm, continuing in this line for nine years, obtaining a thorough and practical knowledge of the business. In 1883 he established a similar business on his own account, but after three years sold it out to accept the managership of the Dominion Oilcloth Company, Limited, of which he is now the Managing Director.

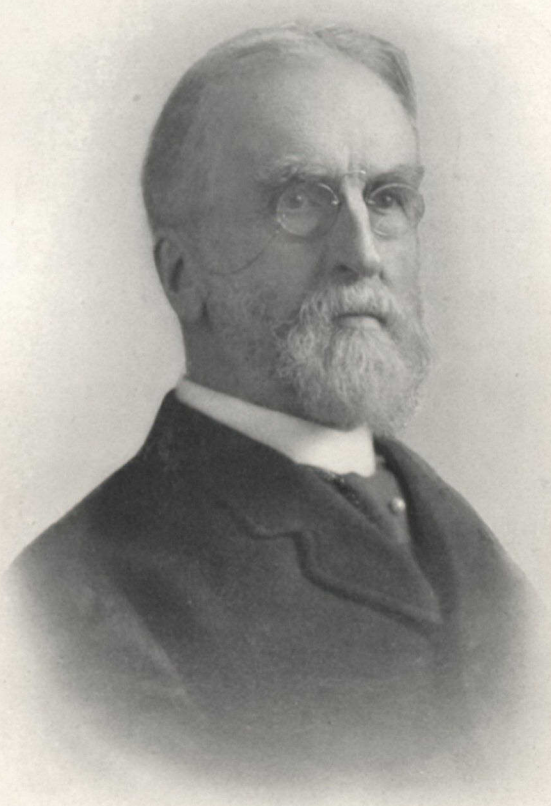
This company has passed through a long and honorable experience, having numbered among its presidents such men as Sir Hugh Allan, Mr. John Pratt, Mr. James Benning, Mr. Andrew Allan and Mr. J. O. Gravel, the present head. It was established in 1872 and was the first large attempt to make oilcloth in this country, which had heretofore been dependent upon importations. In 1900 Mr. Baillie gave his attention to the manufacture

of linseed oil, which resulted in the organization of the Canada Linseed Oil Company, of which he is President. On the beginning of its career this concern was merely an auxiliary of the Dominion Oilcloth Company, but Mr. Baillie found that the business was capable of development, and to-day the market for their product covers a very large territory in the eastern part of the Dominion. In the following year Mr. Baillie began the manufacture of linoleum, which was a new departure, and has proved to be successful. We have opportunity in this country to become more and more self-sustaining from the manufacturing point of view. We need courage and capital, but courage will go a long way of itself. Mr. Baillie, as might be inferred, is a thoroughly practical man. His business is not his whole life, but it is a large part of it.

In 1886 he married Miss Maggie Fraser, daughter of the late Donald Fraser, of Montreal, and by this union has two sons and two daughters. He is a member of Knox Presbyterian Church, while his social instincts are served by membership in the St. James, Montreal, Royal Montreal Golf and Montreal Curling Clubs. He is a governor of the Montreal General Hospital, Western Hospital, and the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge. His recreations in such time as he can spare from business and other obligations and duties are golf and curling.

GEORGE DURNFORD.

George Durnford, Chartered Accountant, is a well-known citizen of Montreal, active in many good works, and connected with many business concerns, a man whose counsel is sought, whose advice is weighty, and whose knowledge is various. He is the eldest surviving son of the late Captain Durnford of His Majesty's Sixty-eighth Regiment Durham Light Infantry, and Augusta Sewell, daughter of the late Stephen Sewell, K.C., of Montreal. He was born in 1838 in Toronto, and came to Montreal in 1844, where he was educated in private schools. In 1854 he went to Quebec and entered the establishment of Lomis & Sewell, shipbuilders, where he remained for two years. Then returning to Montreal, he became associated with the Upper Canada Bank, and later with the Bank of British North America, becoming manager of the branch at Kingston in 1874. He occu-



GEORGE DURNFORD.

pied this position until 1880, when he became Secretary-Treasurer of the Canada Co-operative Association, remaining in office for six years. He severed his connection with this institution in 1886 and established himself in business as a chartered accountant, in which line he has been eminently successful. Mr. Durnford has been active in the committee work of both the Montreal and Dominion Associations of Chartered Accountants, also an active member of the Montreal Board of Trade, a Justice of the Peace, Treasurer of the Anglican Synod of the Diocese of Montreal, Treasurer of the Homeopathic Hospital, of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, and of the Historical Landmark Association.

In 1856 he married Melanie Vardon, only daughter of the late George Vardon, at one time Superintendent of Indian Affairs. He has four daughters: Mary, married to Mr. Donald Ross Ross, Secretary-Treasurer of the Montreal Telegraph Company; Evelyn, to Mr. A. Guy Ross, Manager of the Montreal Trust Company; Gwendelyn, to Pemberton Smith; and Esther, to Mr. H. E. F. Austin, of Corris, Prince Edward Island.

Mr. Durnford is a member of the Junior Conservative Club of London, England, and is very fond of sketching.

ALEXANDER McFEE.

Mr. Alexander McFee, one of the most widely-known grain merchants in the Dominion of Canada, was born at St. Chrysostome, P.Q., the son of Coll McFee, and his wife Catherine McNaughton. He received his rudimentary education in the public schools at Beauharnois, P.Q., and in the college of St. Timothée, P.Q., which was supplemented at the Commercial College, Montreal.

Mr. McFee began his business career with his father, who was a general merchant at Beauharnois, and with whom he remained until the year 1872. He then removed to Montreal where he established himself in the provision trade, but subsequently took up the grain business as a special line, and which he has developed to such an extent that to-day he is considered one of the largest exporters of grain in the Dominion of Canada. He held the position of President of the Corn Exchange Association for two years, and

representative of that Association on the Board of Harbor Commissioners for four years. He was a member of the Council of the Board of Trade for a period of three years, and was elected President in 1902, and during this term of office had the honor of laying the corner stone of the magnificent and substantial building of the Montreal Board of Trade. At the coronation of King Edward VII. in Westminster Abbey, he was present in the capacity of President of the Board of Trade. In 1902, as President of the Board of Trade, he was present at the opening of the new building of the Chamber of Commerce, New York, upon which occasion representatives of the London Chamber of Commerce were the distinguished guests, and he took the opportunity of extending to them a hearty welcome to visit the city of Montreal. This was accepted and later they were the guests of the Board of Trade at a banquet in the Windsor Hotel. A short time afterwards Sir Edward Barton, Premier of Australia, accompanied by Sir John Forrest, on their return from the Conference of the Colonial Premiers in London, were also entertained as guests of the Montreal Board of Trade.

Mr. McFee is an exponent and advocate of open markets for grain and other products. The terms progress and patriotism might be considered the keynote of his character, for throughout his career he has labored for the improvement of every line of business or public interest with which he has been associated, and at all times has been actuated by a fidelity to his country and its welfare. He possesses a cordial manner and his kindliness and true strength of character have made him popular. He is a member of St. Andrew's Society, and of the Caledonian Society of Montreal. He is also on the membership roll of the Canada Club, the Thistle Curling Club, and the Outremont Golf Club. Apart from his regular business avocation Mr. McFee's energies at the present time are being devoted largely to the question of technical education of the young people of the Province of Quebec. He is President of the Montreal Technical Institute, which has this autumn opened up under most encouraging auspices. From a comparatively small beginning Mr. McFee looks for steady and rapid growth in this work, for in technical education Canada, and especially the Province of Quebec, is not abreast of other countries.

J. H. REDFERN.

JAMES HENRY REDFERN.

Mr. James Henry Redfern, lumber merchant, Montreal, was born at Douglas, Isle of Man, in 1841. His father was George Redfern, a merchant of Douglas, and his mother Margaret Quiggin, both native to the Isle of Man.

Mr. Redfern's education was completed in Liverpool, from whence he emigrated to Troy, N.Y., in early youth to enter the lumber business with his uncle, Mr. George Quiggin.

In 1870 he came to Montreal with the intention of continuing in the same business to which he had been thoroughly trained and shortly afterward became associated with Mr. (now Hon.) J. K. Ward.

In this connection he spent many active years, and in 1900 when Hon. Mr. Ward retired from the senior partnership, Mr. Redfern continued the business, which by this time had become one of the largest and most prosperous in Montreal. He is now proprietor of two large and well-stocked lumber yards in the west end of Montreal, and in addition carries stocks of lumber at Ottawa and several other points.

Business life has not altogether absorbed Mr. Redfern's time. For over thirty years he has resided in his present home on Rosemount Avenue, Westmount, and at all times has he taken a deep interest in the affairs of the municipality. He was Chairman of the Côte St. Antoine Improvement Association, and in 1890 when the town received its charter he was elected to the council. In 1894 the name of the town was changed to Westmount, and Mr. Redfern was the first Mayor honored by his fellow townsmen under the new regime. He was re-elected in 1895 and since then he has served six years on the council, making eleven years in all of active public service. He has been Chairman of the Finance, Roads, Water and Drainage Committees, and even outside of the valuable work he did in these capacities, a great deal of credit is due him for the efforts in securing Westmount Park, in which he was one of the prime movers. When in the course of time, suggestions came relative to the establishment of Victoria Hall, the Library and other smaller parks, Mr. Redfern was to the fore with assurances of his hearty aid. He has been a member of the Library Committee since its establishment and its Chairman for the past two years.

He was also for many years a director of the original Cote St. Antoine Water Company, which was later on purchased by the Montreal Water and Power Company.

Probably his most important service to the town was the securing of the right-of-way along the Westmount Boulevard for the construction of a street railway service thereon. Mr. Redfern personally conducted the negotiations with Father Leroux, head of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and succeeded in obtaining the consent of the Superior to the opening of the road through the Seminary lands. This was achieved without cost to the town and has resulted in an immense increase of high-class taxable property. As an indication, reference to the municipal figures show that the assessed value of property in 1890 was $4,000,000; in 1907 it was $17,000,000.

Mr. Redfern is unmarried, and is an Anglican adherent, and a follower of Liberalism. He is a member of the Montreal Board of Trade, and for two years he was President of St. George's Society. The St. James Club, the Montreal Hunt, the Forest and Stream Club and the Rideau Club of Ottawa include him in their membership.

ACHILLE BERGEVIN.

Mr. Achille Bergevin was born in Valleyfield, P.Q., March 3, 1870, of French Canadian parentage, his father being Gilbert Bergevin and his mother Anne Daoust. He was educated at the French Model School and the English Academy of his native town and at the Commercial College of Varennes, P.Q.

He began his business career as a clerk in the old Jacques Cartier Bank, where he remained for nine years. He early evinced a deep interest in public affairs and became a staunch supporter of the Liberal party. Previous to the general elections of 1896 he founded *Le Soir,* along with the Hon. L. P. Brodeur and Senator Choquette. This was a temporary sheet organized for election purposes only, but having acquired a taste for journalism he afterwards bought *Les Nouvelles,* which was the first Sunday paper published in Montreal. He conducted this venture for two years, and in 1898 established himself in business as a bond broker, dealing specially in muni-

A. BERGEVIN.

cipal, government and railway bonds, in which line he has been eminently successful. Apart from his brokerage business, Mr. Bergevin has given his assistance in the furthering of various projects looking to the increase of commerce and the welfare of the country and especially he has taken an active interest in helping to promote fast lines of navigation between Canada, Great Britain and France.

Mr. Bergevin represented Beauharnois in the Quebec Legislative Assembly for eight years, having been first elected at the general elections of 1900. He was re-elected in 1904, but suffered defeat at the general elections of June 8, 1908, by the narrow majority of sixteen votes. As a member of the Legislature he took a prominent part in the debates of the House and always stood firmly in support of those measures which he deemed would prove of public benefit.

On September 17, 1895, Mr. Bergevin married Miss Flora Frappier Faucher, adopted daughter of Mr. Oliver Faucher, of Montreal, and of this union there are three sons and two daughters. In religious faith a Roman Catholic, Mr. Bergevin is also connected with various institutions, looking to the betterment of existing conditions, for the care of the unfortunate and for social improvement. He is a life governor of Notre Dame Hospital, President of the Province of Quebec Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, Honorary President of La Société de Agriculture de County Beauharnois, of Le Club de Chasse et de Pêche du Lac St. Louis, of Le Club de Chasse et de Pêche de Salaberry, member of the Club St. Denis and Club Canadien, also of the Reform Club, Club National and many other political clubs.

JOSEPH AUGUSTE RICHARD.

Mr. Joseph Auguste Richard, merchant, and president of the well-known firm of Fashion-Craft, Manufacturers, Limited, was born at Stanfold, P.Q., in the year 1858, the son of Raphaël Richard and Elodie Prince. He is of Acadian descent, his ancestors having come to Canada at the time of the Acadian deportation. Mr. Richard is indebted to the Stanfold College for the sound education he enjoyed in his youth.

Mr. Richard went to Winnipeg in the year 1879, at a time when that

city was in her infancy, and became associated with the wholesale wine and liquor business there, in which he was afterwards actively engaged for twenty years. He then returned to Montreal and embarked in the clothing trade—but still retaining his business interests in Winnipeg—which resulted in the establishment of the Fashion-Craft, Manufacturers, Limited, of which he is President. This concern now gives employment to over two hundred people, and their pay-roll reaches the sum of $100,000.00 annually. Mr. Richard is connected with various other enterprises, of which he is the main factor in their successful development. He is President of the Richard Company, which have a large number of retail stores, and is also a director of the Great West Life Insurance Company of the Province of Quebec. While residing in Winnipeg, he held the honorable position of French Consular Agent for a period of seven years. Although his career has not been filled with thrilling incidents, probably no life history in this volume can better serve to demonstrate to young men the power of honesty and integrity, of diligence and perseverance in insuring success. Aside from his business interests, his life has been actuated by unselfish motives, prompted by patriotism and guided by truth and justice.

Mr. Richard was married twice. He first married Miss Rivard, of Quebec (now deceased), and of this union there are three daughters. In 1893 was celebrated his second marriage, to Ellen Paulina Barnard, of Montreal. There is one daughter of this union. He is a member of the Montreal Board of Trade and also of the Chambre de Commerce of the same place. He is likewise a governor of the Notre Dame Hospital, Montreal, and in politics he favors the Liberal party, being a member of the Reform Club of Montreal. Mr. Richard is also a member of the St. Denis and Engineers' Clubs, Montreal, and the Manitoba Club, Winnipeg. He is very fond of gardening and horticulture, and has a very fine summer residence near Vaudreuil, P.Q. While resident in Winnipeg he was at one time Secretary of the Polo Club there.

MAURICE NOWLAN DE LISLE.

Maurice Nowlan de Lisle, real estate owner and manager of estates in Montreal, was born in the city of Montreal in the year 1837. He is a direct

M. NOWLAN DE LISLE.

descendant of Jean-Guillaume de Lisle, from Nantes, France, who came to New York about the year 1753 and removed to Montreal about 1765, where the family has since resided. The father of the subject of this review was the late Alexander Maurice de Lisle, and his mother was Miss Marie Angélique Cuvillier, daughter of the Honorable Austin Cuvillier, at one time Speaker of the House of the first united government of Quebec and Ontario, sitting at Kingston, in the Province of Ontario, and also a large real estate owner, the site of the present Board of Trade building being part of his estate.

Mr. de Lisle was educated at the Jesuits' College, and subsequently attended Philips' Commercial School, Montreal. He entered upon his commercial career by joining the firm (as clerk) of Lane, Stephens & Co., wholesale produce merchants, with whom he remained for two years. He then received an appointment in the firm of Henry Chapman & Co., wine and liquor dealers, which he held for a period of four years, and then entered the office of Edmanston & Allan (now H. & A. Allan), remaining there for one year. Mr. de Lisle then entered into business for himself in partnership with his brother and Mr. McGill under the firm style of de Lisle Brothers & McGill, which relationship existed from 1866 to 1877. He then took up the management of his father's affairs, and on the demise of the later, in 1880, became manager of the estate. Mr. de Lisle has since been closely identified with the real estate business in Montreal and district, and has negotiated some very important realty transfers. His success is due to economy and prudence, and his career forcibly illustrates what may be accomplished by determination and energy in a land where all avenues are open and exertion is untrammelled. In matters of citizenship he exemplifies the same progressive spirit which he manifests in his business life. Mr. de Lisle is one of the managers and executors of the estate of the late Theodore Hart, and takes an active interest in several other enterprises. He is a director of the City and District Savings Bank, of the Quebec Steamship Company, of the Isle Jesus Turnpike Company, of Montreal, and is First Vice-President of the Real Estate Owners' Association.

In 1887 he married Miss Henrietta O'Connor of Troy, New York, and the family consists of two daughters and one son. He gives his political allegiance to the Conservative party, and is a member of the St. James Club, Montreal.

EDMOND BROSSARD, B.A., L.L.M.

Edmond Brossard, B.A., L.L.M., barrister and solicitor, was born at Montreal, December 19th, 1873, and is the son of Télesphore Brossard, formerly merchant, now Dominion Appraiser for the Government of Canada, by his wife, née Evelina Turgeon.

The first of Mr. Brossard's ancestors came to Canada with Maisonneuve, the founder of Montreal, in 1642. One of this pioneer's many children established himself at Laprairie, near Montreal, where Mr. Brossard's father was born. Mr. Brossard was educated at St. Mary's College (Jesuits), Montreal, where he graduated in 1894 with the medal for excellence awarded by the Governor-General of Canada, then Lord Stanley of Preston. He prosecuted his legal studies at Laval University, Montreal, where he graduated in the degree of Master-in-Laws with first rank honors, and was admitted to the practice of law, July 12th, 1898. He practiced at Ste. Scholastique for a few months, then moved to Montreal in 1899 and formed a partnership with the Honorable P. E. Leblanc, K.C., M.P.P. He was elected Secretary of the Bar, May 1st, 1900; is a member of the Council of the Bar of Montreal since May, 1905, and is now the President of the Junior Bar Association, and delegate to the general council of the Bar for the Province of Quebec. He is a life member of the Lafontaine and St. Denis Clubs, and member of the Council of the Canadian Club of Montreal. He has been Secretary of L'Union Conservatrice. He married, October 23rd, 1900, Miss Alice DeLorimier, of Montreal, and has two children, Roger de L. Brossard, 6 years old, and Albert, 4 years of age.

Mr. Brossard is a man of literary attainment, and has been an occasional contributor to the Montreal press and law reviews. He enjoys the esteem of his confreres for his courtesy towards them, and of the judges for his ability and the thoroughness with which he prepares his cases.

CARL W. VOLLMANN.

Carl W. Vollmann, President of the Linde British Refrigeration Company, Limited, of Canada, is a descendant of a very old family of Westphalia, Germany, where he was born on December 24th, 1861.

He was educated by private tutors and then entered upon a course in

EDMOND BROSSARD.

C. W. VOLLMAN.

a technical college, studying civil and mechanical engineering, in which subjects he graduated at the early age of 19 with the degrees of C.E. and M.E.

He at once accepted a position as assistant engineer in a large iron shipbuilding works at Tilsit, Germany, where he remained for two years. In 1883 he went to the United States, but after a short stay returned to Europe and made his home in England. There he became identified with the Linde British Refrigeration Company, Limited, as chief engineer until 1895, when he came to Canada and organized the Linde British Refrigeration Company of Canada, of which he has since been the President and Chief Engineer.

Mr. Vollmann is a member of the Montreal Board of Trade, of the Society of Civil Engineers of Germany, of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers of the United States, and of the St. James Club, Montreal. His recreations are horseback riding and fishing.

JOHN RUSSELL BINNING.

John Russell Binning, General Manager of the Furness, Withy and Company, Limited, Steamship Agents, is one who has risen to his present honorable position by reason of his force of character and perseverance, which qualities are characteristically ingrained in his person. He was born at Hamilton, Scotland, in the year 1866. To the public school of his native town and Hamilton Academy he is indebted for the educational privileges he enjoyed in his boyhood, and received his early commercial training in Glasgow, Scotland. In the strong belief that better opportunities offered in the new world than obtained in the old, he came to Canada in 1888 and entered the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, where he acted as chief clerk of the Foreign Freight Department for ten years, thus acquiring a full and comprehensive knowledge of all matters pertaining to that department. During his tenure of office there he was well and favorably known, and by his obliging and genial manner he gathered around him a large circle of warm friends. In 1898 he became connected with the firm of Furness, Withy and Company, Limited, and step by step he was gradually promoted until 1903, when he was appointed general manager of the com-

pany. Altogether he has made a notable and enviable record, advancing steadily from a humble position in life to one of prominence in shipping circles. In citizenship he is progressive and withholds his co-operation from no movement calculated to prove of public benefit. He holds the important and influential position of Treasurer of the Montreal Board of Trade, and of the Shipping Federation of Canada.

In 1891 he married Miss Margaret Caird, a native of Montrose, Scotland, and is the father of two sons and four daughters. Socially he is a member of the Canada Club, and of the Caledonian Society, Montreal, and fraternally, belongs to the Masonic Order. He is a Presbyterian, and is Chairman of the Board of Managers of Knox Presbyterian Church, Montreal. Although a very busy man he finds time for recreation, which takes the form of curling and amateur gardening.

ALEXANDER LAWRENCE McLAURIN.

Honored and respected by all there is no man who occupies a more enviable position in manufacturing circles than Alexander Lawrence McLaurin. It is true that he entered upon a business already established, but to this he brought the enterprise, courageous spirit and laudable ambition of a young man, and has been the potent factor in enlarging and extending its scope and activities, his life record proving that success is not a matter of genius as held by some, but is rather the outcome of clear judgment and experience. He was born at East Templeton, County of Ottawa, in the Province of Quebec, in the year 1852, his father being John McLaurin, lumberman, of Scotch descent, and his mother belonged to United Empire Loyalist stock, which originally came from the United States in 1812.

For his educational privileges Mr. McLaurin is indebted to the Old Grammar School, Ottawa. In 1868 he commenced his business career by entering his father's lumber business, the firm style of which was McLaurin and Blackburn, East Templeton, and in 1878 he bought out Mr. Blackburn's interest and became a partner in the business. He then changed the name of the firm to McLaurin and Son. He continued a member of the firm until 1886, when he came to Montreal, and, along with Mr. Robert Reford and others, organized the Charlemagne and Lac Ouareau Lumber

Company, with mills at Charlemagne and Montcalm. Mr. McLaurin continued as Managing Director of this company until May 5, 1905, when he assumed the management of the Union Bag and Paper Company, of New York City, of all the mills in Canada in which they were interested, comprising the following: Charlemagne and Lac Ouareau Lumber Company, with three mills; the Grès Falls Company, with two mills, and the St. Gabriel Lumber Company, with one mill. In 1907 he was elected a director of the Union Bag and Paper Company, and is connected with many other large corporations. He is President of the McLaurin Brothers, Limited, of the British Columbia Timbers, Limited, of the Campbell, McLaurin Lumber Company, and of the Laval Electric Company. He is a member of the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade, representing the Lumber Association, and is also a governor of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane.

In 1878 Mr. McLaurin married Miss Agnes Wilson Paterson, and they have two sons and three daughters. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian, and in politics is a Liberal.

LOUIS CODERRE.

Louis Coderre, advocate, who was well known for many years as the City Attorney of the town of St. Henri, and through whose efforts the annexation of that town to the city of Montreal became an accomplished fact, was born at St. Ours, near Sorel, in the Province of Quebec on November 1, 1865, the son of Alfred Coderre, who at one time was Superintendent of the St. Ours Lock, at St. Ours, P.Q. He received his preliminary educational privileges at St. Sulpice College, where he graduated a B.A., in the year 1888, after which he studied law in the office of Taillon, Pagnuelo and Bonin, at the same time pursuing his legal training at Laval University, graduating from this institution an LL.B. in 1892.

On being called to the Bar in 1892, Mr. Coderre commenced the practice of his profession in partnership with Mr. Primeau under the firm style of Primeau and Coderre, and this relationship existed until 1904 when he severed his connection with that gentleman and became a partner in the firm of Coderre, Cédras and Magnan. At present he is head of the firm of Coderre, Cédras and Coderre. Mr. Coderre is considered a sound lawyer,

and has a large and comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence for a man of his years. From 1896 to 1905 he acted as City Attorney of the town of St. Henri, and strongly advocated the annexation of that town to the city of Montreal. This was eventually accomplished, and he was profusely thanked for his efforts in that connection. He was elected Syndic of the Montreal Bar Association in 1904, and his legal brethren have re-elected him to that position each succeeding year.

At the recent Dominion general elections (1908) Mr. Coderre contested Hochelaga in the Conservative interest, and while defeated by Mr. L. A. Rivet, who sat in the previous Parliament, he put up a strong fight and succeeded in making a very considerable reduction in the majority which the latter obtained on his last election.

In July, 1895, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Coderre to Marie Anne Ste. Marie. He is a member of La Fontaine Club, and in his leisure moments he is found engaged in piscatorial pursuits and in hunting, which are his most pleasurable recreations.

DOUGLAS WATSON OGILVIE.

Douglas Watson Ogilvie, real estate and insurance broker, Montreal, was born in Montreal on February 17th, 1873, a son of the late John Ogilvie, of A. W. Ogilvie and Co., now the "Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.," and Margaret, daughter of Thomas W. Watson, one of the principal contractors of the Victoria Bridge and of the Lachine Canal.

Mr. Ogilvie was educated in Scotland and at Trinity College, Toronto.

As acting executor of his father's estate he became largely interested in real estate matter, which naturally led him into the real estate business, and at present he is the President of the D. W. Ogilvie Company, Incorporated.

Many other activities beyond the confines of his immediate business make heavy demands upon his time, so that Mr. Ogilvie's interests make him one of the busy men in Montreal business circles.

The most important of his positions with other corporations are as follows: Vice-President of the Dominion Woollen Mills; director of the Tate Manufacturing Company, Toronto; director of the Rhodes Metallic

Company, of Montreal; director of the Securities Transfer Corporation, of Montreal; President of the Canadian Theatre Company.

In 1907 Mr. Ogilvie married Miss Elsie M. White, of Quebec. He is a Conservative in politics, and in religion a Protestant. The St. James Club, Forest and Stream Club, and Montreal Jockey Club, claim a part of his social time.

However, his greatest interest lies in the breeding of some of the finest prize dogs in Canada, with which in many of the most prominent shows, his name has been associated. Mr. Ogilvie, too, has not lost his interest in football, which remains with him a favorite game.

CHARLES CHRISTOPHER RIORDON.

Mr. Charles Christopher Riordon, B.A., one of the representative manufacturers of Ontario, was born at St. Catharines, Ont., June 3, 1876, and is the son of Chas. Riordon and Edith Ellis, of Toronto. He was educated at Upper Canada College, Ridley College (St. Catharines), and Toronto University, graduating from the last named institution with the degree of B.A., in 1896. He became connected with the Riordon Paper Mills, September, 1896, as foreman of the liquor plant, and served successively as assistant to the Superintendent of the Sulphite Department, Superintendent in charge of Repairs, Assistant Manager at the Hawkesbury plant, and Manager of the Merritton Mills. Since October, 1905, he has held his present position of General Manager of the Riordon Paper Mills.

Mr. Riordon married Miss Amy Louise, daughter of Rev. Chas. Paterson, of Port Hope, Ont., in 1900, and they have three children, Chas. Harold, Edith Amy and John Eric Benson. Mr. Riordon was for a time Captain in the 19th Regiment, St. Catharines. He is a Conservative in politics, and member of the Church of England.

He is a member of the Chapter of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity of Toronto University, of the Engineers' Club, of Montreal, of the Toronto Club, of Toronto, Ont., and the Alpha Delta Phi Club, of New York. His principal recreation is canoeing.

ALEXANDER MICHAUD.

Alexander Michaud, grain merchant, of Montreal, was born in Back River, Quebec, January 27th, 1868.

Perhaps as well as any type of business man at present in Montreal, Mr. Michaud illustrates the value of ambition and diligence in planning out a course in life. His early days were spent in the rough country, and under the eyes of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jean Baptiste Michaud, he attended the public school of his native town and was further aided by private tuition. As a full fledged book keeper he entered a large Montreal wholesale grain house. At the age of twenty-four he embarked in the grain, feed and flour business on his own account, and six months later formed a partnership with his brother, under the firm name of Michaud Brothers and Co., in which he has continued as the head from that day down to the present. His keen business spirit has not only reaped him a considerable amount of wealth, but has drawn him to other activities, where his energies have been appreciated by his fellow citizens. As a member of the Board of Trade and the Chambre de Commerce, he has made numerous friends. His fellow townsmen of Maisonneuve for the past four years have seen fit to elect him the President of their Finance Committee. In religion he is a Roman Catholic, and in politics a Liberal.

In 1898, he married Miss Marie Virolle, and has four children, Marguerite, Paul, Germaine and Alexandre. His choice of recreations and amusements show another interesting side of Mr. Michaud, for he is an ardent lover of music, vocal and instrumental, of which he has no inconsiderable knowledge, and delights in the best of literature.

VICTOR MARTINEAU.

Mr. Victor Martineau was born in Montreal in 1867, and is the son of Francis Martineau, hardware merchant, for six years Alderman of the city of Montreal, representing St. Mary's Ward, and also for five years member of the Legislative Assembly during the "Taillon-Flynn" Administration, as representative of Division No. 1. of Montreal.

He was educated at Ottawa University, where he completed a commer-

ALEXANDER MICHAUD.

cial course, and at St. Mary's College, of Montreal, where he took his classical education, graduating with honors.

He began the study of law in 1888 in Montreal, in the office of Messrs. Archibald, Lynch and Foster, now Judges Archibald and Lynch, and later with Mr. R. S. Weir, now Recorder Weir, of Montreal. He also followed the law course at Laval University and graduated from this institution in 1892, receiving the degree of LL.B.

He was admitted to the Bar of Montreal in the month of July, 1892.

Mr. Martineau began the practice of his profession in Montreal, in partnership with Mr. H. Jeannotte, then member of Parliament for l'Assomption County.

Four years after he resumed the practice alone. He is now head of the law firm of Martineau and Jodoin.

He has a large practice at the Bar and has attained a high standing, being well known as a sure and prudent adviser. His administrative capacity and sound judgment have been appreciated by many who have appointed him administrator of their estates.

He has always taken a great interest in the advancement, progress and welfare of his profession, and this, his confreres have recognized, in electing him to the Council of the Bar of Montreal during the last three years. He is still one of the Councillors of the Bar of Montreal.

In 1907 and 1908 he was also chosen to represent the Montreal Bar as one of its delegates to the General Council of the Bar of the Province of Quebec.

As member of the General Council of the Bar of the Province of Quebec, he has made valuable suggestions for the welfare of the Bar, which were adopted and proved to be very effective.

Mr. Martineau is a Conservative in politics and has fought with great vigor the battles of his party, especially in the city of Montreal, for the last twelve years.

He is a well-known mutualist, having made a special study of the laws, organization and working of the mutual benevolent societies, and belongs to the "Alliance Nationale," "les Artisans Canadiens-Français" and

"L'Union St. Pierre" Benevolent Societies. He was General Vice-President of the last named Society from 1902 to 1907.

He is a member of the Lafontaine Club, the well-known Conservative and social club of Montreal.

VICTOR MORIN.

Mr. Morin is a worthy member of an honorable profession, which is held in high esteem in the Province of Quebec.

He is a man of large affairs; is associated with many business and fraternal enterprises, and takes a lively interest in current happenings.

He was born at St. Hyacinthe in 1865, a descendant of one of the first settlers in Quebec. His father was Jean Baptiste, and his mother, Aurélie Côté.

He was educated at St. Hyacinthe College and Laval University—B.A. in 1884, LL.B., 1888.

Studied law in the office of Papineau, Morin and MacKay, the office being established by the father of the Hon. Joseph Papineau in 1781. He was admitted to the practice of the notarial profession in 1888 and settled in Actonvale, Quebec, for two years, when he returned to Montreal and joined the above firm, of which he is now the head partner, under the name of Morin and MacKay.

He is Treasurer of the Board of Notaries of the Province of Quebec; Notary of the Corporation of City of Montreal; President of the Montreal Real Estate Association, President of the Federal Real Estate and Trust Company, President Petroleum Co., director Prudential Life Insurance Co., Montreal; director Eastern Land Company; director Canadian Chrome Co.; Past Supreme Chief Ranger Independent Order of Foresters; General Secretary Montreal Anti-Alcoholic League; Secretary Maison d'Etudians. Mr. Morin has always taken a deep interest in fraternal work, and has advanced the cause of the same. He belongs to several fraternal associations.

Clubs—Montreal Polo Club (Sec.), Montreal Reform Club, St. Denis Club.

Mr. Morin was married, first, to Miss Fannie Côté, of Biddeford, Me., 1893 (died 1894).

VICTOR MORIN.

Married second time to Alphonsine Côté, of St. Hyacinthe, 1896. Has four sons and five daughters.

Mr. Morin finds his recreation in books.

LIEUT.-COL. FRANÇOIS SAMUEL MACKAY.

Lt.-Col. François Samuel Mackay, notary public, of Montreal, was born at Papineauville, Que., February 1, 1865, of the marriage of the late François Samuel Mackay, notary public, with Dame Séraphine Julie Aurélie Papineau, a daughter of the Honorable Denis Benjamin Papineau (after whom Papineauville has been named), Minister of Crown Lands in the Viger-Draper Government, formed in 1843.

He is a French Canadian with a Scotch name and springs from an essentially military family. He is a descendant of Sir Donald Mackay, first Lord Reay, who, in 1626, raised a regiment of his clansmen and other Highlanders to take part on the continent in the long and terrible struggle known in history as the Thirty Years War.

His great, great grandfather was General Francis Mackay, who, at the time of Maria Theresa of Austria, distinguished himself in the conquest of Transylvania, and was appointed Viceroy of that country. In 1756, the three sons of Francis, to wit: Stephen, Francis and Samuel went over to England and took commissions in the famous 60th Regiment, then called the "Royal American," commanded by Colonel Alexander Mackay, formerly Commandant of the 21st Regiment. The three came to America with their corps, but the eldest, Stephen, died before the conquest of Canada. His two brothers, Francis and Samuel, served with the troops commanded by General Amherst at the capitulation of Montreal, in September, 1760, and were the two first British officers to marry French ladies in Montreal, that event occurring in the same year. Samuel married Marguerite Louise Herbin, a daughter of Captain Louis Herbin, Knight of the Military Order of St. Louis, commandant at Crown Point, and of Marie Magdeleine Boucher de Niverville, a grand-daughter of Pierre Boucher de Boucherville, Governor of Three Rivers under the French regime.

When the war of the American Revolution broke out, Samuel repaired to Fort St. John, where he was made a prisoner by the Americans and

taken to Hartford. Having escaped from his dungeon, he returned to Canada and raised three companies of French Canadians, and was appointed their Commandant by Sir Guy Carleton. Having resigned that appointment, he joined the troops operating under General Bourgoyne, who appointed him to the command of a corps of Provincal Royalists raised by Colonel Plister, after the latter had been killed in action at Bennington.

When General Bourgoyne surrendered to the Americans at Saratoga, Samuel Mackay, who had been cut off from the main body during the battle of Saratoga, escaped with his corps and returned to Canada, fighting and making many prisoners on his way home. He died in Montreal in 1779.

On account of his services, his son Stephen, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was granted a commission of ensign, when only three years old, in the 2nd Battalion of the King's Royal Regiment of New York, in which had been incorporated the corps commanded by his father. Stephen afterwards took service in the Canadian Militia and rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

He served as a Captain in the war with the United States from 1812 to 1814, and fought under Colonel de Salaberry at the battle of Chateauguay in October, 1813. He married Marie François Globensky, a daughter of Dr. Globensky, a surgeon in a British regiment serving in Canada. François Samuel Mackay, the father of the subject of this sketch, was an issue of that marriage.

He received his early education at both the French and English schools of Papineauville, which was followed by a classical course in Montreal College, and also Bourget College, Rigaud. In 1883 he entered the study of law at Laval University, Montreal, completing his course at McGill University, where he graduated B.C.L. in 1886.

In May of the same year he was admitted a Notary Public and became a member of the firm of Papineau, Morin and Mackay. He left that firm in February, 1891, owing to failing health, and retired to Papineauville, where he followed principally agricultural pursuits; he built the first cheese factory at Papineauville; became a director of the Agricultural Society of that district; served as Mayor of Papineauville during the years 1892 and

1893; in fact he devoted himself to everything tending to promote the progress of the municipality.

In December, 1893, Mr. Mackay returned to Montreal and resumed the practice of his profession. He was alone till 1896, when he joined forces with Mr. A. L. de Martigny, and in 1898, on the appointment of the latter as Collector of Duties on Successions, he went back to his old firm, which is now known under the name of "Morin & Mackay," Messrs. Papineau and Morin being dead.

Mr. Mackay takes great interest in the work of fraternal societies and filled the position of High Chief Ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters in the High Court of the Province of Quebec during the years 1896 and 1897. He is also a member of the Canadian Order of Foresters and of the Royal Arcanum.

Following in the steps of his family when Mr. Mackay came to Montreal for his legal studies, he joined the 65th Regiment, "Carabiniers Mont-Royal," as a private, on March 19, 1884, and having passed through nearly every rank, he became Lieutenant-Colonel, March 22, 1902. Having completed his term of command he retired in 1907, but is still in command of the 9th Infantry Brigade, an appointment with which he was honored April 1st, 1906.

Lt.-Colonel Mackay has always taken a great interest in rifle shooting and is himself a fine marksman. In 1900 he was Adjutant of the Canadian Bisley Team, and has filled various executive positions in the Provincial and Dominion Rifle Associations.

He served with his regiment in the North-West Rebellion of 1885, and took a prominent part in the operations against the Indian Chief Big Bears' Band. Besides the medal given for this campaign, he also wears the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal and the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers Long Service Decoration.

In religion Lt.-Col. Mackay is a Roman Catholic. He married on September 20, 1887, Marie Lia Avelina Hillman, eleven children being the issue of this marriage, eight of whom are living.

Lt.-Col. Mackay is President of the Montreal Military Institute, Vice-President of the "Montreal Reform Club," member of the "Club St.

Denis,'' ''Club Chapleau,'' ''Club Canadien,'' and of the ''Montreal Fish and Game Club.''

LIEUT.-COLONEL ALFRED EUGÈNE LABELLE.

One of the most prominent and widely known men in business, military and social circles in Montreal is the subject of this review, Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Eugène Labelle, local Manager of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, at Montreal. He was born in Montreal in the year 1866, his father being Hospice Labelle, who has been for many years grain inspector at Montreal. His mother, Léocadie Masson, was a daughter of the late Damase Masson, wholesale grocer, of Montreal. He was educated at Montreal, partly at the Archbishop's Academy and partly at the Commercial School. It was about a quarter of a century ago that he first entered the employment of the firm of A. W. Ogilvie and Company, being then private secretary to the late Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, and has remained with the firm ever since, the designation of the firm now being the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited. By reason of his keen business capacity and strict attention to the duties devolving upon him he was rapidly promoted from one position of trust to another, and in 1897 was appointed Manager of the Sales Department, though holding since 1894, the position of Local Manager of the company's business at Montreal. In business circles he is well known as a man who always displayed integrity, ability and industry as his salient characteristics, and in matters of importance his counsel has often been sought.

Especially interesting is the military career of Lt.-Col. Labelle. He joined the Sixty-fifth Battalion, ''Mount Royal Rifles,'' as a private in 1882, and passed through the various grades, until, in 1897, he became the Lieutenant-Colonel in command of the regiment. In 1902 he was transferred to the reserve of officers, and appointed Brigade Commander of the Nineteenth Infantry Brigade. In 1907, his services having been requested by the military authorities, he was placed on the active list and resumed command of his old regiment. He served in the North-West campaign of 1885, and wears to-day the medal given to those who served with distinction during that memorable struggle. He took part in Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubi-

lee Celebration in London in 1897, and in 1908 was in command of the Bisley Team from Canada. Throughout his whole life whatever his hand has found to do he has done with all his might with a deep sense of conscientious obligation.

In religious faith Lieut.-Colonel Labelle is a Roman Catholic, and in politics, while being a staunch Conservative, is decidedly independent in matters pertaining to the welfare of the Dominion, no matter by which party suggested. In 1890 he was married to a daughter of the Honorable Judge Sicotte, of Montreal, and they have five sons and one daughter. He is a member of St. James Club, Lafontaine Club and the Club Canadien. He is also a member of the Montreal Military Institute, and takes an active part in the general management of that organization.

FREDERICK WILLIAM EVANS.

Frederick William Evans, one of the best known representatives of insurance interests in Montreal, his native city, is also a recognized force in other business circles, and the story of his life is one of orderly progression. Master of himself, he is capable of mature judgment of his own capacities and of people and circumstances that make up his life contacts and experiences. Pre-eminently a man of business sense, he easily avoids mistakes and disasters that come to those, who through possessing remarkable faculties in some respects, are liable to erratic movements that result in unwarranted risk and failure. Mr. Evans on the contrary has made no false steps and by his constant advance in the business world shows that a well-balanced mind, even temperament and conservative habits are valuable assets in the business world.

Born in Montreal in 1850, Mr. Evans is of Irish descent in the paternal line, and of English lineage on the distaff side. His father, William Evans, was Secretary of the Board of Agriculture. His mother, in maidenhood, was Miss Wood, a sister of Robert Wood. The early educational opportunities afforded Frederick William Evans were supplemented by study in the Montreal High School, and he made his initial step in the business world in 1865 as an employee in a wholesale dry goods house, where he remained for three years. He then joined his uncle, Robert Wood, repre-

senting the Aetna and Hartford Fire Insurance Companies, and was admitted a partner in the business in 1876. At that time the firm style of Wood & Evans was assumed. On the death of the senior partner in 1887, Mr. Evans took full control of the business, which was carried on under the same name until 1899, when he became senior partner in the present firm of Evans & Johnson. They are general agents for the Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut; the Home Insurance Company, of New York; the Sun Fire Office, of London, England, and the British America Assurance Company, of Toronto. His prominence in business circles is indicated by the fact that in 1897 he became a Council member of the Board of Trade, was its Treasurer in 1899, and its First Vice-President in 1901. His business capacity and undaunted enterprise are uniformly recognized and have led to his co-operation being sought in the promotion of varied business interests. His connections have constantly broadened in other scopes and now include the Presidency of the Dominion Guarantee Company, of the Canada Envelope Company, and of the West End Land Company. He is likewise Treasurer of the Montreal General Hospital.

In 1877 Mr. Evans was married to Miss Mary L. Wilcocks, a daughter of Arthur Wilcocks, Mayor of Richmond, P.Q. The family home is at Westmount, a beautiful residential suburb of Montreal, with the development and improvement of which Mr. Evans has been closely, actively and helpfully associated. He belongs to the Montreal Club, and is an Anglican in religious faith. His political endorsement is given to the Conservative party. One of the local papers said of him: "Frederick W. Evans ranks high among the citizens of Westmount. His power of generalization and capacity of taking broad views of things, together with a genial manner and enthusiastic advocacy of every cause which he conceives to be for the general good, is the secret of Mr. Evans' popularity. It has been the glory of the town that in his early days, a group of sterling business men, endowed with executive ability, devoted their leisure hours unselfishly in the public interest. Our well-planned municipality is the work of their hands. In 1883 he built his present residence at the corner of Côté St. Antoine road and Sherbrooke, and became a Councillor of the old village of Côté St. An-

M. CHEVALIER.

toine in October, 1899. After a brief respite he re-entered the Council again in 1893, serving continuously nine years under the old village regime, and the new Westmount charter, up to December, 1902. He was Mayor 1896-97. During his Mayoralty the Jubilee of Queen Victoria was celebrated, and he presided over the great gathering of school children in the park; accepted on behalf of the town the fountain presented by the W. C. T. U., which stands near the miniature lake on Sherbrooke street, and planted an elm tree in memory of the Queen, which has grown to a good size and bears a brass plate with inscription. During the subsequent five years he was Chairman of the Finance Committee, in which important position he rendered invaluable service in steering aright the finances of the developing town. He was instrumental with others in establishing the electric light works, in getting the charter changing the name of the town to Westmount, and was Chairman of the Committee which built the Victoria Hall and Public Library, and is a trustee of the last named institution at the present time. His clean, prosperous business career, and record of honorable public service are worthy of emulation by every young man in our rising community. It only remains for us to add that Mr. Evans is a staunch and active member of the Church of England, and in politics an ardent Conservative. Although he has reached the ripe age when 'the leaves are paling yellow or turning into red' he is the happy possessor of remarkable, physical and mind-health, doubtless due to his active membership in the Westmount Bowling Club, his love of the best in literature and particularly to his enthusiasm for music."

MARTIAL CHEVALIER.

In financial and business circles in Montreal Mr. Martial Chevalier is widely and favorably known as the General Manager of Le Crédit Foncier Franco-Canadien. He was born in Paris, France, in the year 1850.

Mr. Chevalier received his early education at the schools in Paris, and subsequently entered the Geneva University, from which he graduated with the degree of B.A., in 1870. He afterwards served two years in the French Army, and was on active service in Algiers. In 1872, upon the appointment of his father as Consul-General for France in Canada, he came to this

country, and located in Quebec, where he engaged in commercial pursuits until 1898. He then returned to Europe, and became connected with a banking firm in Geneva. When Le Crédit Foncier was formed by La Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, he was sent for by the latter institution, and was offered the position of General Secretary, which he accepted. His previous sojourn and experience gained in Canada played an important part in his selection for this important post. On the retirement of the then manager of the institution, Mr. E. J. Barbeau, on January 1, 1890, Mr. Chevalier was promoted to that position, and soon after he was appointed General Manager of the Crédit Foncier Franco-Canadien. Mr. Chevalier possesses keen insight into business situations, is systematic as well as energetic, and has so administered the affairs of the office which he holds that the interests of the institution have grown and expanded under his guidance. He is also Managing Director of La Société d'Administration Générale, and a director of the Canadian General Development Company. He is likewise a member of the French Chamber of Commerce and of the French Benevolent Society. His courtesy and obligingness, combined with his promptness and despatch in the discharge of his duties, render him popular among a large circle of friends.

In 1882 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Chevalier to Charlotte Peters, of Quebec. He is a member of the Montreal Hunt Club since 1891.

KENNETH FALCONER.

Mr. Falconer, during the past few years, came into special prominence in connection with a new department—that of government accounting. This, the firm of which he is the Canadian Manager—Gunn, Richards & Co., New York—have made a special study of, with great benefit, both to the United States and Canadian Governments.

In connection with a recent investigation it transpired that by the system of accounting which Mr. Falconer had set up at Ottawa, a very considerable saving had been realized by the Government, not to speak of increased efficiency and systematization, which were the two things most urgently needed.

Mr. Falconer was born in Chicago in 1863, but his father, William Falconer, was a native of Scotland.

G. DESAULNIERS.

His mother was a Miss E. Chambers, of Kingston, Ont., of Irish descent.

The family moved to Canada when Mr. Falconer was very young, and he was educated at the public and High School, Montreal.

From 1880 to 1896 he filled several commercial positions, while from the latter date to 1899 he made a specialty of electrical accounting, being connected with different electrical companies.

From this period to 1904 he was Consulting Cost Accountant, with an office in Montreal. During the latter five years he was also Associate Editor of the Journal of American Foundrymen's Association, while he also contributed to "Cassier's Engineering Magazine," "American Machinist," and the "Brass Founder."

From 1904 to the present date he has represented in Canada the firm of Gunn, Richards and Company, of New York, production engineers and accountants. It was in 1907 he was made Secretary and Manager of the company in the Dominion.

He is a member of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the American Foundrymen's Association, and the Brass Founder's Association, in which latter he has taken a special interest, it being a new organization.

In 1889 he was married to Miss Ida Frances Smith, of Whitensville, Mass. Of this union there are two sons and one daughter.

In religion Mr. Falconer is a Presbyterian. He is a member of the Engineers' Club.

GONZALVE DESAULNIERS, K.C.

The subject of this review, Gonzalve Desaulniers, K.C., early in life manifested a strong desire for journalism, a profession that has been the stepping stone to greatness for many prominent of our prominent men, including the Prime Minister of Canada, and remained in this vocation for nearly fifteen years—probably too long a period, for while journalism is fascinating to a degree, it offers but few prizes of material worth, and he who desires a large and visible success does well to forsake it while he is yet young. Mr. Desaulniers was for seven years editor and publisher of the paper "Le National," but he rather inclined to poetry, and he wrote several poems that were lauded both in Canada and in France. As offering more

opportunity for advancement, he determined to enter the legal profession, notwithstanding the fact that the lure of literature was still strong in him, and is now a well-known, highly respected and able member of the profession.

He was born at St. Guillaume, County of Yamaska, in the Province of Quebec, on June 24, 1863, the son of Antoine Desaulniers, M.D., and his wife, Hélène Letellier. His educational privileges he received at St. Mary's College and the college at Sorel. He was admitted to the Bar in 1895, and appointed King's Counsel in 1903. His professional practice in Montreal is a very large one, by reason of the skill which he displays in the preparation and presentation of his cases. He is Vice-President of the Alliance Française of Montreal, and is a member of the Council of the Montreal Bar Association.

On July 5, 1887, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Desaulniers to Miss Elisabeth Martin, and of this union there is one son and two daughters. He is a member of the Club St. Denis, and of the Société D'Astronomie, of France. It is natural to conclude that Mr. Desaulniers find much recreation in his study in his leisure moments, and he is also a devoted student of geology. He is genial, companionable and entertaining, and association with him means pleasure, expansion and elevation.

JOSEPH EMILE VANIER.

Joseph Emile Vanier, civil engineer and architect, of Montreal, stands as a high type of professional development and prosperity, for in his own career he has made steady progress, working his way upward to one of prominence and influence undeterred by the obstacles and difficulties which confronted him, and the competition which is always the obstructive force in one's career. He was born at Terrebonne, in the Province of Quebec, on January 20, 1858, the son of Emilien Vanier, in his lifetime a grain and produce merchant, and Lucie Soucy, of Ste. Anne de la Pocatière. His preliminary education he received at Jacques Cartier Normal School and the Montreal Catholic Commercial Academy, and subsequently went through a course of civil engineering at "L'Ecole Polytechnique," from

which he graduated with honors in 1877, he being the first graduate of that institution.

Mr. Vanier began the practice of his profession in the year 1877, at which time he was appointed assistant engineer on the Hochelaga sewerage works and the street paving works of Montreal. He then went to Los Angeles, California, in 1878, and engaged in the construction of the Beaudry Water Works there. One year later he returned to Montreal, opened up an office, and has since been engaged in various engineering and architectural enterprises, principally in the Province of Quebec. Notable among these may be mentioned the Water Works and Sewerage Works of the following cities and towns of the province: Towns of Valleyfield, Beauharnois, Huntingdon, Aylmer, St. Lambert, Maisonneuve, St. Louis, and St. Paul; the cities of St. Henri, St. Cunégonde, and many others. In the above municipalities he also carried out the asphalt paving, grading and macadamising. Mr. Vanier has also designed and superintended the building of railways and bridges, also the erection of hydraulic, steam, electric and gas power plants for various industrial and municipal purposes. Among the architectural works of his design may be cited St. Jean Baptiste Church of Montreal, which has a seating capacity for 4,500 persons; the Town Hall of St. Louis, and the new Polytechnic School, and others. In 1889 he was elected to the Council of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, and is also a member of "La Société des Ingénieurs Civils de France," and the Quebec Association of Architects. He was appointed a member of the Royal Commission of Investigation in 1893 to inquire into matters affecting the Lachine Canal. For a long period of sixteen years, he was Professor of Geodesy and Hydrography at "L'Ecole Polytechnique," and is a member of the Hygienic Societies of Paris and Quebec. Mr. Vanier's life has been honorable, his actions manly and sincere, and the motive springs of his conduct have ever been such as may well serve as an example to others.

In 1881 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Vanier to Marie Olivine, the fourth daughter of the late Joseph Pariseau. He is a member of the Canadian Club, the Lafontaine Club, and the Engineers' Club. In the matter of recreation he is an assiduous reader and much devoted to music,

while his outdoor diversions are fishing and gardening, with an occasional trip to the old world.

DAVID A. WATT.

There is no man in Canada who more persistently shrinks from notice than David A. Watt, and yet it is doubtful if there is any other man who is so well informed upon a wide variety of questions affecting, not only the progress of this country, but of humanity at large. He has been a student of books all his life, but his chief study is the human race. Ask him to deal with any subject which is worthy the attention of thoughtful men, and he will adorn it. He is, however, an authority on all matters pertaining to the shipping and transportation interests of the Dominion, his connection with these allied businesses covering so long a period that he has every aspect, association or relation to them at his finger tips. Mr. Watt possesses the faculty of being able to sit down, and without much pondering, give a history of all the great enterprises of the Dominion. Besides he is a philosopher, and loves to stand back and watch the passing show, he is not indifferent to humanity, but perhaps may be under the impression that it lacks wisdom. He has a bitter tongue when he likes, and his sarcastic retorts, whether verbally or written, are remembered. Withal he is a most interesting personality.

Mr. Watt was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1830, and was educated at the Grammar School, Greenock, Scotland, and other places. In 1846 he came to Canada, having been indentured to his uncle, the late J. R. Orr, shipping, importing and exporting merchant, in which line he has ever since continued in association with the Messrs. Allan, the well-known shipowners. He early became a member of the Montreal Board of Trade, and was one of the organizers of the Montreal Corn Exchange. He was one of the ardent spirits of the Free Navigation League, which was formed for the purpose of freeing the St. Lawrence route, between the great lakes and the ocean, from all Government tolls and dues, on craft and cargoes alike. The League was one of the means of procuring, in 1860—with the aid of Sir A. T. Galt, who was then Minister of Finance—the remission of canal tolls, which were re-imposed at a later date and again remitted a short time

D. A. WATT.

after. In 1888 Mr. Watt took an active part in the agitation for the transferring of the burden of the Lake St. Peter ship channel dues from Montreal harbor to the Dominion, making Montreal an absolutely free port for ships. This movement was crowned with success, and Mr. Watt, in recognition of his services in this connection, was presented with an address and a purse of five hundred sovereigns by the merchants of the city of Montreal.

Mr. Watt is a great lover of nature, of which he is a devoted student, and is a life member of the Natural History Society, being formerly editor of its journal, "The Canadian Naturalist." His hobby is botany, and he is an authority on ferns. The activities of Mr. Watt are wide and varied, and he thoroughly understands the meaning of the larger citizenship. That Montreal was honored in 1884 with a visit of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was partly due to the efforts of the subject of this review, and in this connection he was presented by his fellow committee men with a testimonial in recognition of his services on that occasion.

Mr. Watt is a lover of art, and the presence in our midst to-day of an Art Gallery and Art Association are due largely to his enthusiasm and efforts, and in 1895 he was elected a life governor as a reward for his services in this direction. He was one of the founders of the Good Government Association, has written ably and learnedly on art, science and education, is an advocate of co-education, and is greatly interested in philanthropic work, particularly that relating to hospital work, law enforcement and institutions devoted to the betterment and protection of women and young girls, in which latter connection he has considerable legislation to his credit, and is still engaged in promoting other measures.

In politics Mr. Watt is a thorough-going Radical, and announces his views with no uncertain sound. He believes in adult suffrage, irrespective of sex. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian, and in 1857 married Frances MacIntosh, who died in 1876. He has one son, Allan Watt; one widowed daughter, Mrs. Wigmore; and two unmarried daughters. Altogether Mr. Watt possesses a remarkably powerful personality, which is rendered all the more interesting from his dry sense of humor.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ROBERT GARDNER.

One of the best known men in Montreal is Lt.-Col. Robert Gardner, head of the well-known firm of Robert Gardner and Son, Limited, manufacturers of machinery. He was born and educated in Montreal, and, at the early age of sixteen years entered the machinery establishment which was founded by his father, the late Robert Gardner, in 1850. He became a partner in 1869, when the firm name was changed to Robert Gardner and Son, and since the death of his father in 1890, the subject of this review has been at the head of the concern, which gives employment to a large number of skilled workmen and caters for the best trade in Canada. The quality of the goods manufactured have more than a Canadian reputation and are to be found in nearly every country in the world. Lt.-Col. Gardner possesses excellent executive ability combined with a resistless energy and resolute purpose and besides giving close attention to his own immediate business, he has done much to promote the interests of the city in which he resides and to ameliorate hard conditions of life for the unfortunate.

In military matters he has always evinced great enthusiasm. He retired with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, from the command of the 6th Fusileers (now the 1st Prince of Wales Fusileers), in 1886, in which corps he received his first commission of ensign in 1866 and rose step by step until he was promoted Lieut.-Colonel in 1878. During his command, this regiment was acknowledged to be the crack corps of that time, and was signally honored at the inspection in 1883, by H.R.H. the Princess Louise and His Grace the Duke of Argyle, who also presented the prizes won in the shooting contest at Ottawa. Lieut.-Colonel Gardner has seen considerable active service during his tenure of twenty years, and with his regiment took part in repelling the Raids of 1866 and 1870. He wears the Fenian Raid medal with two clasps, 1866 and 1870, and the Victoria decoration.

Lieut.-Colonel Gardner is a member of the Montreal Board of Trade, the Canadian Manufacturers Association, the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, and is President of the Mount Royal Foundry Co. He is likewise Vice-President of St. Andrew's Society, a governor of the Montreal General Hospital and of the Montreal Dispensary, and is also on the membership roll of St. James Club, the Engineers' Club, Montreal Curling Club,

Royal Montreal Golf Club, Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, Montreal Amateur Atheletic Association, etc., etc.

His political adherence is given to the Conservative party, but he has always declined political or municipal honors.

J. E. C. BUMBRAY.

The subject of this review, J. E. C. Bumbray, advocate, deserves classification among the prominent members of the legal profession practising at the Montreal Bar. For his years, he has had a somewhat brilliant career, and crowded in his short life many events that are only accorded to those of longer experience. He was born at Hochelaga, in the Province of Quebec, in 1879, the son of Alderman Bumbray, who has represented Hochelaga Ward at the City Council for many years and is highly esteemed in Montreal and the other places he has visited abroad for business purposes. His wife bears the name of Elise Masson.

Mr. Bumbray commenced his classical studies at St. Mary's College, and finished them with Professor Lambert de Roode, after which he took up the study of law in Laval University. He was called to the Bar in 1902, and has since engaged in the practice of his profession in Montreal. It can be said with certainty that very few young lawyers have had so many important cases to handle as Mr. Bumbray, and few have made a more lasting impression upon the Bar at Montreal than he, both for legal ability of a high order and for the individuality of a personal character which impresses itself upon the community. The zeal with which he has devoted his energies to his profession, the careful regard evinced for the interests of his clients, and the assiduous and unrelaxing attention to all the details of his cases, have brought him a large practice and made him very successful in its conduct. In the first strike of the employees of the Montreal Street Railway Company, he was retained as counsel to defend their interests, and in this connection he rendered such eminent services that no small mead of praise was showered upon him, thereby acquiring the esteem of the working classes of Montreal.

In 1900 he had the distinctive honor of being chosen as delegate from

the Laval University to the Exposition at Paris, France, a mission he filled with great credit to himself and to the great house of learning that sent him thither. While travelling en route, he was received in London, England, by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, to whom he recounted, in detail, the skirmish of the McGill University students, which occurred in March, 1900, in connection with the 'flag incident' at the time of the relief of Ladysmith. At the time of this interview the then Colonial Secretary had only received meagre telegraphic news, and was eager to obtain a full and authentic report from the lips of Mr. Bumbray, who was effusively thanked by Mr. Chamberlain as he withdrew from his presence.

Mr. Bumbray's studies of the political issues and situation of the country has led him to ally his interests with the Conservative party, for which he has been a most enthusiastic worker. Since 1900 he has taken a prominent and active part in all the electoral campaigns, not only in the Province of Quebec, but also in that of Ontario. He speaks French and English with equal fluency, and acquired a brilliant reputation by reason of his oratorical powers, his sound reasoning and a full knowledge of the subjects which he discussed, this was particularly so at the bye-election, County of Compton, in 1904, when he had to fight the strongest of the Liberal forces, including such leading statesmen as Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Honorable W. S. Fielding, the Honorable Sydney Fisher, and others. At the general elections of 1904 he was approached with the view of allowing himself to become a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, representing Maisonneuve, but he declined, owing to the pressure and increasing growth of his professional practice. However, he no doubt will yet have to yield to popular feeling and accept parliamentary honors proffered him, as his inherent talent, oratorical powers and capacity for hard work, we readily conjecture, would enable him to make his mark as a legislator and one of the future makers of Canada.

Mr. Bumbray was married twice. His first wife, Miss Eva Laurier, daughter of Mr. C. H. Laurier, died in 1902. He wedded for the second time, Miss M. L. Hervieux, daughter of Professor Hervieux, of Laval University, Montreal.

PAUL GALIBERT.

Honored and respected wherever known, and most of all where best known, Paul Galibert, leather manufacturer, stands to-day as one of the strongest influencing factors in manufacturing circles in Canada. He is pre-eminently a man of affairs, well fitted for leadership, and his strong and forceful personality, his keen mental discernment, and his high ideals of life, have made him at once a power in business circles and in other interests as well—those which affect society in general and work for the intellectual and moral progress of the race. He was born in the south of France in 1856, and came to Canada with his parents in the year 1863. His educational privileges he obtained at the public schools of Montreal.

At the early age of fourteen years he started to learn the tanning trade in his father's establishment, and in 1880 commenced in business on his own account. This venture on his part has proved a veritable success, as he now owns one of the largest plants in this line in the Province of Quebec and employs over one hundred and fifty people. They turn out annually enormous quantities of glazed kids and fancy leathers, Mr. Galibert being the pioneer manufacturer of the former class of goods.

Besides his own business Mr. Galibert is an important factor in the successful development of many other important and profitable enterprises. He has been Chairman of the Montreal Turnpike Trust since 1896. He is also a member of the Montreal Board of Trade, and a member of the Executive Board of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Galibert is a director of the Montreal Street Railway Company, of the Suburban Power and Tramway Company, and of the Laprairie Brick Company. He is likewise Chairman of the Montreal Terminal Railway Company. Municipal matters have also taken up his attention during his active career. He acted as Mayor of the Municipality of Longue Pointe for a period of five years. He is a governor of the Montreal General Hospital, of the Notre Dame Hospital, and of the Western Hospital, Montreal. Socially he is on the membership roll of the Canada Club, the St. Denis Club, and Le Club Canadien, Montreal.

In 1898 he married Miss Ealadie Galibert, and of this union there are five children. In the way of recreation he is very fond of all outdoor amusements and sports, and travelling.

CHARLES GURD.

Charles Gurd, President of Charles Gurd & Co., Limited, the famous ginger ale manufacturers, and mineral water promoters, may almost be claimed as a native of the province. He was born in Edgeworthstown, Ireland, in 1842 and came to Canada with his parents in early childhood. He was educated principally at Watson's Academy, Montreal, and also took special studies at McGill University to qualify as a practical chemist.

His business career as a clerk, manager, proprietor and president, has been one of continuous activity and consecutive development.

The present firm at whose helm he has officiated for over 40 years, has been markedly successful, growing from a small beginning to one of the leading concerns of the country.

The enterprises of the firm now include "Gurd's" Natural Caledonia Water Springs, in Caledonia township, Ontario, and the historic Varennes Springs of our own Province of Quebec—they being proprietors as well as bottlers in both instances.

Like many of Montreal's leading business men, Mr. Gurd has allied himself with the city's social and philanthropic interests.

He was for many years an active supporter of the famous Mendelssohn Choir and other musical institutions, is a life governor of the Montreal General Hospital, Western Hospital, Protestant Hospital for Insane, a member of the Board of Trade and Canadian Manufacturers' Association, an officer of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association, and Treasurer of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society.

Mr. Gurd is a Protestant in religion, being Chairman of the Board of Trustees and Building Committee of Emmanuel Congregational Church.

WILLIAM RUTHERFORD.

The subject of this review, William Rutherford, has to be spoken of in the past tense, as he has gone to that world whence there is no return. He was a native of Jedburgh, Scotland, and hearing that better opportunities prevailed on this side of the Atlantic, he removed to Canada in the year 1852. Four years later he established the well-known business of W.

Rutherford and Sons, Company, Limited, lumber merchants, Montreal, which was incorporated in 1899, and of which he was President up to the time of his death in 1904. This business has developed from a small beginning to one of magnitude, being classed with the large enterprises of this portion of the province, and they employ over four hundred persons.

At the time when Westmount—then called Côte St. Antoine—consisted principally of farming fields, the late Mr. Rutherford became one of the first residents there and owing to his influence and the pride he showed in the young and growing place, he did much for its advancement. The results are seen to-day in the city of Westmount, which is considered one of the model cities of the Dominion of Canada. In the early stages of the rise of Westmount he acted as a municipal councillor, and took the greatest interest in all matters pertaining to the development of the municipality. In his lifetime he was a governor of all the hospitals in the city and district of Montreal. He was also President of the Arts and Manufacturers' Association, and of the Montreal Lumber Association. Socially he was connected with numerous important clubs of Montreal. He was President of the Caledonian Society and of the Caledonian Curling Club. He was also Honorary President of the Heather Curling Club. In the life record of the late Mr. Rutherford there fell no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil, for in all things he was actuated by a desire for the general good and always placed the welfare of the community before personal aggrandizement. In politics he was a "dyed-in-the-wool" Liberal, but steadfastly refused all political honors.

The late Mr. Rutherford married Elizabeth Jackson, who was a native of Scotland, and of this union there are six sons and four daughters. Four of the sons are now in charge of the business founded by their father. The eldest son, Thomas J. Rutherford, is now President of the company. He received his education at the Montreal High School and also at a business college in Montreal. On the completion of his commercial education he immediately entered his father's business, and became a partner in the concern in 1885. When the firm was incorporated in 1899 he was elected Vice-President, and on his father's death in 1904 he was appointed President. He is an ex-High Chief Ranger of the Independent Order of Fores-

ters, a governor of the Montreal General and Western Hospitals, and of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane, Verdun, P.Q. He is married.

The second son, William Rutherford, received his education at the Montreal High School, after which he entered the firm in the year 1886 as a partner, and on the incorporation of the business, became secretary and treasurer. He is an alderman of Westmount, representing the electorate of Ward No. 1, and like his brother is a governor of the Montreal General and Western Hospitals. He is married, and a member of the Engineers' Club and the Manitou Club, Montreal. He is very fond of fishing, hunting, boating and yachting, in which he indulges in his spare moments.

The third son, Andrew Rutherford, is Vice-President of the company. He has had a thorough training in the practical side of the business, and is in full charge of the sash and door department of the concern. He is married and is on the membership roll of the Manitou Club, Montreal.

Stewart Rutherford, the fourth son, who was educated at the Montreal High School and McGill University, where he graduated, has full charge of the box manufacturing department of the establishment.

HENRY HARDING LANG.

The subject of this review, Henry Harding Lang, is the President of the Lang Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of biscuits and confectionery, and importers and general dealers in foreign and domestic fruit, and the growth and success of this enterprise is largely attributable to his efforts, his keen business discernment, and unfaltering energy. He was born in the County of Cornwall, England, and came to Canada with his parents in the year 1867. Part of his education was obtained in England, and was completed at Oshawa, Ontario. He commenced his business career by entering the firm of Gibbs and Brother, Oshawa, Ontario, at that time the leading flour and grain merchants and furniture manufacturers in that part of the Dominion, and remained with them from 1876 until 1890, during which period he gained a thorough commercial training that has been one of the main factors in his success. He then started in the clothing and gents' furnishing business at Oshawa, in partnership with his brother, William Lang, but he did not confine his activities wholly to that venture, for

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in 1885 he came to Montreal, and with his two brothers, purchased the biscuit manufacturing plant of H. Steinson and Company. Shortly after the firm style was changed to that of its present designation, The Lang Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Lang became President and his brother, James, the superintendent of the works. A younger brother of Mr. Lang, named Alfred Lang, died some years ago. The business rapidly developed under the careful management and honorable methods pursued by Mr. Lang, and their establishment on St. Monique Street, Montreal, became too small for their requirements. In 1900 their present large and commodious structure at St. Henri was erected, and they now furnish employment to about 250 persons. Mr. Lang is a member of the Montreal Board of Trade, of the Manufacturers' Association, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In 1889 Mr. Lang married Henrietta E. Luke, of Oshawa, Ontario, and they have one daughter living. He is a Conservative in politics, and is a member of the Douglas Methodist Church, Montreal.

JOSEPH WARD.

Alderman Joseph Ward, of Montreal, is a typical Montreal business man, one of those pioneers of trade who is constantly looking and working for expansion, not merely in his own private business, but in all the interests with which it is in touch. So, while extending his own business interests, he has been very much of a nation builder. Montreal has always had a goodly proportion of such men, hence her commercial supremacy from the days of the old fur trade, when the Montreal traders not only pushed posts and settlements into the great distant west, but spent much energy and means in improving the old waterways and their connecting portages.

Alderman Ward was born at Richelieu, Quebec, in 1854. His parents, both natives of England, came to Canada with their parents, when children, about 1830. Mr. Ward's father was a farmer at Chambly, Que. He was educated at Chambly, and at the Montreal Business College. In 1870 he entered the employ of David Robertson and Co., general produce, grain and seed business, Montreal. He spent some years there and was after-

wards with A. G. McBean in the same line. In 1879 he started business on his own account as a general produce merchant, under the name of Jos. Ward and Co., of which business he is still sole proprietor. The firm transacts a wholesale grain, fodder, dairy produce, staple groceries and general produce trade, and in the autumn and winter, makes a specialty of agricultural seeds. They have grown to be the leading general produce house in Montreal. For some years Mr. Ward was also a special partner in the old established seed firm of the Evans Seed Company, this connection being maintained until the winding up of the firms affairs, necessitated by the death of the late Mr. Wm. Evans. He has also engaged in and developed other important enterprises. He is President of the Canadian Dairy Supply Co., which he founded, and his was the pioneer firm to introduce cream separators commercially in this country. It is the acknowledged leading firm in Canada in the line of dairy machinery and supplies, 75 per cent. of all the modern butter factories in Canada having been equipped with outfits by this firm. He is also one of the principals in the De Laval Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of the well-known De Laval "Alpha" Cream Separator, the cost of which to the Canadian consumer, by local manufacture, is greatly reduced. He was also the first Canadian investor to venture into modern public cold storage warehouse enterprise in Canada, for the storing of perishable products under scientific cooling and freezing process. He was the financial promoter of the Montreal Cold Storage and Freezing Co., the first modern public cold storage warehouse established in Canada. This enterprise has developed rapidly, and its present plant is the largest in the Dominion. Montreal is largely indebted to this company for attaining the distinction of being the most important dairy product centre in America. Before the establishment of the Montreal Cold Storage Co. Montreal's annual exports of cheese and butter were under 900,000 packages, whilst at the same time the exports from New York were over 1,750,000 packages. To-day the exports from Montreal exceed 2,000,000 packages, and the New York exports have been reduced to almost nothing. To a large extent this revolution is due to the introduction of modern cold storage at Montreal, which was followed by cold storage on ships and car service. It will be noticed that Mr. Ward's various activities have all grown out of his produce

business and were devised as connecting parts of an organization required to supply the needs of the farmer; first, as regards reliable seed, secondly, as regards reliable and modern dairy utensils, and thirdly, for the proper storage at the central market of Canada necessary for the handling and marketing of the produce. All these enterprises have been and are still instrumental in keeping the farming community of Canada abreast and in touch with the commercial progress of the outside world.

Alderman Ward was elected a member of the Montreal City Council in 1906, and is now serving his third year. He speaks French and English equally well, having been brought up in a French settlement. He is a governor of the Montreal General Hospital, and a subscriber to various charitable institutions.

In religion Mr. Ward is a Methodist. He was married in 1883 to Miss S. J. Scott, daughter of the late Thos. Scott, of Montreal. He is a member of the Caledonian Curling Club, and has a beautiful summer home in the country, "Le Château," at Richelieu, Que., where he spends his leisure time in the summer, fishing, gardening and building, etc.

JAMES CARRUTHERS.

James Carruthers, one of the most prominent representatives of the grain trade in the Dominion of Canada, with which line of business he has been closely identified all his life, is well and favorably known over the breadth of this continent, in Montreal especially and also in the great grain centres of the West. His long experience has gained for him an efficiency that has made the firm of James Carruthers & Company, of which he is the President, the leading representatives in this line.

Mr. Carruthers was born in Toronto in 1853, a son of George Andrew Carruthers and Janet Carruthers. His educational training was obtained in the city of Toronto. He commenced his business career in the office of Mr. T. C. Chisholm, grain merchant, Toronto, where he acquired considerable knowledge in the vocation he chose to follow in life, and afterwards became a partner in the well-known firm of Crane and Baird. He remained with this firm for some time, then feeling confident that he had gained sufficient knowledge of the grain trade to start business on his own

account, this soon became an accomplished fact, for he established offices in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg. Success has met him at every turn, due to his keen business aptitude. He readily comprehends intricate business situations and brings to the solution of complex business problems clear judgment and ready discrimination.

Mr. Carruthers has become an active factor in the management of various corporations besides that of his own business. He is President of the Toronto and Montreal Steamboat Company, of the Hiram L. Piper Company, of the United Supply and Contracting Company, and of the Montreal and Lake Erie Steamboat Company. He is also on the directorate of the Dominion Bank of Canada, of the Winnipeg Elevator Company, of the Royal Marine Insurance Company, and of the St. Lawrence and Chicago Steam Navigation Company. He is an ex-President of the Corn Exchange, and a member of the Montreal Board of Trade. Mr. Carruthers is also a governor of the General Hospital and the Western Hospital, Montreal. He is a genial, companionable and entertaining gentleman, and association with him means pleasure, expansion and elevation.

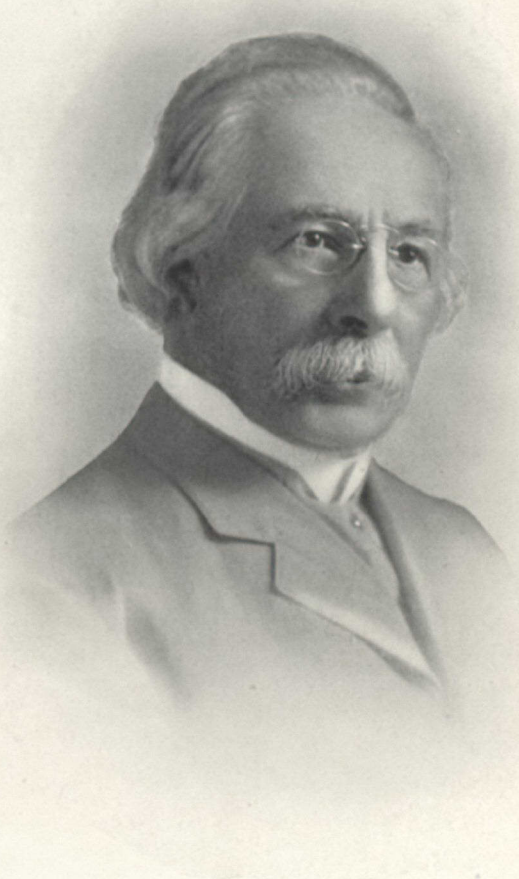
He is married and has three sons, one of whom is dead. The other two sons are holding responsible positions in the Dominion. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian, and his political allegiance is given to the Liberal party.

MR. JOSEPH RIELLE.

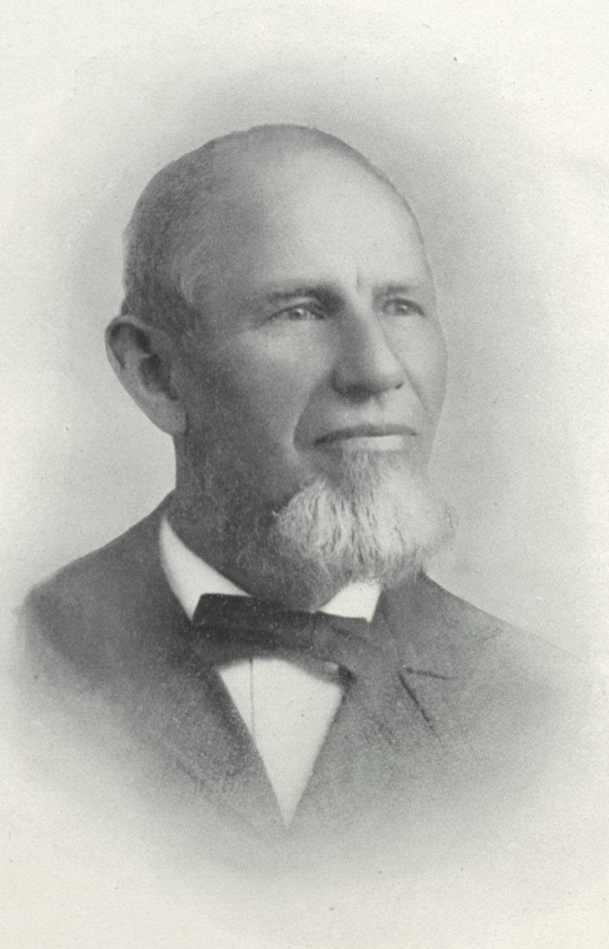
Successful as a civil engineer and land surveyor, far seeing in the matter of real estate investment and development, a hard worker, a man of large affairs, and keen outlook, Mr. Rielle is well and favorably known over the whole province.

He was born at Laprairie in 1833, where he obtained a common school education.

In 1850 he entered the office of Messrs. Ostell and Perrault, architects and surveyors, remaining until 1854 when he entered the service of the Board of Public Works under the late John Page, then Chief Engineer. Two years later he became connected with the office of the Montreal Harbor Commissioners, continuing about three years. During the latter period he began a private practice, which has grown enormously. For twenty years he was Secretary-Treasurer of the Montreal Turnpike Trust.



JOSEPH RIELLE.



A. C. HUTCHISON.

It is claimed for Mr. Rielle that he has laid out more land in the present city of Montreal than there was contained in the whole city at the time he began his practice. He has been successful in real estate deals, not only for himself, but for others. He has surveyed extensively for the Provincial Government and for the Grand Trunk Railway. For the latter his surveys extended from Montreal to Ottawa, and from Montreal to Murray Bay. He is said to enjoy the largest practice as land surveyor in the Province of Quebec, and his collections of original plans is the most comprehensive in the Dominion.

Mr. Rielle is a member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, Society of Land Surveyors, and of the St. James Club.

ALEXANDER COOPER HUTCHISON.

At the head of an important and successful firm of architects of the city of Montreal is the subject of this review.

He was born in Montreal in the year 1838, son of William Hutchison, who was a builder in Montreal, and afterwards connected with the Public Works Department, and by his wife, Helen Hall, both of whom came from Ayreshire, Scotland.

In his youth he was deprived of many educational advantages which are deemed essential for success in life.

At the early age of 12 he began to learn the trade of stonecutter under the superintendence of his father, and during the winter months for two or three years after he had commenced work he attended the school of the late C. P. Watson, and afterwards attended night schools and devoted all his spare time to self study. He always inherited a talent for drawing, and in order to increase his knowledge in that connection he attended drawing classes which were conducted at the Mechanics' Institute.

When scarcely out of his teens he was placed in charge of the cut stone work of Christ Church Cathedral, and after completion of that building he had charge of the cut stone work of the eastern block of the Parliament buildings at Ottawa. While engaged in that work he successfully conducted drawing classes, which were largely attended.

On the completion of the Government buildings he was called to

Montreal to conduct the drawing classes in connection with the Mechanics' Institute, which classes were afterwards transferred to the Board of Arts and Manufacturers, and it was while so engaged that he commenced practice as an architect.

Among the many buildings and institutions designed by him alone or in partnership, which stand as monuments to his skill and ingenuity, may be mentioned: Redpath Museum, McGill University, Erskine Church, Crescent Street Presbyterian Church; Warren Memorial Church, Louisville, Kentucky; St. Andrew's Church, Westmount; High School and a number of other schools; Royal Insurance building; London and Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company's building, Canadian Express Company's building, La Presse building, Queen's Hall block, Henry Birks & Sons' building, Lord Strathcona's residence, as well as a large number of residences in Montreal and elsewhere, and also a number of warehouses, factories, etc., and most recently the Macdonald College buildings, at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

He was appointed a member of the R.C.A. by the Marquis of Lorne in the year 1880, and was Vice-President of that Association for twenty years, which office he recently resigned.

He was one of the founders and President of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects. For several years he lectured in the Presbyterian College on Ecclesiastic Architecture.

He is an elder of the Presbyterian Church, first in Erskine Church, and for the past twenty-three years in St. Andrew's Church, Westmount, of which church he is one of the founders.

He was one of the school trustees of Côte St. Antoine (now Westmount) and served for 18 years in that capacity. Municipal matters also engaged his attention, and he was a member of the Council for several years, and second Mayor of Côte St. Antoine.

He served in the Volunteer Fire Brigade of Montreal and was a member of No. 5 Queen's Company for a number of years, until this company and all other volunteer companies were disbanded and the present permanent Fire Brigade instituted.

He took an active part in the Volunteers, and was a member of the

First Company of Rifles, at first an independent company and afterwards the First Company of Prince of Wales' Regiment.

He was also an officer in a rifle company in Ottawa, and afterwards with the Montreal Engineers, from which he retired with the rank of Lieutenant; he took part in the Fenian Raids in 1866 and 1870 and received a medal for his service in that connection.

He is a life governor of the Montreal General Hospital, the Hospital for the Insane, and of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, taking active part in the management of the latter organization.

In 1862 he married Margaret Burnet, of Cobourg, Ont., and they have two sons and one daughter, the latter named Helen, who is married to George W. Wood. Mr. Wood, with his eldest son, Wm. B. Hutchison, is in partnership with the father under the firm of Hutchison & Wood.

Mr. Hutchison is an enthusiastic devotee of the "roaring game" and is an ex-President of the Canadian Branch of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club, also of the Montreal Caledonia Curling Club and of the Heather Curling Club of Westmount.

DAVID ROBERTSON BROWN.

The subject of this review, David Robertson Brown, ranks among the foremost architects of the Dominion of Canada, and in the city of Montreal there are many large and artistic buildings that stand as monuments of his skill and ingenuity in his profession. He was born in Montreal in the year 1869, the son of James Brown and Elizabeth Robertson.

Like many other notable Montreal citizens, Mr. Brown derived his educational privileges at the Montreal High School. He possessed an inherent taste for drawing, and on leaving school he studied architecture in all its phases in Montreal and Boston, in the former city under Mr. A. F. Dunlop and Mr. A. C. Hutchison. In 1892, having by this time acquired a thorough knowledge of his chosen calling, he commenced the practice of his profession on his own account in Montreal, and later entered into partnership with Mr. Hugh Vallance under the firm style of David R. Brown and Hugh Vallance, which is to-day one of the most prominent architectural firms in Montreal. Mr. Brown's ability and energy has led to his selection

as President of the Quebec Association of Architects, which post he now fills with much acceptability. To show he has a comprehensive knowledge of the principles and details of building construction and architecture, it is sufficient to enumerate the following magnificent buildings he has designed in Montreal, which stand for the beautification of the city, namely, the Board of Trade Building, Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, Olivet Baptist Church, the new Medical Building of McGill University, and the Children's Memorial Hospital, now in course of construction. Mr. Brown has also constructed several large manufacturing and commercial establishments, among which may be mentioned the following plants: The Standard Shirt Company, Southam Building on Alexander Street, Jenkins Bros., Limited, and the Canadian Spool Cotton Company at Maisonneuve, the latter being the Canadian business of the firm of J. & P. Coates, of Paisley, Scotland. Mr. Brown is a member of the Architectural League of New York and a member of the Montreal Board of Trade. Both his public and private life have been characterized by the utmost fidelity of duty, and he stands as a high type of honorable citizenship and straightforward manhood, enjoying the confidence and winning the respect of all with whom he has been brought in contact in business life.

In 1900 Mr. Brown married Harriet Fairbairn Robb, second daughter of William Robb, City Treasurer, Montreal. He is a member of the Canada Club, the Manitou Club, the Beaconsfield Golf Club, and the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club.

CLEOPHAS EDOUARD LECLERC.

Cleophas Edouard Leclerc, Notary and Justice of the Peace, Montreal, has the distinction of being a direct descendant of Abraham Martin, the Scottish pilot and historical character after whom the Plains of Abraham at Quebec were named. He was born in Montreal on September 26, 1844, the son of Edouard and Félicité (Mailloux) Leclerc. His education he received at Ste. Thérèse College, from which he graduated in 1861. Mr. Leclerc then entered the office of Mr. François Bastien, Notary and Registrar of the County of Vaudreuil, and after five years' service there he was admitted to practice as a notary in October, 1866. Circumstances at that

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time did not allow him to establish in business on his own account, so he went to New York. On arriving there he found entirely different conditions existing; that his profession was of little service to him, obliging him to engage in other pursuits. Among other things, he took up the work of interior decorating, at which he became quite proficient. On his return to Montreal in July, 1875, he opened up an office with the view of practising his profession as a notary. He found this uphill work, but by strict attention to business, honorable methods and painstaking work, he soon attracted attention, and it was not very long before success followed. His first partner was Amable Archambault, with whom his relationship continued until 1887. He then practised his profession on his own account for eighteen years with great success, and since December 1, 1905, has been in partnership with Mr. René Faribault, LL.L., under the firm style of Leclerc & Faribault, widely known in Montreal as one of the most reliable and successful in the profession. Mr. Leclerc has ever been held in high esteem by his brother notaries. He has been a member of the Board of Notaries for the long period of twenty-two years, and was Vice-President for one term. He is a member of the French Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Leclerc holds membership in many fraternal and mutual societies. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, of the Canadian Order of Foresters, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. Untiring in his efforts, whatever he undertakes has his undivided attention. He recognizes individuality, and is a firm believer in and a strong advocate of Canadian institutions.

On November 16, 1875, he married Catherine Eliza Archambault, and of this union there are three sons and three daughters. In his younger days he took an active and commendable interest in all healthful manly sports and pastimes, especially boxing and fencing, but now seeks his recreation in the woods and fishing excursions.

JEREMIE L. DÉCARIE.

Mr. Décarie is an excellent politician, and the proof that he has given satisfaction to his constituents is found in the fact that he has been successively elected to the Legislature for the large and important County of

Hochelaga, first in 1904, and secondly in 1908, being heavily opposed on both occasions.

He is the son of D. Jérémie Décarie, descendant of Jean Décarie, dit le Houx, who came over with Maisonneuve in 1642. His mother was Philomène Leduc. Mr. Décarie was born at Notre Dame de Grâce, in 1870, and received his education at Montreal and St. Mary's Colleges. Afterwards he read law, first in the office of E. Barnard, K.C., and later with Mercier, Gouin & Lemieux. He was called to the Bar in 1896, and upon the death of Mr. Mercier became a partner in the firm of Gouin, Lemieux & Décarie, which partnership continued until 1900. In 1903 he formed a partnership with A. Decary, K.C., under the firm name of Décarie & Decary. He was appointed a K.C. by Sir Louis Jetté in 1904.

In 1907 Mr. Decarie married Miss Juliette Rainville, daughter of the Honorable Mr. Rainville, ex-Speaker of the Quebec Legislative Assembly, and his wife, Eugénie Archambault.

He is a member of the Montreal Jockey Club, Montreal Yacht Club, Club St. Denis, Club Canadien, Club Viger, Montreal Reform Club, Club National (President in 1899). Mr. Décarie finds his chief recreation in the study of literature.

MAURICE PERRAULT.

The subject of this review, Maurice Perrault, one of the most highly respected and esteemed architects and civil engineers of this Province, has long been recognized as a man of sterling integrity and honesty of purpose, who despises all unworthy or questionable means to secure success in any undertaking or for any purpose or to promote his own advancement, whether political or otherwise. He was born in Montreal on June 12, 1857, his parents being Henri Maurice Perrault, architect, and Octavie Masson, both French Canadians. He received his educational privileges at the Montreal College.

Mr. Perrault has carried on the practice of his profession as architect and civil engineer in the city of his birth since the year 1878, for the first fifteen years in partnership with Mr. Menard, and since then on his own account. He has been eminently successful in his chosen calling, and has

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been connected with many important works in both Canada and the United States. From 1888 to 1892 he acted as official architect for the District of Montreal, under the Honorable P. Garneau, who was Minister of Public Works of the Province of Quebec. From 1889 to 1895 he was Expropriation Commissioner for the city of Montreal, and from 1889 to 1901 he was Architect to the same Corporation. At the time of writing he represents the Department of Public Works of the Federal Government as local architect for Montreal. Mr. Perrault was one of the organizers of the Architects' Association of the Province of Quebec, and has been a member of that body since 1890. Since 1894 he has been a member of the American Public Health Association, and since 1898 of the Civil Engineers' Society of Canada. He likewise holds the position of Vice-President of the Architectural Institute, which was incorporated in 1908. Although enjoying a large and lucrative practice, he still found time to devote himself to public affairs. He was twice elected Mayor of Longueil, P.Q., the first time, in 1898, by acclamation, and the second time, in 1900, by a substantial majority.

His political views are in accord with the principles of the Liberal party, of which he is a stalwart champion. At the general elections of 1900 he was elected to the Quebec Legislature by acclamation, and at the general elections in 1904 was re-elected by a majority of 660 votes for Chambly Riding. By a majority of 238 votes he was re-elected for the same constituency at the general elections, June 8, 1908.

On September 24, 1879, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Perrault to Sara Hébert, daughter of Charles Hébert, of the firm of Hudon, Hébert & Co., wholesale grocers, Montreal. Of this union there are three daughters, one of whom is wedded to Mr. L. Robert, advocate. In religious faith he is a Roman Catholic. Mr. Perrault served about ten years as an officer in the 65th Regiment, attaining the rank of Captain, and retired about twenty years ago. He is a governor of the Notre Dame Hospital, Montreal.

J. PANTALÉON PELLETIER.

Born of French Canadian parents, J. Pantaléon Pelletier, M.D., of Sherbrooke, first saw the light at River Ouelle, county of Kamouraska, on

July 27, 1860. His father, Joseph Pelletier, is a farmer by occupation. His preliminary education he obtained at Ste. Anne's College, afterwards pursuing his studies at Laval University, Quebec, where he took his degree of M.D., in 1887. Wishing to add a broad and varied practical training to his theoretical knowledge, he took a post-graduate course for a period of six months in the Polyclinic School, New York, and for an equal period he studied in the different hospitals in Paris, France. Thus well fitted for his chosen calling, he returned to Canada, and in Sherbrooke he has followed the practice of his profession ever since, where he has acquired a reputation in both medicine and surgery. He is surgeon to the Sacred Heart Hospital, Sherbrooke, and a member of the St. Francis Medical Association. In 1890 he was appointed joint coroner for the district of St. Francis, which office he filled until the year 1900, resigning on becoming a candidate for Parliamentary honors. He contested Sherbrooke for the Legislative Assembly with success in the Liberal interest, and in 1904 and 1908 was re-elected for the same division, both times by acclamation. At one time he was a Lieutenant of the 9th Regiment of Quebec, and went through the North-West Rebellion of 1885. For services rendered in this connection he received a medal. At the present time he is surgeon, with the rank of Captain, in the 11th Hussars.

From the foregoing it will be seen that Mr. Pelletier's life has touched many lines of activity, and that he has made an equally creditable record in political, military and professional circles. In 1888 he married Miss Alice Hudon, daughter of Théophile Hudon, merchant of Quebec. In religion he is a Roman Catholic, and an enthusiastic member of the Sherbrooke Tuque Rouge Snowshoe Club.

JOSEPH-JEAN-BAPTISTE GOSSELIN.

The Eastern Townships of the Province of Quebec have produced many men who have made their mark in the development and progress of the Province, and in this class may be included the subject of this review, Joseph-Jean-Baptiste Gosselin, who was born at St. Alexandre, County of Iberville, on November 22, 1848, his parents being François and Onésime (Nadeau) Gosselin, both now deceased. He is the only brother of the

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Honorable François Gosselin, Legislative Councillor representing the Division of Rougemont, and received his educational privileges at the schools of his native parish.

Mr. Gosselin started early in business as a merchant in St. Alexandre, and later went into the export trade of hay and grain, since which time he has continued in the latter trade principally, doing a large business in the United States and the United Kingdom. Other enterprises he has interested himself in have also proved successful. In 1886 he established himself at Notre Dame de Stanbridge, where he operated a woollen and tweed mill, together with a sawmill, at the same time running a large country store. Besides he is the owner of several large and up-to-date farms, and has as well large land and mining interests in British Columbia. He took a prominent part in politics in his early life, and especially since his removal to the County of Missisquoi. For several years he was Vice-President of the Liberal Association of that county, the Mayor of his parish, and President of the Board of School Commissioners. In his later years he has devoted a good deal of his time to the betterment of education, agriculture and good roads in his county. In 1900 he was elected to the Quebec Legislature, defeating Lieutenant-Colonel Gilmour. He was re-elected by acclamation in 1904, and re-elected again at the elections of 1908, this time defeating Mr. F. X. A. Giroux, K.C., by a majority of 200 votes. It is interesting to note that Missisquoi is a county where the English and French are about equally divided, and since 1900 it has been the policy of the Liberals to elect a French-speaking representative to the Provincial Government and an English-speaking one to the Federal House, thus promoting harmony in their party and setting a noble example of tolerance and national esteem. In religious faith Mr. Gosselin is a Roman Catholic and in politics is a Liberal.

In October, 1878, he married Rose Delima Gauthier.

JEAN CLEOPHAS BLOUIN.

Jean Cléophas Blouin was born at Notre Dame de Lévis in the year 1864, the son of Jean-Baptiste and Adelaîde (Fouquet) Blouin. He went through the full educational course at Lévis College, where he followed both the commercial and classical courses, and is a Bachelier-ès-lettres.

Mr. Blouin entered business life as a helper to his father, who owned a tannery, and in 1892 was taken into partnership. In 1894 he succeeded his father as a director of the concern. In conjunction with the tannery Mr. Blouin started, in 1897, a shop for the turning out of hand-made shoes, and this enterprise has developed to such an extent that he soon converted his shop into a well-equipped and tooled plant, with up-to-date shoe machinery. The firm are now employing one hundred and fifty hands, with an output of five thousand pairs weekly. He is a director of the Lévis County Railway, and proprietor of the firm of J. B. Blouin & Fils. For five years he has been Vice-President of the Lévis Board of Trade, and has been offered the presidency, but declined. Mr. Bouin has been very active in the political field. He is a fluent speaker in the dual languages, and as a speaker his services are often in demand. He has taken an active part in the field of politics, and has been a member of the Quebec Legislature since 1901, when he was elected by acclamation. At the elections of 1904 he was re-elected by acclamation, and at the general elections on June 8, 1908, he was again returned, by a majority of 836 votes. He has always been a solid supporter of the Liberal party. Several times he has been offered political advancement and positions in the civil service, but has always refused, preferring to utilize his efforts in the business he controls.

On February 7, 1887, he married Marie Louise Thomas, and of this union there are five children—four daughters and one son. In religious faith he is a Roman Catholic.

Mr. Blouin is President of the Game and Fishing Club "La Frontière," Honorary President of the Lévis Snowshoe Club, Honorary Vice-President of "Le Voltigeurs" Snowshoe Club, and of the Napoléon Base-ball Club, of Lévis. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum, of the Knights of Columbus, the Independent Order of Foresters, L'Alliance Nationale, and the Fraternal Union League, of Boston.

NAPOLÉON PIERRE TANGUAY.

Few men in Weedon, County of Wolfe, have done more for the development and progress of that town than the subject of this sketch, Napoléon Pierre Tanguay. Born there on November 8, 1862, he is the

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son of Charles Tanguay and Zéphirine Pariseau. He acquired his educational privileges at the College of l'Assomption, and latter attended the College at Terrebonne.

Mr. Tanguay commenced his business career with his father as a general merchant and lumber dealer, and five years later conducted the whole business on his own account, which he has since continued. Besides this interest, he is closely identified with several large enterprises, where his keen business foresight make for successful development. He is a director and Manager of the St. Francis Hydraulic Company of D'Israeli, with head offices at Thetford Mines, and Vice-President of the Chaudière Lumber Company, with headquarters at Chaudiere Curve. He is also a director of the St. George Electric Company, Beauce, and of the Imperial Asbestos Company, East Broughton, P.Q. He has been Mayor of the town of his birth for seventeen years, never on any occasion receiving any opposition, which speaks well for his excellent administrative abilities. From 1892 to 1897 he was President of the Number One Society of Agriculture of the County of Wolfe, and President of the School Board from 1893 until 1898. Mr. Tanguay was elected a member of the Quebec Legislature for Wolfe County in 1904, defeating Mr. A. C. Miquelon, and was re-elected at the elections of 1908, when he defeated Mr. J. A. LeBlanc by a majority of 509 votes. Mr. Tanguay is married, and has one son and one daughter. In religious faith he is a Roman Catholic.

ARMAND RENAUD LAVERGNE, B.L., LL.B., M.L.A.

Although one of the youngest members of the Quebec Legislative Assembly, Mr. Armand Renaud LaVergne, Member for Montmagny, holds an acknowledged conspicuous position in that body by reason of his fearless independence, his pluck, his originality of thought, and his marked oratorical ability. He is a fair exponent of the advanced ideas of the rising school of young French Canadian Liberals commonly known at "Nationalists."

Mr. LaVergne was born at Arthabaska, Que., February 21, 1880, his father being the Hon. Joseph LaVergne, Judge of the Court of King's Bench at Montreal, who sat in the House of Commons seven years for

Drummond and Arthabaska; his mother being Emilie Louise Barthe, daughter of J. G. Barthe, ex-M.P., and author of "Le Canada Reconquis par la France," and President of L'Institut Canadien. Mr. LaVergne's ancestors came to Canada in 1670 from Saint Michel, in Limousin, France. He was educated at the College du Sacré Coeur, Arthabaska; at the Quebec Seminary (B.L., 1899), at Ottawa College and Laval University (LL.B., 1903).

Mr. LaVergne was called to the Bar of the Province of Quebec in July, 1904, and has since practised in Quebec City. He is at present head of the firm of LaVergne & Taschereau. He was counsel for Mr. Oliver Asselin in the famous libel suit instituted by Hon. J. J. B. Prevost, and although the jury disagreed, as a result of the trial Mr. Prevost retired from office.

He married December 1st, 1904, Miss Georgette Roy, daughter of Hon. P. H. Roy, ex-Speaker of the Quebec Legislative Assembly.

In politics Mr. LaVergne is a Liberal Nationalist. He was first returned to the House of Commons at a bye-election February 16, 1904, defeating Mr. Maurice Rousseau, Mayor of Montmagny, and was re-elected at the general election of 1904, defeating Mr. H. A. Price, lumber merchant, of Quebec. He resigned May 25th, 1908, from the House of Commons, and ran for the Provincial Legislative Assembly, being elected as "Nationalist" June 8th over J. C. Lislois, merchant, of the town of Montmagny. He was one of the founders of the Ligue Nationaliste Canadienne.

Mr. LaVergne has recently taken a commission in the 61st Montmagny Battalion. He is an ardent sportsman and is especially fond of horseback riding, hunting and boating. In religion Mr. LaVergne is a Roman Catholic. He belongs to the following clubs: Garrison Club, Quebec; Club de Chasse a Courre, Quebec; St. John's Yacht Club.

GABRIEL MARCHAND.

Gabriel Marchand, proprietor of the French newspaper *Le Canada Français,* is a son of the late Honorable F. G. Marchand, who ably represented St. Johns in the Quebec Legislature for thirty-three years continuously, and who also was Premier of Quebec from May 26, 1897, until his

death on September 25, 1900. The subject of this review was born on January 29, 1859, at "Beauchamp," the family seat which is situated in close proximity to St. Johns, in the Province of Quebec, and his mother's name is Marie Herselie Turgeon, of Terrebone.

Mr. Marchand received his early educational training at Montreal College and St. Hyacinthe Seminary, and subsequently attended Laval University, Quebec. On the completion of his educational studies, he took up the study of law in St. Johns in the office of the late Judge Paradis, and was called to the Bar in 1885. He only practised his profession for a short time, and having strong literary tastes, he drifted into journalism. He founded a French paper called *Le Ralliement,* in Holyoke, Massachusetts, which he conducted successfully for about two years, when he returned to Canada to act as secretary to his father, who was at that time Speaker of the Quebec Legislative Assembly. He filled that office for one year, and then in 1888 was appointed Prothonotary for the District of Iberville, in the Province of Quebec. He held the latter position for a period of ten years, resigning in 1897 to take charge of the French paper *Le Canada Français,* which he purchased from Mr. Alphonse Morin, who succeeded Mr. Marchand as Prothonotary of Iberville district. *Le Canada Français* was originally founded in 1860 by Mr. Marchand's father and the late C. J. Laberge. Through Mr. Marchand's careful business management the newspaper has grown to be one of the most important organs of the French population of the Province of Quebec. In 1897 it was a paper of only four pages, but to-day it contains ten pages. Mr. Marchand is a fluent and forcible writer, and his pen wields a wide influence among the French-Canadian element. He has given several important contributions to the literature of the Dominion. A comedy in French, "Le Timide," produced at the Théâtre des Nouveautés, Montreal, in 1893, with great success, emanated from his brain. He has also to his credit the libretto of an operette, which was sung in St. Johns (music by Cello).

In St. Johns Mr. Marchand has always evinced great interest in municipal matters. In 1908 he was elected a member of the town council, and in the same year was appointed a School Commissioner. In politics he is a Liberal, and was elected to the Quebec Legislative Assembly for the county

of St. Johns at the general elections on June 8, 1908, defeating Dr. Sabourin.

In 1891 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Marchand to Rose Ann Chaput, daughter of Charles Chaput, the well-known grocer of Montreal, and they have one son and two daughters. In religious faith he is a Roman Catholic. In 1905, Mr. Marchand had the distinctive honor of being decorated by the French Government with the Order of "Les Palmes Académiques." He is a member of the St. Johns Yacht Club.

Mr. Marchand's record shows that one of the necessities for an important place in the journalistic world is not necessarily age and years of methodical preparation, but rather a genius for devising and executing the right thing at the right time joined to everyday common sense. He is energetic, prompt and notably reliable, and his course excites the respect of all his associates and the admiration of all who know aught of his history.

JOHN THOM FINNIE, M.D.

Dr. John Thom Finnie, L.R.C.S. (Edinburgh), physician and surgeon, Montreal, Quebec, was born September 14, 1847, at Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. His father was Robert Finnie, of that place. Dr. Finnie was educated at the parish school, Peterhead, and the High School, Montreal. He studied medicine at McGill University, graduating there in 1869, with honors. The same year he passed the examination in the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. He then spent some months in visiting the hospitals of London and the continent. He returned to Montreal the following year, and started his present practice, which, by reason of his professional skill and affable manner, has attained to large proportions and is still growing. While the Doctor has been engaged in an extensive general practice all these years, he has found time to devote to other matters which call for general recognition, and especially is this the case with our forests, and fish and game protection. Dr. Finnie has realized for many years what a valuable asset our forests are, and has, almost single-handed, fought for their protection, as well as for what the forests contain—our fish and game. It is only now at this late hour of the day that the public are awakening to the fact of the great value these are to our province, and how necessary

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it is to safeguard and protect them. In other ways Dr. Finnie has shown a large amount of public spirit, and the residents of St. Lawrence division have shown their appreciation of the same by electing him their representative to the Legislative Assembly at the general elections on June 8, 1908, by a large majority. In the Provincial Parliament Dr. Finnie will now have more scope for what has been his life work. He has been President of the Caledonian Society, and also President of the Montreal Swimming Club. He is passionately fond of sport, and is known to be a keen shot and skillful with the rod.

In 1874 was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Finnie to Miss Amelia Healy, daughter of Christopher Healy, of Montreal. His family consists of five sons and one daughter. In religious faith Dr. and Mrs. Finnie are members of the Church of England.

ROBERT ANDREW DUNTON.

Robert Andrew Dunton, practising at Montreal as senior partner of the notarial firm of Dunton & Baby, was born in Richmond, Quebec, February 13, 1862. His father, the late George Dunton, was from Norwich, England, while the mother, Agnes (Wilson) Dunton, was a native of Perthshire, Scotland. Mr. Dunton acquired his more specifically literary course in the St. Francis Grammar School and College, and pursued his law course at McGill University, being graduated B.C.L., with high honors. When twenty years of age he became a resident of Montreal, and in 1883 was admitted to practice as a notary. He then entered the firm of Cushing & Co., with whom he continued until 1889, when the change in the partnership led to the adoption of the firm name of Cushing, Dunton & Barron. At the present writing, in 1908, Mr. Dunton, is practising as senior partner of the firm of Dunton & Baby, with a large and distinctively representative clientele. He was appointed joint notary of the city of Montreal in 1898, and is notary to a large number of institutions in the city, including several of the principal banks. He is likewise a director of numerous companies and is a life governor of the Montreal General Hospital.

Mr. Dunton was married in Montreal, in 1892, to Miss Lila Warden, the eldest daughter of the Rev. R. H. Warden, D.D. Mrs. Dunton died

August 28, 1908. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian, while his political preference is for the Conservative party.

WILFRID JOSEPH PROULX.

Wilfrid Joseph Proulx, an influential factor in political circles and public life in Montreal, was born March 10, 1866, at St. Geneviève, Jacques Cartier County, Quebec. His parents, F. X. and Albina (Brazeau) Proulx, were French Canadians. The son was a student in Seminary St. Thérèse de Blainville, and as his family were in rather straightened financial circumstances he displayed the elemental strength of his character by providing for his own college course. He became a notary in 1892, has followed his profession always in Montreal, and is to-day one of the best-known notaries of the city. He is now notary for La Banque Nationale and for the Logan estate of London, England, and for many years has been administrator in Canada of the Logan estate, involving property to the value of about two million dollars. His administrative ability and capable management are widely recognized.

Well known in political circles, Mr. Proulx was elected a member of the Montreal City Council in 1904, and re-elected in 1906 and again in 1908. He has been Chairman of the Police Committee since 1906, and as such has rendered valuable service. Through his instrumentality, the salaries of the department have been increased, the number of constables has been augmented and the discipline has been generally improved. In fact the police force of Montreal to-day is far different than it was when Alderman Proulx first accepted the chairmanship of the committee. The graft system, which had been far too prevalent in the past, has been persistently beaten down and stamped out, and merit alone now gives admission to the force and gains promotion when one has become a member. The detective force and new system of "plain clothes men" has been brought to a high state of efficiency, and modern methods have been adopted throughout the department, and the city now has every reason to be proud of the municipal service.

Mr. Proulx was married in September, 1892, to Miss Olivine Vermette, and they have two sons. The religious faith of the family is that of the

Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Proulx is a member of various fraternal and benevolent societies, is Treasurer for the Province of Quebec of the Catholic Order of Foresters. He is a life member of both the Club Lafontaine and of the Club St. Denis. He stands to-day as one whose advancement and prominence have come by reasons of his carefully developed natural talents and powers and the excellent use he has made of his opportunities. He defends his convictions with determination, has great force of character and tenacity of purpose, and is as well known for his quiet benevolence as for his political prominence and financial success.

THOMAS O'CONNELL.

In Mr. Thomas O'Connell the City of Montreal possesses a very enterprising and up-to-date business man. Born in St. Ann's Ward, Montreal, in 1867, of Irish parents, he received his education in St. Ann's School, and began his business career as an office clerk, but finding this occupation too confined he took up the study of sanitary science and hygienic principles, with the firm of Robert Mitchell & Company, where he remained for a number of years. In 1895 he established himself in business and since then has won an enviable reputation for excellence and thorough work in his important branch of trade. Among the many special contracts which he has carried out successfully we would like to mention the following: Re-modelling of the Carmelite Convent at Maisonneuve; St. Patrick's Church and Presbytery; No. 9 Fire Station; the hydraulic systems of the Laing Packing Company and the Montreal Stock Yards Companies' plants; the plumbing and heating of the following business and educational buildings; St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Outremont; the Mark Fisher Company's office building; Power House for the Montreal Street Railway Company; the Wabasso Cotton Mill, Three Rivers; and at present he is working on the Linton Apartment Building, Sherbrooke Street West, Canada's most up-to-date apartment house; the fitting of the Princess Theatre; Pumping Stations for the town of Verdun and for the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company.

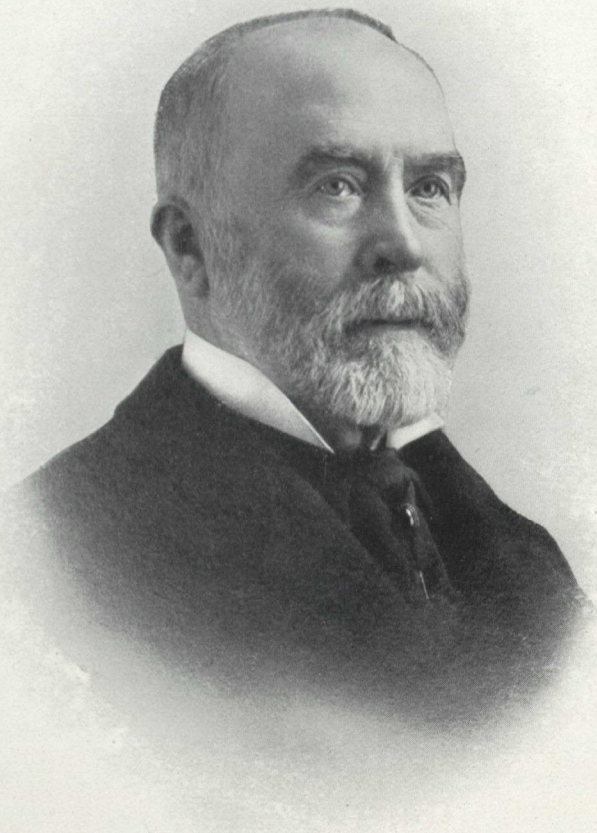
Mr. O'Connell represents St. Ann's Ward in the City Council, having been first elected in 1906, and he is a member of the Road Committee which

is now doing so much to improve the streets of the city. It is needless to say that he is an enthusiastic sportsman. He has been President and Captain of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, which has won the championship of our national game for the past ten years. He is also President of the Amateur Federation of Canada and a member of the Olympic Committee. Mr. O'Connell is also high up in fraternal societies. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, the Ancient Order of Hibernians and an Honorary President of St. Ann's Young Men's Society and of the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association. He has pleasant social relations, but his time and energies are practically absorbed in business and public affairs, and his life demonstrates the possibilities that lie before a young man, energetic, industrious and clear-headed. His record shows that one of the necessities for an important place in the business world, is not necessarily age and years of methodical preparation, but rather a genius for devising and executing the right thing at the right time, joined to everyday common sense. He is energetic, prompt and notably reliable, and his course excites the respect of his business associates and the admiration of all who know aught of his history.

WILLIAM EDMOND MOUNT.

Alderman Mount is a new member of the City Council of Montreal, and may be said to have, in a measure, his spurs to win; but he has evinced a lively interest in civic affairs, and may be depended on to give a good account of himself. He made a gallant fight against heavy odds. He is a member of the Health, Park and City Hall Committees, which are attaining to increased importance, owing to the great growth of the city.

Alderman Mount was born in Montreal in the year 1869. His father was the late Dr. John William Mount, alderman of St. Mary's Ward for a number of years, and his mother Mary Jane Farrell. He received his education at St. Mary's College and Laval University, from which latter place he graduated with the LL.L. degree, and was called to the Bar in 1895, since which time he has been practising his profession.



B. J. COGHLIN.

He was married in 1899 to Virginie, the second daughter of the Hon. Alphonse Desjardins. There are four children of this union. In religion Alderman Mount is a Roman Catholic. He is a member of Club Lafontaine, and has two beautiful summer residences—one at St. Canute, in the County of Two Mountains; the other at Lake Tremblaux.

BERNARD JAMES COGHLIN.

Bernard James Coghlin is well known as a representative business man of Montreal, who has done much towards the development, progress and upbuilding of the city. As a steel merchant and manufacturer he has been prominently identified with its business interests, and his career has been crowned with success as a result of his own efforts.

Mr. Coghlin was born in Galway, Ireland, in 1837, and is a direct descendant of an old family in Ireland, the Coghlins of the Faircastles. He attended school in his native town and finished his education in Dublin, Ireland. He came to Canada in 1867 and settled in Montreal, engaging in the steel and iron business. Before coming to this country he had formed valuable connections with some of the leading houses in that branch of commerce in England, and these he has maintained to the present date. His persistency and sound judgment has enabled him to steadily enlarge his sphere of action and to also engage in the manufacture of railway material, springs and axles. He is also of an inventive turn of mind, and to that faculty he owes no small measure of his success. Among his various inventions is a device, now patented nearly all over the world, which is one of the best preventatives of railway accidents, and consequently makes a great saving of lives. That device is called the B. J. Coghlin's Tie Plate, Rail Brace and Rail Support, and prevents the spreading of rails, the financial value of that invention is placed at a very high figure.

In 1868 Mr. Coghlin married Miss Alice Palen (now deceased), daughter of Richard Palen of Chester, England, and he has two sons and one daughter: Bernard W., who married Miss Dawes of Lachine; Gerald John, and Miss Mabel.

In his political views he is a strong Liberal, a consistent supporter of the Liberal party and governments, and an advocate of free trade. He

maintains a steadfast position in his views and the principles in which he believes, yet is so broadminded that a number of the staunchest Conservatives are found among his most intimate friends. He has been honored at various times by the election to the presidency of the Montreal Reform Club. As a member of the Board of the Art Association his influence has been potent in the furtherance of mechanical education.

His humanitarian spirit is indicated by his being life governor of all but one of the hospitals of this city and by his ready and generous contributions to all charitable institutions and causes, regardless of creed and sect.

Mr. Coghlin is an old-time member of the Montreal Hunt Club, and particularly fond of good horses; he has been the owner of some of the finest animals in the country, and takes great interest in the breeding of thoroughbreds.

SIDNEY S. BOXER.

Mr. Sidney S. Boxer, the well-known Montreal merchant, belongs to an old historical English family, the name of which is familiar to all students of the naval and military history of the nation. He was born in Quebec in 1853, son of Fred N. Boxer, of Montreal, and grand-nephew of the late Admiral Sir Edward Boxer, at one time Harbor Master of Quebec, and who died while in command of the British fleet at Balaclava, June 5th, 1855. His mother was Charlotte Joyce, daughter of the Rev. Robert Rabe Burrage, chaplain of the force at Quebec. He was educated in Montreal and Boston at private schools, and in 1870 entered into the employ of John Watson & Co., wholesale crockery merchants, of Montreal, of which firm the President of the Watson-Foster Company, Limited, Mr. Hugh Watson, was then a member. Mr. Boxer has been associated with Mr. Hugh Watson in business for the last thirty-five years, and at present he is Vice-President and Managing Director of the Watson-Foster Company, Limited. He was also the promoter and is now a director of the Reg. N. Boxer Company, Limited, Toronto, wall paper manufacturers, of which company his son (Reg. N. Boxer) is the President and General Manager.

Mr. Boxer is a member of the Montreal Board of Trade, member of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, life governor of the Montreal

S. S. BOXER.

General Hospital, member of the Engineers' Club, Montreal; member of the Montreal Jockey Club, member of the Royal Yacht Club, Hamilton; honorary member of the Union Protective Company of Halifax, founded in 1768. He is an adherent of the Church of England and a member of the congregation of St. George's Church, Montreal.

In former years he was very fond of athletic sports, but of late takes his recreation in travelling and other outdoor diversions.

GEORGE ANGUS MILLER.

Mr. George Angus Miller, the well-known machinist and mechanical engineer of Montreal, is a native of Ontario, having been born at Perth, April 13, 1845. His parents were George Miller, of Glasgow, Scotland, and Charlotte Donaldson, of England. Mr. Miller was educated in the public school of Perth, Ont., and started, as a boy, in the business established by his father, who was a manufacturer of agricultural implements. He continued there until he attained the age of 18, when he went to New York and other cities in the United States to gather experience in the business. In 1866, when the first Fenian Raid broke out, he returned to Perth to join the volunteer company of that town, of which he was a member, but before he was able to take an active part the trouble was over. He proceeded to Montreal in 1867 and worked at his trade for two years. In 1869, with Chas. D. Edwards, he started in the machinery business as G. A. Miller & Co. Previous to this he had joined the Montreal Garrison Artillery, and when the second Fenian Raid broke out, in 1870, he took part in the expedition to Trout River. In 1873 the firm name was changed to Miller Bros. & Mitchell, and at Mr. Mitchell's death, in 1885, to Miller Bros. & Toms. A few years later Mr. Toms retired, but the firm style now remained unchanged. The firm enjoys an enviable reputation as machinists, millwrights and engineers, and employs about eighty people.

Mr. Miller married Miss Catherine Picken, daughter of the late H. B. Picken, of the Bank of Montreal, in 1880, and has four children: Ruth Westcott, George Kenneth, Henry Belfridge, Eben Carlyle. Mr. Miller is a Freemason (Past Grand Superintendent of the Grand Chapter of Quebec, Royal Arch Masons).

Mr. Miller is a Presbyterian and a Liberal. He is a member of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and Builders' Exchange, and a member of the Board of Trade, the Temple Club, Montreal, and of the Canadian Railway Club. He was very fond of all athletic sports, hunting and fishing, but of late years finds his greatest recreation in the circle of his family.

LUDGER GRAVEL.

Mr. Ludger Gravel, whose large warerooms are situated at No. 26 Place Jacques Cartier, Montreal, is to-day in the front rank of the wholesale carriage hardware and blacksmiths' supplies firms in Canada. He was born at St. Raphaël, Isle Bizard, in the Province of Quebec, on November 6, 1864, the son of Léon Gravel, a descendant of François Gravel, who came to Canada in 1643. His mother bore the name of Adeline Lauzon. Mr. Gravel was educated at the Christian Brothers' School, Montreal.

He is a self-made man, and commenced his business career with the firm of Thomas Wilson & Co., where he remained for a short time and then entered the firm of P. P. Mailloux, wholesale carriage and saddlery hardware merchant, St. Paul Street, Montreal. For the long period of twenty years he was connected with the latter firm, during which time he gained a thorough and valuable knowledge, in principle and detail, of the whole business which he had chosen to follow in life. In 1901 he succeeded to the business, and became the sole proprietor thereof. Besides, Mr. Gravel is sole agent for several manufacturers of paints, varnishes, oils, safe, carriage wood stuff, stoves, carriage trimming, carriages, buggy tops, "never-slip" horse shoes, asphalt blocks, et cetera. Since he has taken entire control of the establishment the trade has developed to a very large degree, due to his superior ingenuity and business ability and his kindly and cordial manner. Mr. Gravel is a favorite companion among a large circle of warm friends, which circle is extended as year by year his acquaintanceship widens.

At Montreal in 1891 Mr. Gravel married Miss Laura Roy. Of this union there were born fourteen children, six of whom are now living: Olympe, Pierre, Germaine, Lucette, Emelie and Simone. Mr. Gravel is a great favorite among mutualists and is a member of fourteen mutual

LUDGER GRAVEL.

societies, but devoting more of his time to La Société des Artisans Canadien-Français, of which he is First Vice-President-General. He also belongs to several fish and game clubs and political clubs.

ARTHUR A. SANDEMAN.

Arthur A. Sandeman, Managing Director of Messrs. E. A. Small Company and the Fit Reform Company, clothing merchants, Montreal, is a native of Scotland. He received his education at the Edinburgh Institute and in schools abroad, particularly in Paris, France. It seemed a fortunate move on his part when he determined to come to Canada in the year 1879, for he has risen from a humble position to one of importance and affluence. On his arrival in the New World he became identified with the wholesale clothing business, and accepted a position as travelling representative with Messrs. H. Shorey & Co., with whom he remained until 1886. He then became connected with the firm of Messrs. E. A. Small & Co., acting in the same capacity, and by strict attention to the duties devolving upon him and displaying keen business discernment he became financially interested in the firm and is now the Managing Director of Messrs. E. A. Small & Co. and the Fit Reform Company. These companies do an extensive business and occupy a very high place in the commercial field as popular and well-equipped organizations. This success is to a large extent due to the well-directed business qualifications of Mr. Sandeman. His policy, while conservative, is energetic, and he has the faculty of retaining an interested and capable class of men on the companies' staff.

Mr. Sandeman married Miss Maud Joseph, daughter of the late Mr. A. Joseph of Quebec. He is a member of various clubs throughout the Dominion, and is also a staunch supporter of all manly outdoor sports.

FRANK W. MORSE.

Frank W. Morse, Vice-President and General Manager of that vast and important railway enterprise, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, is one of the foremost railway men in the Dominion of Canada to-day, which is denoted by the position he holds at present and having barely reached the prime of life. He was born at La Fayette, Ind., on Dec. 31, 1864, the son of John B. Morse,

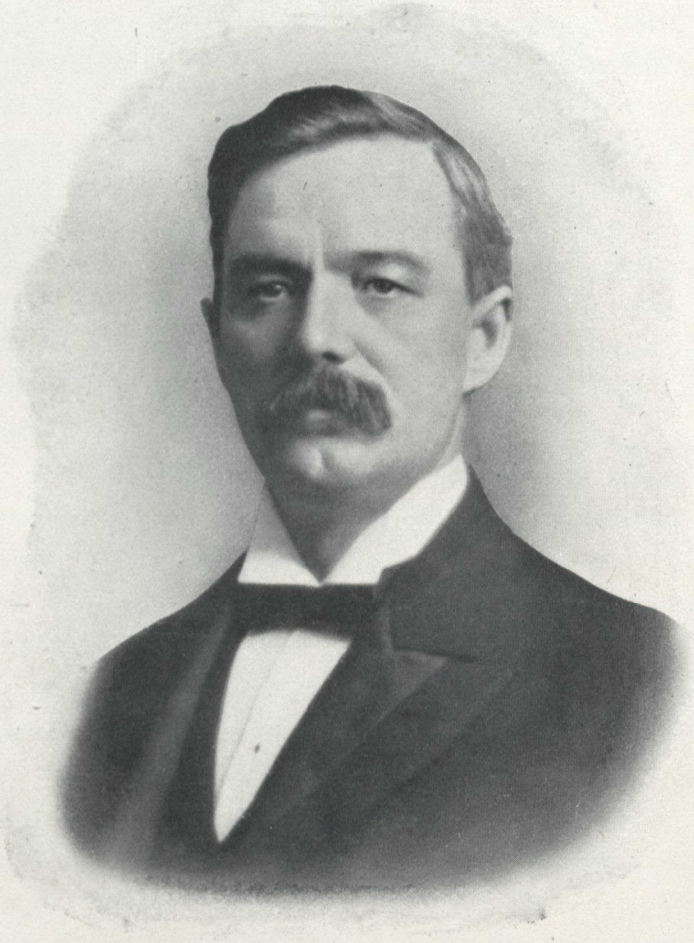
of Meadfield, Mass., U.S.A., and Anna E. Seamons, of La Fayette, Indiana, daughter of Colonel John B. Seamons, who was one of the promoters and constructors of the Erie Canal, and founder of the *Pioneer News*, of Tippecanoe county, Indiana.

Mr. Morse was educated at Perdue University, La Fayette, Indiana, and subsequently attended Washington University, Saint Louis, Missouri. He began his railway career in the year 1885, and in 1896 became connected with the Grand Trunk Railway system. Mastering every detail in every branch of the service to which he was promoted step by step, he finally was appointed Vice-President and General Manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company in January, 1905, which position he retains to-day. He has reached his present high and responsible position by constant application to work, and in connection with his superintendence of the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific he has displayed considerable executive ability, giving the utmost satisfaction to the management who chose him for the important and responsible post.

Aside from his railway work he manifests an interest in various corporations. He is a director of the Montreal Trust and Deposit Company, a director of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, and is also associated with many other subsidiary companies, in which his keen business capacity is a main factor in their successful development.

Mr. Morse is an Anglican, and the keynote of his character is advancement and a rare recognition and appreciation of values in all those lines of activity which lead to physical, mental and moral development, enabling the individual to make the best possible use of this life.

Socially Mr. Morse is connected with numerous clubs, among which may be mentioned the following: St. James Club, Mount Royal Club, Montreal Hunt Club, the Canada Club, the Royal Montreal Golf Club, the Forest and Stream Club, the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, and the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association. He is also a member of the Rideau Club, Ottawa, the Manitoba Club, Winnipeg, the Union Club, Victoria, the Detroit Club, Detroit, the Engineers Club of New York, and the Chicago Club, Chicago.



J. A. JAMIESON.

JAMES ALEXANDER JAMIESON.

Grain is the chief exportable product of our Dominion, and with the continued development of our vast Western wheat fields, Canada is destined to be the future granary for the Empire. To economically collect, store, prepare for market, and tranship this grain, has required the development of an elaborate system of grain elevators, which is considered to be the best in the world. In this development J. A. Jamieson, the subject of this sketch, has taken a prominent and leading part, and in this field of constructive engineering has an international reputation.

He was born at Peterborough, Ont., in December, 1859, the son of John Jamieson and Elizabeth Mason, and received his education in the public and high schools of his native province. On leaving school, he studied architectural and mechanical draughting and was engaged on the plans and construction of the original elevator at Midland, Ont., one of the early Canadian terminal elevators, and the second to be built at a Georgian Bay port. In 1883 he was employed on the engineering staff of the Canadian Pacific Railway, on construction of the railway, and in the following year was transferred to Owen Sound, and was employed on the designing and construction of the company's elevator at that point. In 1885 he was transferred to the engineering department at Montreal, and was subsequently appointed Superintendent of Elevators, and given responsible charge of the designing and construction of the company's elevator system, then being developed.

In 1895 he established business on his own account in Montreal, as a designing and contracting engineer, making a specialty of grain elevators, and other heavy construction, and has successfully carried out a large amount of work in this line, which has proved eminently successful. Mr. Jamieson is a member of Council, Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, member American Society of Civil Engineers, and a well-known contributor to engineering literature, and through his original research work has contributed materially to the advancement of engineering knowledge. His tests, analysis and investigations of the previously little known subject of "Granular Pressures" the result of which he presented in December, 1903, before the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers in a paper entitled "Grain

Pressures in Deep Bins," has, says *Engineering News,* editorially, for the first time placed at the disposal of engineers clear and comprehensive data as a basis for the safe design of structures for the storage of granular materials. This paper has become the standard text book on this subject, and has given the author a world-wide reputation. Following his experiments on grain pressures, and based on the data thus obtained, Mr. Jamieson designed an entirely new system of fire proof grain bin structures, which in the opinion of the most eminent structural engineers who have studied the subject, is destined to become the standard grain bin construction of the future. This system has been put into successful use in Canada, demonstrating its superiority and economy and has been selected by leading British, European and United States engineers for construction in their respective countries.

Mr. Jamieson's recent most notable work has been the designing and construction of the Government elevator located at Port Colborne, Ont., Welland Canal, which is universally conceded to be, both as an example of fire proof construction, and in mechanical and electrical equipment, superior to any other elevator in the world. All parts of this immense grain handling machine is the produce of Canadian brains and workmanship, and it stands alike creditable to the Dominion, and as a fitting monument to the ability and engineering skill of the designer and builder.

Mr. Jamieson is also well known as an original investigator and authority on the subject of reinforced concrete construction, having originated some of the well-known designs which are now in universal use.

From the foregoing record it would be seen that Mr. Jamieson is one whose activity, ability and talents make him a prominent factor in engineering circles, and in the material progress of the Dominion. He is a member of the Engineers' Club, and fond of all outdoor sports. He married Miss Mathews, daughter of the late Henry M. Mathews, London, England.

HONORABLE EDMUND JAMES FLYNN.

The Honorable Edmund James Flynn, whose unfaltering fidelity to principle, as well as his marked intellectual force and professional ability, has made him one of the most honored citizens of Quebec, first saw the

light at Percé, in the County of Gaspe, P.Q., on November 16, 1847. His father, James Flynn, who was also born there, was of Irish descent, his grandfather originally coming from Ireland, and was one of the first families to settle in the aforesaid county. Mr. Flynn's mother, Elizabeth Tostevin or Tautevin, like his father, is a native of Percé, where she still resides, and her parents, Jacques Tostevin and Ann Mauger, were natives of the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey respectively. Mr. Flynn was educated at the Quebec Seminary and Laval University, graduating as LL.L. from the latter with great distinction in 1873, and in 1878 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him. He was called to the Bar in 1873, and has always practised in Quebec. Mr. Flynn was made a Q.C. by the Marquis of Lansdowne in 1887, and received the same honor from the Quebec Government on June 1st, 1899. Prior to his admission to the Bar Mr. Flynn held the offices of Deputy Registrar, Deputy Prothonotary, and Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court and of the Crown and Peace for the County of Gaspé. He is now serving his second term as Batonnier of the Quebec Bar. Since 1874 he has been Professor of Roman Law in Laval University, and about ten years later became also a member of the Council of the University. At the general elections of 1874 he was nominated as a candidate for Gaspé in the House of Commons, but withdrew before the elections at the request of the University, having just been given the aforesaid professorship. He stood as a member for the Legislative Assembly in the same county in 1875, but was defeated. Protesting the election, he was successful in having it annulled in 1877. At the ensuing election in 1877 he was defeated by a small majority. Nothing daunted, he again was a candidate at the general elections for the same county in 1878, and was returned to the Legislature by acclamation, and held the seat without interruption until 1890, when he was defeated. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Quebec County at the general elections of 1891, but was again elected to the Legislature at the general elections of 1892, for both Gaspé and Matane Counties, and of the two chose to sit for Gaspé. At the general elections of 1897, Mr. Flynn was re-elected and sat as member for Gaspé until the general elections of 1900, when he was elected for the County of Nicolet on December 12th, 1900, and he retired from the Provincial arena at the time of the general elections in 1904.

Mr. Flynn has always been a Liberal-Conservative. On being first returned to the Legislature in 1878, he was elected to give the Liberal Government of Sir H. Joly de Lotbinière a fair trial. In the following year he declined the offer of a portfolio in the Joly Administration, and, after having visited his county and consulted his electors as to the course he should follow, he seconded a motion for conciliation and coalition, by which the Joly Administration was overthrown on October 28th, 1879. He then entered the Chapleau Government as Commissioner of Crown Lands on October 31, 1879, and continued in that office up to the time of Mr. Chapleau's removal to Ottawa in July, 1882. Later he held the portfolio of Commissioner of Railways, and was afterwards Solicitor-General in Dr. Ross' Cabinet from 1884 to 1887. Mr. Ross' resignation in January, 1887, was followed by Mr. Taillon's short administration of a couple of days, of which Mr. Flynn did not form a part, he being of the opinion that he could not consistently do so, as there was a clear majority by the elections against the Conservative party. On the fall of the Mercier Administration in December, 1891, he joined the de Boucherville Government as Commissioner of Crown Lands. He held that portfolio under Mr. de Boucherville until the latter's retirement as Premier, on December 16, 1893, and also in the Taillon Administration which followed, until May 11, 1896.

Mr. Flynn became Premier of the Province of Quebec in May, 1896, taking the office of Commissioner of Public Works. He retired from office after the defeat of his government at the polls on May 22, 1897, and for the balance of his political career he was leader of the Opposition. Previous to the general elections of December, 1904, he published, in the name of the Conservative party a manifesto declaring that the party had decided, as a protest against the action of the Parent Government, to abstain from taking any part in the elections. He has since remained out of public life and devoted himself entirely to his profession. He, however, at the urgent request of the Conservative party in Dorchester County, contested that constituency at the Federal general elections of 1908, but suffered defeat.

In May, 1875, Mr. Flynn married Mathilde Augustine, daughter of the late Augustin Côté, who for many years was proprietor of *Le Journal de Québec*. Of the family eleven children were born, only five of whom are

living—three sons and two daughters, namely: Edmond, the eldest son, has just finished his education; Francis, second son, a B.L. of Laval, is studying law with his father; the eldest daughter is married to Lieut.-Col. Chauveau, son of the Hon. Alexandre Chauveau, Judge of the Sessions of the Peace and grandson of the Hon. Pierre Chauveau, who was Prime Minister of Quebec a short time after Confederation; the youngest daughter, Beatrice, who has just completed her studies in the Ursuline Convent, is at home. The religious faith of Mr. Flynn is that of the Roman Catholic Church, of which he is a devout and pious member.

By his unconquerable determination to pursue a course marked out, his perseverance and indomitable strength of character, Mr. Flynn has achieved a reputation that entitles him to rank among the leading statesmen in Canada, and it is these qualities which have gained for him success in life and made him one of the most valued citizens of the Ancient Capital.

HONORABLE CHARLES LANGELIER.

The Honorable Charles Langelier, who fills the position of Sheriff of the Superior Court of Quebec at Quebec, has a public record which has extended over a long period, and in all his official service he has been found faultless in honor, fearless in conduct, and stainless in reputation. He was born at Ste. Rosalie, in the Province of Quebec, on August 23, 1852, the son of Captain Louis Sébastien Langelier and Julie Esther Casault, both of whom were French Canadians.

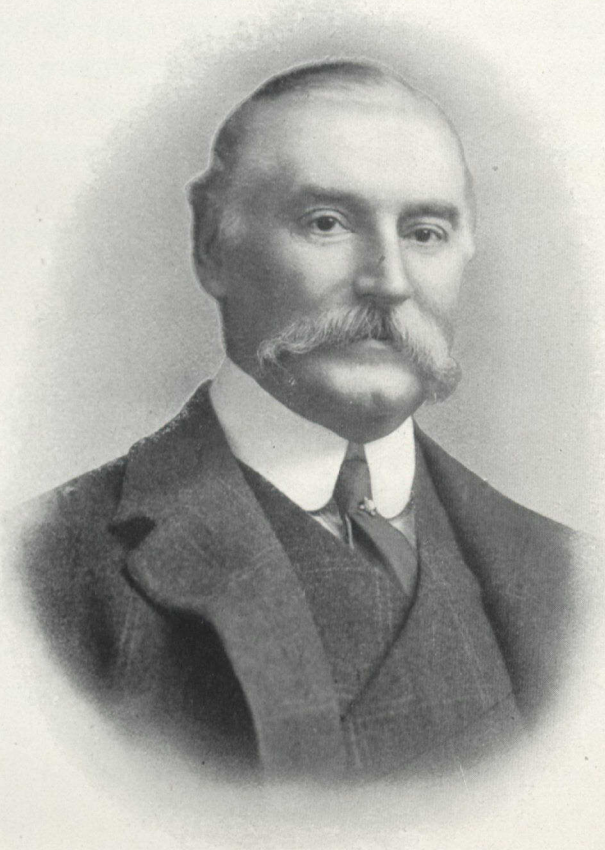
Mr. Langelier received his preliminary educational privileges at the Quebec Seminary, and afterwards took up the study of law at Laval University, Quebec, graduating an LL.B. in the year 1875, winning the first Dufferin Medal offered. From the same university he had conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1902.

Called to the Bar in 1875, he entered into partnership with his brother, Sir François Langelier, who is now Chief Justice of the Superior Court at Quebec. This connection continued until both brothers were elected to the Quebec Legislature in 1878, after which a new firm was formulated under the style of Montambault, Langelier & Langelier, and he remained a member of this legal firm until his present appointment of Sheriff of the

Superior Court for the District of Quebec, in June, 1901. Of the Council of the Quebec Bar Association he has been a member, and was also a member of the General Council of the Bar representing the whole Province of Quebec. He was created a King's Counsel in 1901, and in the same year acted as representative to the Minister of Justice at Quebec.

Mr. Langelier is gifted as a public speaker, his oratorical power being manifested on many occasions, notably in the presentation of industrial and social questions arising in Quebec, for which he seems naturally fitted by natural predilection and personal inclination.

A distinguishing feature in his public career has been the enthusiastic interest he has taken in the political arena on behalf of the Liberal party. At the general elections of 1878 he was first elected to the Legislative Assembly for Montmorency, defeating the Honorable A. R. Angers, his vote on this occasion giving the majority to the Joly Administration. In the elections of December, 1881, he contested the same county, but suffered defeat at the hands of Mr. Desjardins. On June 28, 1882, he made an endeavor to gain a seat in the House of Commons, but was defeated by Mr. P. V. Valin, and in October, 1886, he was a candidate for the Legislative Assembly in Bellechasse County, and was defeated by Mr. Faucher de St. Maurice. These defeats only spurred him on to further effort, for on February 14, 1887, he was successful in obtaining a seat in the House of Commons, representing the constituency of Montmorency, defeating his former opponent, Mr. P. V. Valin, by one vote. At the request of the then Premier of Quebec, the Honorable Mr. Mercier, he resigned his seat in order to become a member of the Mercier Cabinet, and successfully contested the County of Montmorency on June 7, 1890, defeating Mr. Desjardins by a majority of 150 votes. On June 30, 1890, he entered the Mercier administration as President of the Executive Council, and on August 23, 1890, was appointed Provincial Secretary for the Province of Quebec, which office he continued to hold until the Mercier Government was dismissed by Lieutenant-Governor Angers, notwithstanding the fact that the Liberal Government had a majority of thirty in the House. After the Hon. Mr. Angers' coup d'état, Mr. Langelier, in March, 1892, contested Montmorency once again, this time against the Honorable T. Chase Cas-



WM. MOLSON MACPHERSON.

grain, who was then a Minister, but was defeated by the small margin of 42 votes. He unsuccessfully contested the riding of Bonaventure in December, 1897, being defeated by Mr. William Clapperton, the treachery of some of his friends playing no small part in his failure to obtain the seat. In November, 1898, after the death of Mr. Nazaire Olivier, member for Lévis County, he was nominated as the Liberal candidate for that county in a three-cornered fight, with Mr. Boutin Bourassa as a Liberal opponent, and was elected by a majority of 98 votes. At the general elections of 1900 he was re-elected, by acclamation, in the same constituency, and sat until he was appointed Sheriff at Quebec in June, 1901.

Mr. Langelier at one time was President of L'Institut Canadien, and is also a director of *Le Soleil*, the chief Liberal organ for the District of Quebec. Since his appointment as Sheriff, he devotes most of his leisure moments to writing literary works, and has written two volumes entitled "Souvenirs Politiques," which contain Parliamentary reminiscences running from 1878 to 1896, the first volume of which will appear in November, 1908.

Mr. Langelier was united in marriage in 1882 to Marie Louise Georgina LaRue, daughter of George LaRue, Notary Public and Collector of Inland Revenue, and of the union there is one daughter, who was recently married to Mr. Alexander Alleyn, son of the late Judge Alleyn. Mr. Langelier is Vice-President of the Garrison Club, Quebec, and also Vice-President of the Quebec Canadian Club.

WILLIAM MOLSON MACPHERSON.

William Molson Macpherson, Justice of the Peace for the Province of Quebec, and who since June, 1897, has been President of The Molson's Bank, has throughout his business career made consecutive progress through his ready recognition and utilization of opportunity and his marked adaptability. Born in Montreal, September 24, 1848, he is the eldest son of the late Sir D. L. Macpherson, K.C.M.G., Privy Councillor for the Dominion of Canada, and formerly Speaker of the Senate, and Minister of the Interior, Canada. His mother, Elizabeth Sarah Macpherson,

was a daughter of the late William Molson of Montreal, one of the founders of The Molson's Bank.

William M. Macpherson supplemented his preliminary educational privileges by study in Leamington College, and in Hastings, England, and received his business training under Messrs. A. F. & R. Maxwell, merchants, of Liverpool. Returning to his native country in 1870, he associated himself in the formation of the Dominion Steamship Company, and since that time has been manager of the company at Quebec. Subsequently he became a partner in the firm of David Torrance & Co., general managers of the line in Canada. His interest in and knowledge of marine transportation, and of all kindred enterprises, led to his appointment as Harbor Commissioner at Quebec in 1896. His identification with banking interests covers a long period, for he has been on the directorate of The Molson's Bank for many years, while in June, 1897, he was elected to the Presidency on the demise of the late J. H. R. Molson. He is likewise a director of the Phoenix and British Empire Life and Investment Company, and the Montreal Trust and Deposit Company. He is associated in military matters, being Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth Royal Rifles of Quebec, and Vice-President of the Provincial Rifle Association. He is also a strong advocate and supporter of Miniature rifle shooting. His name is on the membership rolls of some of the most prominent clubs of the Dominion, including the Mount Royal, the St. James Clubs, Montreal, and the Montreal Hunt Club, the Garrison Club of Quebec, the Toronto Club of Toronto, the Restigouche Salmon Club, Metapedia, and of the Junior Athenaeum of London, England. Interested in those measures which tend to ameliorate the hard conditions of life for the unfortunate, he is now serving as a governor of the Montreal General Hospital. He has always taken an active interest in the immigration problem, which he has studied from various standpoints, and few men are better informed upon the subject. He was a member of the Executive Committee and other working committees of the Tercentenary of Quebec. His religious belief is that of the Anglican church, while his political faith connects him with the Conservative party.

In 1878 Mr. Macpherson was married to Miss Maria Stuart, a daughter of the late D. T. Wotherspoon, of Quebec. Their residence is 73 Ste. Ursule Street, Quebec.

RODOLPHE AUDETTE.

Mr. Rodolphe Audette, President of La Banque Nationale, was born in the city of Quebec on August 5, 1844, the son of John Audette, of the Civil Service, and his mother, Flore Fraser, whose great-grandfather came to Canada with General Wolfe's army and afterwards settled here.

Mr. Audette received his early educational privileges at Thom's Academy in the city of Quebec, and subsequently entered a commercial school, where he obtained a training to enable him to take up a business career.

In 1863 Mr. Audette entered the firm of Thibaudeau, Thomas and Company as a junior clerk, and after twenty years' association with the firm, during which time he had thoroughly mastered all the details of the business, he became a partner, the firm style being at that time changed to that of Thibaudeau, Frère and Cie. Since 1894 he has been the senior member, and under his direction the firm has developed into one of the largest dry goods houses in the Province of Quebec. He is a man of keen business intelligence, and an active worker in the interests of the firm of which he is the ruling head. Mr. Audette is connected with other varied and corporate business interests, in which he has proved himself the main factor in their successful development. Besides being President of La Banque Nationale, he is Vice-President of the Canadian Electric Light Company, Vice-President of the Lévis County Railway Company, Vice-President of the Quebec Bridge Company, and is also a member of the Quebec Board of Trade.

Mr. Audette was married in 1867 to Elise Morency, daughter of J. Morency, a well-known pilot of the city of Quebec, and of this union there are ten children; three sons and seven daughters: J. Rodolphe Audette, the eldest son, is a land agent in Fraserville; the second son, Henry, is a prominent man in Montreal real estate circles; and the third son, Gustave, is employed in his father's business, Thibaudeau, Frère and Cie, Quebec. His eldest daughter, Alice, was married to Pierre Boulanger, of Charny, Quebec; his second daughter, Renée, was married to Mr. Edmond Proulx, M.P., for Prescott, who resides in L'Original, P.Q.; the third daughter married Mr. Charles Baillargeon, Notary, of Quebec; and there are four un-

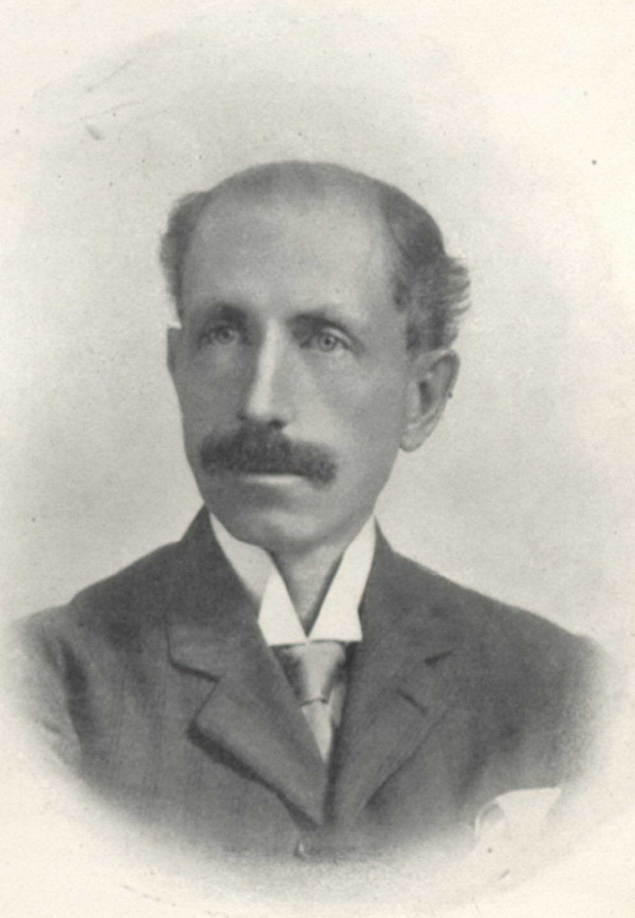
married daughters: Rose Marie, Laure, Albertine and Henriette. In religious faith Mr. Audette is a Roman Catholic, and in politics is a Liberal with independent tendencies. During his life Mr. Audette has been notably prompt, reliable and energetic, possessing in large measure that indispensable quality of common sense which is too often lacking by those who would win success.

JOHN THEODORE ROSS.

The name of John Theodore Ross is an honored one in commercial circles in the Ancient Capital, and the extent and importance of his operations indicate a marked mental force and discernment, combined with an executive ability which recognizes in obstacles and difficulties only an impetus for renewed effort. He was born in Quebec in the year 1862, a son of the late John Ross, both his parents being of Scotch nationality. As a youth he entered the Quebec High School, afterwards studying in Morrin College, Quebec, which was then affiliated with McGill University, Montreal, graduating as B.A., in the year 1883.

He took the initial step in his business career by joining his father's wholesale grocery business, carried on under the name of John Ross & Company. On the demise of his father in 1887, he became a partner of the firm and continued as such until 1894, when the concern went into liquidation. The following important and influential positions he holds, denote that he is a man of distinctive business ability and has great aptitude and capacity for work. He is now President of the Quebec Bank, having been elected to this office in 1908, and prior was Vice-President for a period of seven or eight years. He is a director of the Quebec Steamship Company, Vice-President of the Chronicle Printing Company, and is a member of the Quebec Board of Trade. He is widely known and respected by those who have been at all familiar with his honorable and useful career. He belongs to the Presbyterian faith, and his political support is strongly given to the Conservative party. He is on the membership of the Garrison Club.

He wedded in the year 1896 Miss Burstall, daughter of the late John Burstall of Quebec, their family consisting of two sons and two daughters.



J. T. ROSS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL B. A. SCOTT.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. A. Scott, Vice-President and General Manager of the Oyamel Company, manufacturers of lumber and proprietors of fifteen hundred square miles of valuable timber lands and extensive water powers in the Province of Quebec, was born in Quebec on September 30, 1859. He was educated at the Quebec High School.

He commenced business in the timber trade with the well-known firm of Price Brothers and Company, Limited, at their mills on the Saguenay River at Chicoutimi. In 1886 he acquired, along with other gentlemen, extensive timber lands in the Lake St. John district, which had become accessible owing to the opening of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, and was one of the prime movers in the establishment of saw mills at Roberval and steamers on Lake St. John, which have since become the property of the Oyamel Company, of which he is Vice-President and General Manager. Lt.-Col. Scott was Mayor of the parish of Roberval for twelve years and Mayor of the town of Roberval for two years. During his tenure of office as Mayor of the parish he was for several years elected Prefect of the county, which comprised twelve municipalities, notwithstanding the fact that he was practically the only English-speaking resident of the county. For several years he acted as collector of H. M. Customs at Chicoutimi, and Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay at the same port. He is President of the Saguenay Board of Trade, and a member of the Quebec Board of Trade.

For the last twenty-five years Lieutenant-Colonel Scott has taken an active part in the Canadian militia. He first joined, as Lieutenant, an independent company of infantry at Chicoutimi, of which he afterwards became Captain, and with his company joined the 61st Regiment, from which he retired with the rank of Major, to organize the 18th Regiment. He was the first commanding officer of the latter regiment, and later was promoted to the command of the 10th Infantry Brigade, attending the last two annual camps in that capacity. During the Tercentenary celebration in Quebec in 1908, Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, at the request of the National Battlefields Commission, was specially appointed to take charge of the reception of the invited guests of the country who were located at the Chateau Frontenac.

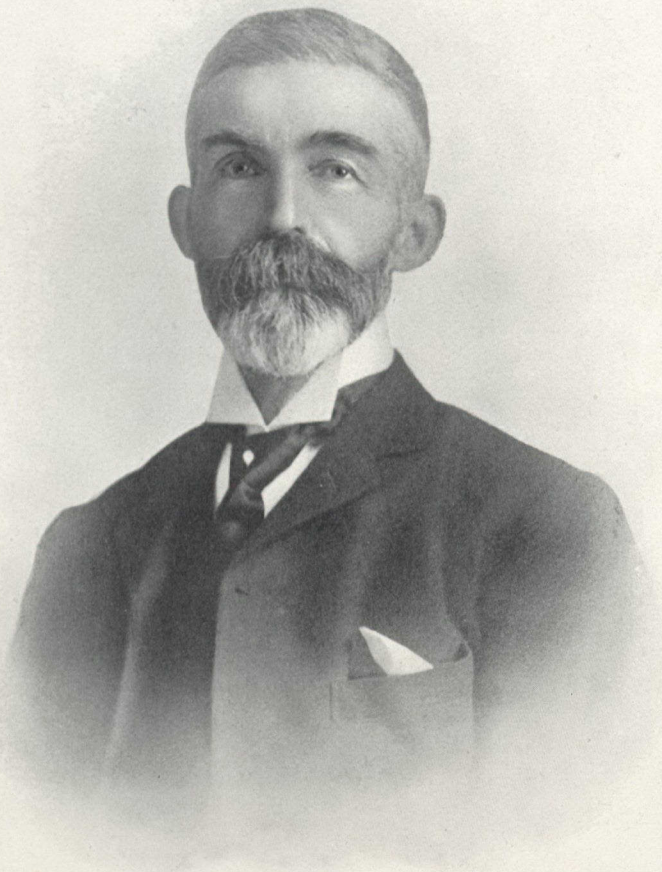
Lieutenant-Colonel Scott married at Quebec on June 1, 1886, Josephine, daughter of the Honorable Joseph Shehyn, ex-Treasurer of the Province of Quebec, now a member of the Canadian Senate, and their family consists of five sons. He is always a social favorite, both at home and abroad, and is a member of the Garrison Club, Quebec, the New York Yacht Club, and the City Club, of New York.

JOHN RITCHIE.

John Ritchie holds and merits a prominent place among the representative citizens of Quebec, and the story of his life, while not dramatic in action, is such a one as forms a typical example of that alert spirit which has enabled many an individual to rise to a position of influence and renown solely through their own talent, indomitable perseverance and singleness of purpose. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in the year 1850, of which country his parents were also natives, and received his educational training at the Glasgow High School.

On coming to Canada in 1869, he first located in Montreal, where he was employed for about four years with several wholesale dry goods firms, after which he represented, in the same city, for two years, the house of Hunter, Barr & Company, Glasgow, handling Scotch dry goods, hats and caps; then moving to Quebec, he accepted a position as salesman with the firm of James Woodley & Company, boot and shoe manufacturers, with which firm he remained for about four years. Each step in his career has been one of advance, bringing him a broader outlook and greater opportunities, and in 1878 he commenced business on his own account as a manufacturer of boots and shoes. Starting with one hundred employees at the inception of the firm in 1878, the development of the business has been so great that that number has now been augmented to four hundred and fifty; but a comparison of these figures, with such a long period intervening, during which time great strides have been made in improved machinery, does not give an accurate idea of the rapid growth of this concern, which enjoys the distinction of being the oldest shoe factory in existence in the Dominion of Canada to-day. The fact of the matter is, that it would take a force of at least eight hundred employees to handle their output to-day if

JOHN RITCHIE.



H. M. PRICE.

the machinery in vogue in 1878 were still in use. This firm, of which Mr. John Ritchie is President, was incorporated in 1897, and turns out as high a grade shoe as any other factory in Canada, and the reputation which the company has made in the direction of superior work is one of the strongest elements in its constantly growing success. Mr. Ritchie is also a director of the Canadian Electric Company, a prominent member of the Quebec Board of Trade, at one time holding the Vice-Presidency of the latter board, and is a member of the board of the projected new Technical School.

In 1876 occurred the marriage of Mr. Ritchie to Miss Woodley (now deceased), daughter of the late James Woodley, of Quebec, and in 1907 he married Miss McFarlane, daughter of Dr. McFarlane, at one time of Quebec, and now of the United States. Their family consists of two sons and two daughters. One son, Mr. Allan D. Ritchie, is a director of the firm, and the other, Mr. John Stuart Ritchie, is also connected with the establishment. Mr. Ritchie is a Presbyterian, and in politics his views are in accord with that of the Conservative party. He is a member of the Garrison Club, Quebec, the Quebec Yacht Club, of which he is an ex-commodore, and is also a member of several fish and game clubs, taking great pleasure in plying the streams and other outdoor recreations.

HERBERT MOLESWORTH PRICE.

Herbert Molesworth Price is well known in the city of Quebec as a most successful business man, and a citizen whose support may always be counted upon to further any movement for the material, intellectual and moral progress of the community. He was born at Ross, Herefordshire, England, on August 31, 1847, and received his education in private schools of Hereford and Norwood, Surrey. In 1864 he entered the employ of the West of England and South Wales District Bank at Ross, where he remained until 1869, when he joined the Bank of British North America, London, England, and in the same year he was transferred to the Montreal Branch. Later he served successively at St. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S., New York, Hamilton, Kingston, Brantford, Dunnville, and in 1879 he was appointed Manager of the Merchants Bank of Canada at Quebec. In 1884 the firm of Hall Brothers and Company was formed, and Mr. Price became

a partner of the concern. The firm operated the Montmorency sawmills and the land limits in connection with them. Later the designation of the firm was changed to that of Hall and Price, and in 1892 Mr. Price bought out Mr. Hall's interest in the concern, and the firm style is now H. M. Price and Company. The company built and operated sawmills at Lyster, Megantic, and Whitton, in the township of Compton and Broughton in Beauce County. Aside from his own business interests Mr. Price is connected with various large corporations where he is one of the main factors in their successful development. He is a director of the Quebec Bridge Company, of the Canadian Electric Light Company, of the Auditorium Company, Quebec, of the Sherbrooke Lumber Company, Sherbrooke, of the British Columbia Timbers Limited, and of the Quebec Warehouse Company. He is likewise a director of Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, and is President of the Pulp Wood Association of the Province of Quebec. He has been a director of the Canadian Forestry Association for a number of years, and was made President in the years 1907-1908. Mr. Price is connected with the St. George's Society, Quebec, and at one time was President. He is on the Executive Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Quebec, was the first Mayor of the municipality of Montmorency Falls in 1902, and has been a duly qualified Justice of the Peace since 1881. His religious faith is that of the Anglican, and he is a member of the Synod of that church. While his life has been quietly passed in some respects, it has been characterized by loyalty to citizenship, by progressiveness in business and by those traits of character in private life, which in every land and clime awaken respect and regard. By his indomitable courage, integrity and keen business discernment he has achieved both character and fortune, working his way upward by sheer force of will and untiring effort.

In 1887 Mr. Price married Miss S. A. Martha Hall, of Montmorency Falls, who died in September, 1907. Of this union there is one son living, Henry Bertram, and two daughters, the eldest of which is Mrs. J. H. Dunn, residing in England, the other is named Winifred. He is a member of the Garrison Club, Quebec, and takes a deep interest in Canadian historical lore, and possesses a rare and valuable collection of curios of this country.

In his younger days Mr. Price was very much interested in all outdoor athletic sports. His residence is situated in a historic spot near the edge of the Montmorency Falls and has been and is the object of a great deal of interest to many celebrated and notable visitors to Quebec. Mr. Price takes a deep interest in the beautifying of his home and surroundings, on which he has impressed his charming personality in a strikingly remarkable manner.

DAVID MITCHELL.

The subject of this sketch, David Mitchell, head of the firm of Robert Mitchell and Company, manufacturers' agents and brokers, of Quebec, is the son of the late Robert Mitchell, who in his lifetime was one of the most highly respected and prominent men of the Province of Quebec and was one of the original founders of the Montreal Corn Exchange. In 1886 he strongly advocated the erection of a bridge at Quebec and designated the place where it should be located. Twenty years later saw the materialization of his ideas, and almost on the very spot pointed out by him. He was largely engaged in the shipping and lumber business and came to Quebec in 1836. The mother of the subject of this review, Eliza Lane Ross, was a daughter of the late John Ross, Prothonotary of the Court of King's Bench, and her grandfather was an officer in Wolfe's army, attached to the regiment of Frasers' Highlanders, which came to Canada in 1759 and fought in the taking of Canada.

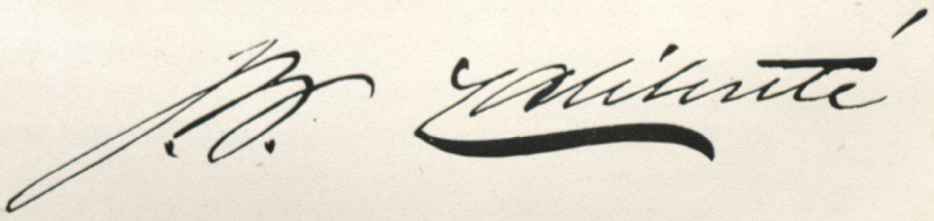
David Mitchell was born in Quebec, and received his educational privileges at Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, which he finished at the Montreal High School. He commenced his business career as manufacturers' agent and broker, joining the firm of R. Mitchell and Company as a partner in 1880. Previous to that he was the first representative at Montreal for the Moncton Sugar Refining Company. His firm now represents some very large corporations, such as the Acadia Sugar Refining Company (an amalgamation of the Moncton, the Nova Scotia, and the Halifax Sugar Refining Companies), Edwardsburg Starch Company, William Clark, Canned Meats, Mackie and Company, Distillers, Limited, Glasgow, Scotland, The John Boyle Company, of Baltimore, S. P. Musson Son

and Company, E. T. Daniels and Wise, Davidson Blofield and Warren, and many other important houses in England, the United States and other foreign countries. Mr. Mitchell is careful in the management of his business affairs, watchful of opportunities pointing to success and accurate and sound in his business judgment. Mr. Mitchell is Vice-President of the city of Quebec Agricultural Society, and is one of the stewards of the Quebec Turf Club. He is a lover of fine horses, of which he has always a number in his well-equipped stables. He specially has a penchant for those of a dapple gray color, and Quebecers readily recognize his carriage at a distance by reason of that fact. Mr. Mitchell has been the owner of a string of very fine race horses, among which it is well to mention "Healing Salve," the winner of many prizes, which established a record at Quebec in 1905 by winning the three-quarter mile in the fast time of 1.18 2-5 minutes, and in 1906, the same horse made a mile record on a half-mile track in the splendid time of 1.46 1-4 minutes. In his leisure moments Mr. Mitchell is very much devoted to hunting and fishing. His pleasant, genial and courteous manner have won for him the respect and esteem of a large circle of warm friends, both in business and social circles.

J. B. LALIBERTÉ.

Mr. J. B. Laliberté, one of the leading fur merchants and manufacturers of Quebec, was born on March 24, 1843, in St. Rochs, Quebec, the son of Jean Baptiste Laliberté and Miss E. Labrecque, his parents both being natives of Canada. His educational privileges he received at the parochial and Quebec Normal Schools.

At the early age of thirteen years he was apprenticed to Mr. V. Nichol, a furrier at St. Rochs, Quebec, where he remained until he advanced in skill and proficiency and knowledge of detail, and then, in 1867, he commenced in business on his own account, opening a store of miniature dimensions in close proximity to his birthplace. Owing to the ever-increasing business, however, this store required to be enlarged very soon after occupation. Later, he had made such strides in an upward direction in his line that, in 1883, he was compelled to erect a large modern building, six storeys in height, which is situated in the heart of the city of Quebec, in



order to carry on his trade without interruption, and in 1892 this magnificent building even was found to be too small, and an extension block was added of equal height, and finally in 1901, his wholesale trade being constantly improving, he wisely decided to erect a spacious seven-story building, which covers an area of 120 x 55 feet, which is exclusively utilized by the wholesale department. The total area of all his premises for the conduct of his business amounts to 68,700 square feet, and he employs close upon three hundred hands, not including the two hundred who are engaged outside of the manufacturing and sales departments.

In the interests of his business, Mr. Laliberté has crossed the Atlantic sixty times, visiting the largest markets in Europe in order to secure the very best class of furs and other merchandise pertaining to his business which the world provides, and for this enterprise he has been rewarded, his store being one of the best known of its kind in America. He has a large corps of representatives in all the principal cities of America and Europe looking after his interests, and the ground covered by his Canadian travellers extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts. In his business life Mr. Laliberte has followed a policy most commendable. He has pursued a course characteristic of straightforward dealing, and while careful in looking after his own interests, as every successful man should, he has been most careful also not to encroach on the others. He thus retains the respect and admiration of his employees and of his associates in the business world and all with whom he has had transactions.

Mr. Laliberté is a director of La Banque Nationale and of the Quebec Bridge Company, and has held the important and influential position of Chairman of the Quebec Harbor Commissioners since 1896. He wedded in 1871 Miss E. Emond, who died in 1895. His family consists of two sons; the eldest, John B., is in charge of the manufacturing department of the business, and the other is Major Edmond Laliberté, in command of the First Field Battery of Canadian Artillery, Quebec, who is also connected with his father's business—in the wholesale department.

WILLIAM MOLSON DOBELL.

William Molson Dobell, who is one of the most honored and respected citizens of the Ancient Capital, was born at Quebec in the year 1867. His

father, the late Honorable Richard Dobell, who was a native of Liverpool, England, was a member of the Laurier Cabinet from August 21, 1896, until his death in January, 1902, and his mother, Elizabeth Frances Macpherson, is the eldest daughter of the late Sir D. L. Macpherson, K.C.M.G., of Toronto, by his wife Elizabeth Sarah Molson. Mr. Dobell's mother is now living in London, England.

Mr. Dobell was educated at the Charterhouse School, Surrey, England. On the completion of his school studies, in 1886, he entered the employ of the firm of Dobell, Beckett & Company, a concern which was founded by his father in the year 1856 and carries on an extensive business in the exportation of timber and lumber to Great Britain and Europe. Always bringing to bear on the solution of difficult commercial and financial problems keen insight and ready discrimination, he was admitted a partner of the firm in 1895. On the death of his father in 1902, he took the leading part in the management of the firm, in which capacity he continued until 1907, when he retired from the business. Mr. Dobell stands for reform, advancement and improvement in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the city of Quebec and of the Province. He has always exhibited a keen interest in shipping matters, and for the last five years has been a member of the Quebec Harbor Commissioners, having been elected to represent those interests. He is also a School Commissioner and a member of the Council of the municipality of St. Colomba of Sillery, near Quebec, where he resides, both of which offices he has held for several years. He also served for several years as an officer in the Eighth Royal Rifles, of Quebec, and retired with the rank of Captain.

In religious faith he is an Anglican, and was married in 1895 to Miss Constance May Sewell, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Sewell, of Quebec. The family consists of four sons.

Mr. Dobell is a member of numerous clubs, among which may be mentioned the following: Garrison Club, Quebec, Rideau Club, Ottawa, Montreal Hunt Club, Mount Royal and St. James Clubs, Montreal, and the Junior Athenaeum, London, England. He is also Vice-President of the Turf Club, Quebec. Mr. Dobell has travelled extensively, and has visited Europe, Australia, New Zealand, etc., in order to gain some knowledge of foreign parts of the world.

HONORABLE LOUIS PHILIPPE PELLETIER.

The Honorable Louis Philippe Pelletier, one of the most distinguished members of the Bar at Quebec and a gentleman of broad scholarly attainments as well as professional learning, was born at Trois Pistoles, in the Province of Quebec, in the year 1857. His father is the Honorable Thomas P. Pelletier, a member of the Legislative Council, and his mother, Caroline Casault, is a sister of the late Sir L. N. Casault, ex-Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec. The subject of this sketch is likewise a nephew of the Reverend L. J. Casault, founder of Laval University, and is a descendant of ancestors who originally came from Normandie, France.

Mr. Pelletier obtained his preliminary education at the Ste. Anne College, subsequently attending Laval University, Quebec, where he graduated B.A., in 1876, and won the Prince of Wales gold medal. In 1877 he took up the study of law at Laval University, and graduated LL.L., with distinction in the year 1880, winning the Marquis of Lorne gold medal. On being called to the Bar in 1880, Mr. Pelletier commenced the practice of his profession in Quebec, and has always practiced there. At one time he was head of the firm of Pelletier and Fiset, and at various times has been partner of several important firms, the most notable of his associates being the Honorable J. Blanchet, now a Judge of the Court of King's Bench, and Mr. F. X. Drouin, Batonnier of the Quebec Bar. At the present time he is head of the firm of Pelletier, Baillargeon, St. Laurent and Alleyn. Mr. Pelletier was created Queen's Counsel by the Earl of Derby in 1893, he is counsel for a number of the principal banks and other leading corporations, and for some years was one of the Crown Prosecutors at Quebec. He is one of the law professors in Laval University, and in 1903 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by that house of learning. He was elected President of the Club Cartier, and occupied that position until the disorganization of the association, in consequence of the execution of Louis Riel, when he joined and afterwards succeeded the late Senator Trudel as President of the National Conservative Association of the Province of Quebec. Being of a literary turn of mind, Mr. Pelletier, conjointly with the late Colonel Amyot, M.P., founded *La Justice,* and for some years

was one of the most able among its editorial writers. Mr. Pelletier entered the political arena in 1886 when he was the unsuccessful candidate for Temiscouata County at the Provincial general elections. He also suffered defeat in the Dominion general elections in 1887 when he contested the constituency of Three Rivers, and was called to the Legislative Council by Mr. Mercier on May 11, 1888. This position he almost immediately resigned, and was returned to the Legislative Assembly for the County of Dorchester, by acclamation. Always a ready and forcible debater, he rendered effective assistance to Mr. Mercier, but was, along with others, forced to secede from him towards the close of his administration, owing to the scandals connected therewith, and on the formation of the de Boucherville Government in December, 1891, he was appointed to the position of Provincial Secretary. This office he retained under Mr. Taillon, and from May, 1896, until May, 1897, he acted as Attorney-General under Mr. Flynn. He was re-elected for the County of Dorchester at each succeeding election, and continued a member of the Legislature until 1904 when he retired from politics. He re-entered the political field at the general elections on June 8, 1908, contesting Dorchester County for a seat in the Legislative Assembly, but was defeated by a small majority. He also suffered defeat in Lotbiniere at the Dominion general elections of 1908. Mr. Pelletier is connected with various other corporations, among which may be mentioned the Canadian Electric Light Company, of which he is President. He is also a director of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company. In religious faith he is a Roman Catholic.

In January, 1883, Mr. Pelletier married Adèle, daughter of the late R. Lelièvre, of Quebec. When a young man he served with the 9th "Voltigueurs de Quebec," for several years, rising from private to the rank of Adjutant before he retired. He is a member of the Garrison Club and the St. Louis Club, both of Quebec, and his favorite recreations are hunting, fishing and yachting.

WILLIAM SHAW.

Quebec has been the home and scene of labor of many men, who have not only led lives that should serve as an example to those who come after

WILLIAM SHAW.

CHARLES KING.

them, but have also been of important service to the city. Among these must be named William Shaw, whose life has been one of industry, rich in those possessions which only a high character can give. His life record began in Quebec in the year 1841, and he is the son of the late John Shaw, hardware merchant, of English descent. His mother was a native of Cornwall, England. His educational privileges he obtained at the Quebec High School.

Mr. Shaw commenced his business career by joining the firm of his uncle, S. J. Shaw, wholesale hardware merchant, as a junior clerk, and exhibiting a keep business aptitude was taken into partnership of the firm in the year 1870. He remained a member of this firm until the year 1887 when he incorporated the well-known firm of The Chinic Hardware Company, of which he is now President and Managing Director. As a business man he has been most conspicuous among his associates, not only for his success, but for his probity, fairness and honorable methods. This firm enjoys one of the largest and most lucrative trades in the hardware business in the Province of Quebec, this condition of matters being brought about by the activity and enterprise of the present ruling head, the subject of this review. Since the incorporation of the firm in the year 1877, the business has trebled.

Mr. Shaw's activities also lie in other directions than those he utilizes in connection with his firm. He is a director of the Union Bank of Canada, of the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company, and of the Leboutillier Brothers Company. He is also a governor of the Jeffery Hale Hospital, Quebec, a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a trustee of the Methodist Church, Quebec, taking a great interest in all matters pertaining to moral and intellectual welfare of the Ancient Capital. He is an unmarried man, and gives his political adherence to the Conservative party. Mr. Shaw is a member of the Garrison Club, Quebec.

CHARLES KING.

Charles King, director and chairman of the King's Asbestos Mines Company, was born at St. Antoine, P.Q., in the year 1843, a son of the late Charles King, who was a native of England, and Sarah Murray, of Quebec.

In Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, he pursued his education. He joined his father in business in the year 1869, when the firm of King Bros., lumber merchants and manufacturers, was organized. In 1897 this firm was incorporated, and has enjoyed a high reputation, playing a prominent part in the development of the lumber industry in the Province of Quebec. Mr. King has been President of this company since the death of his brother in January, 1900, but Mr. King's bent being more in the line of mining interests, the establishment is gradually closing down, after which they will devote their whole energies in developing the asbestos and chrome mines in Thetford, P.Q., which they inaugurated in 1883. He is a director of the Canadian Electric Company. Some years ago the ability and public-spirited citizenship of Mr. King was recognized and he was called to public office, having been appointed a member of the Lyster Municipal Council and served for three years. In 1904 he married Miss May Everett Granville, of Providence, R.I. Mr. King belongs to the Anglican Church, and is much interested in the growth and the extension of its influence. His political views are in accord with the principles of the Conservative party. In office and out of it he has displayed integrity, ability and industry as his salient characteristics. He is a member of the Garrison Club, Quebec. Mr. King has found time during his long business career to extend his knowledge of the world, and has travelled extensively abroad in pursuit of pleasure.

VICTOR CHATEAUVERT.

One of the best known and highly esteemed residents of the city of Quebec is the subject of this review, Victor Chateauvert, who was born in Quebec in the year 1841, the son of Pierre Chateauvert, a contractor of Quebec, and Angèle Rousseau. His rudimentary education he obtained at the Christian Brothers' School, which was supplemented at the William Thom's English Academy, Quebec.

Mr. Chateauvert commenced his business career by entering the employ of the firm of Louis Renaud & Frère, flour, grain and provision merchants, in the year 1855. Each step in his career has been carefully and thoughtfully made, and step by step he was gradually promoted from one position to another until he eventually, in 1879, became a partner of the firm, the

firm style of which had been changed in 1868 to that of J. B. Renaud & Company. On the death of Mr. Renaud in 1884, Mr. Chateauvert, together with Mr. Gaspard Lemoine, bought out the business, and since that time have carried it on with the greatest success, due in great extent to the marked business ability and keen enterprise of Mr. Chateauvert. New departments have been added, such as wholesale groceries, fish and fish oil, and butter and cheese, all principally for exportation.

Mr. Chateauvert is connected with various other corporate interests, and is an important factor in their success. Besides being senior partner of the J. B. Renaud & Company firm, he is President of Renaud & Company, Limited, and is also a director of La Banque Nationale. At one time he served as a Harbor Commissioner of Quebec, and had the honor of being President of the Quebec Board of Trade from 1891 until 1893. In politics he favors the Conservative party, and in 1892 was elected to the Quebec Legislative Assembly. He retained his seat until the dissolution of that Parliament, then retired, and did not offer himself for re-election.

Mr. Chateauvert was united in marriage to Virginie Dussault, daughter of David Dussault, a contractor of Quebec, and of the union there were four sons and three daughters. His religion persuasion is that of the Roman Catholic order. Mr. Chateauvert is very much interested in sport, and on the outskirts of Quebec he has a fine farm, where he spends a considerable amount of his time in the summer months, and on which he has raised some very fine thoroughbred horses. He is specially interested in stock-raising.

ERNEST ROY.

Although a comparatively young man, it must be conceded that the subject of this review, Ernest Roy, is one whose labor has been the measure of his success. He was born at St. Valier, County of Bellechasse, P.Q., in 1871, a son of Nazaire Roy, farmer, and Rose Thérien, who are both French Canadians. The Quebec Seminary provided him with his early educational training. Afterwards he took up study in Laval University, and graduated as B.A., in 1895, and in 1898, as LL.L. He was called to the Bar in July, 1898, and has practised ever since in Quebec. Mr. Roy commenced his professional career in partnership with the Honorable Adélard Turgeon

and Mr. Arthur Lachance, M.P., and afterwards became associated with the firm of Messrs. Bergeron and Simard. He then became head of the firm of Roy and Langlais, and at the present time is a member of the firm of Turgeon, Roy and Langlais. From 1897 until the time of his election in 1900 he was private secretary to Mr. Turgeon. His political adherence is given to the Liberal party. He entered the political field at the general elections of 1900 and was elected, for Montmagny, to the Legislative Assembly. He was also re-elected at the general elections of 1904, both times by acclamation. At the general elections of 1908 he declined nomination on account of the pressure of his professional practice, his clientage having become so numerous that he required to devote his whole time to their interests. He was, however, again persuaded to enter the political arena, and was elected to the House of Commons at the general elections of 1908, defeating the Hon. E. J. Flynn in Dorchester county.

As a writer he has gained considerable distinction, and by his connection with such papers as La Patrie (Montreal), Le Soleil (Quebec), and Le Courrier de Montmagny, he has been enabled to wield a wide influence in public life, ever standing for the improvement of existing conditions, the eradication of wrongs, and for the adoption of such measures which bring the greatest good to the greatest number. He is the President of the Montmagny Manufacturing Company, a director of the Assurance Mutuelle de Montmagny, and a member of La Société d'Economie Politique et Sociale, of Laval University. He married, in 1897, Miss Malvina Godbout, daughter of the late Etienne Godbout, of Quebec, and they have four sons and three daughters. He is a Roman Catholic in religious faith.

FERDINAND ROY.

Ferdinand Roy, a distinguished practitioner at the Quebec Bar, was born at Lorette, in the Province of Quebec, on September 1, 1873, the son of Anselme Roy, merchant, and Caroline Robitaille, who are French Canadians. His rudimentary education he received at the Quebec Seminary, where, in 1893, he took the degree of B.A., and afterwards took up the study of law at Laval University, Quebec, graduating from that house of learning an LL.L., in the year 1896.

Mr. Roy was called to the Bar in 1896, and has always practised his profession in the city of Quebec. For a time he acted as private secretary to Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, where he gained an exceptionally valuable training, and then became a member of the firm of Fitzpatrick and Taschereau. This firm was reconstructed when he was admitted into partnership and bore the name of Fitzpatrick, Taschereau and Roy. In 1899 this firm again underwent a change when it was merged with that of the Honorable S. N. Parent, and still later, on the admission of Mr. Cannon, son of the Honorable Judge Cannon, and Mr. George Parent to partnership, another change took place, the designation of the firm now being Taschereau, Roy, Cannon and Parent.

Mr. Roy has occasionally drifted into literature, and is a writer of excellent prose. His writings show a broad and thorough research and a ready mastery of the subjects which he discusses. In 1902 he published a book entitled "Droit de Plaider," which attained so great praise in the legal world that the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Laval University. Besides this work he has made many important contributions to the press and to legal reviews, proving himself a writer of much force and fluency. In 1907 he was appointed Professor of Criminal Law at Laval University in conjunction with Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, and to the students he showed that he had a thorough and comprehensive understanding of the principles of jurisprudence. In his practice he prepares his cases with great skill, and is clear and forceful in their presentation. Mr. Roy belongs to that class of representative men, who, while promoting individual success, also advance the general welfare of the public.

In 1899 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Roy to Mariette, daughter of the late Napoléon Legendre, F.R.S.C., of Quebec, and of the union there is one son and two daughters. In religious faith Mr. Roy is a Roman Catholic. He is also a member of the Garrison Club, Quebec.

MICHAEL DELPHUS BROCHU, M.D.

There are many medical men in the Dominion of Canada who are doing a splendid work with the view of decreasing the number of insane in the country, and in this category must be included the subject of this review,

Dr. Michael Delphus Brochu, Medical Superintendent of the Beauport Asylum. He was born in the parish of Ste. Lazarre, county of Bellechasse, in the Province of Quebec, of French Canadian parentage. He obtained his educational privileges at the Quebec Seminary, where he graduated a Bachelor of Arts in 1873, and at Laval University he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1876. In the same year he commenced the practice of his profession in the ancient capital, and it was not long before his skill and ability became recognized, for in 1884 he was appointed Professor of Hygiene of the Faculty of Medicine at Laval University. In 1829 he was made Professor of Internal and Nervous Diseases, and since 1903 has been Professor of Mental Diseases at the same University. In 1888 he went to Europe to specialize himself in the treatment of nervous and mental diseases, and the knowledge he gained there led to his being appointed Medical Superintendent of the Beauport Asylum for the Insane in 1903. In 1888 he was named Hygienic Inspector of industrial institutions of the Province of Quebec. Dr. Brochu was very active in his endeavor to educate the general public as to the value of observing hygienic laws. He wrote many articles and delivered many lectures at the winter conferences at Laval University, showing that hygiene was a social and national question and indicating the steps that should be taken to educate the children in public schools on that subject. During the epidemic of typhoid fever in 1887 he lectured and demonstrated that it was due to impure milk, and finally traced the source of contamination to certain vendors of the article. In 1900 he took a very active part in frustrating a bill which aimed at the curtailment of privileges enjoyed by the smaller medical faculties in Canada. Instead of the provinces conforming to the rules and regulations prevailing in universities in England, the latter were obliged to conform to those of the colonies. Dr. Brochu was elected Vice-President of the Medical Council of the Province of Quebec in 1902. In 1900 he took an active part in the promulgation of the Association of French physicians. The object of the Association was to be able to discuss scientific and other subjects in the language best understood by them. At the first congress of this Association he was chosen President of that organization. Since he has been attached to the Beauport Institution, which has been extended under his direction and

is now replete with all modern hygienic and scientific devices, he has, at every medical convention held in the province, read papers on his observations in the asylum, showing the causes of the mental degeneration of the patients and the means that should be taken for their prevention. At the last medical convention held at Quebec, he made a special report on the possibility of changing the hygienic, moral and social condition of the population, and thereby reducing the rate of mortality in the Province of Quebec five to ten per cent. below the present ratio. If the principles of hygiene were properly taught and brought before all classes of the public, and especially the children at the school, Dr. Brochu claims that at least five thousand and as many as ten thousand lives could be saved in the Province of Quebec annually. Dr. Brochu was elected Vice-President of the Medical Council of the Province of Quebec in 1902, and in 1904 he was made President of the Quebec Medical Association.

Dr. Brochu was married twice, first in 1878 to Miss Eugénie Mava, who died in 1879. In 1894 he married Miss Fortin, of Quebec, and of the latter union there were eleven children, of whom eight are living.

WILLIAM HUGHES DAVIDSON.

William Hughes Davidson, one of the most prominent and successful men among the legal fraternity in Quebec, was born in the city of Quebec on February 16, 1861, of Irish parentage, his father, the late Thomas Davidson, merchant, being a native of county Antrim, and his mother, Margaret Hughes, a native of county Tyrone. He was educated at the Quebec High School. On leaving school he first entered commercial life, but after five years decided to take up the legal profession as being more congenial to his taste. Graduating in Arts in Morrin College, Quebec, he entered Laval University, where he graduated in law in 1894. He was called to the Bar in 1895, and has always followed his profession in the city of his birth. For a time he practised alone and then formed a partnership with Mr. Eugène Des Rivières and has since remained at the head of the firm of Davidson and Des Rivières. In both criminal and civil cases the firm has a large general practice, Mr. Davidson personally having been connected with all the principal criminal cases in Quebec in recent years. He

has held the position of Crown prosecutor for the district of Quebec for the past three years, and was made a K.C. by the Provincial Government in 1906.

He is much devoted to all military matters, and especially rifle shooting. He has been an officer of the 8th Royal Rifles since 1889, and is now Senior Major of the regiment and second in command. That he evolves the greatest enthusiasm in rifle shooting is shown by the fact that he was for some years a member of the council of the Provincial and also the Dominion Rifle Associations, and three times he was a member of the Canadian Bisley team. His fraternal relations include the Masons, St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 6; Stadacona Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons, and the Quebec Rose Croix Chapter, of the Scottish Rite. His political support is given to the Liberal party, of which he is a staunch adherent. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Presbyterian Church. He married first in 1896, but his wife died shortly after. In June, 1907, he married Miss Mabel McCaughey, daughter of the late Mr. John McCaughey, merchant, of Quebec. He is a member of the Garrison Club and the Quebec Golf Club. Mr. Davidson has always taken a great interest in athletic sports of all kinds, and when a young man he was a participant in many lacrosse and rugby matches.

LORENZO EVANS.

Lorenzo Evans, late of the firm of Dobell, Beckett and Co., and Vice-President of the Manicouagan and English Bay Export Company, is accounted one of the leading and influential residents in the city of Quebec, who at all times has been most faultless in honor, fearless in conduct and stainless in reputation. He is yet in the prime of his powers, with doubtless many years of usefulness before him.

Mr. Evans was born in Manchester, England, in the year 1852, and obtained his educational privileges at private schools. On laying aside his text books he, at an early age, entered the business of his father, who was a timber merchant, and was associated with the firm of Dixon, Son & Evans until 1874. Under the impression that greater opportunities offered on this side of the Atlantic he then removed to Canada, locating first at Quebec,

A. CORRIVEAU.

where he obtained a position in the well-known firm of Dobell, Beckett and Company. In the discharge of his duties he manifested a spirit of reliability, which, taken in connection with his promptness and fidelity, made him a valuable servant, and he was rapidly promoted until in 1886 he became a partner of the large concern. In 1907 he retired from the firm, and now devotes the greater portion of his time to the management of his private interests. Mr. Evans has always been closely and honorably associated with the material progress, the social and moral development of the city in which he resides. He never lacks the courage of his convictions, and is a man of strong individuality who stands firmly in respect of whatever he believes to be right. He has been Treasurer, Vice-President and President of the St. George's Society, of Quebec, and is a member of the Garrison Club of the same city. He is likewise a member of the Quebec Yacht Club, of the Literary and Historical Society, and of the Quebec Board of Trade. He is also Treasurer of the Canadian Club of Quebec.

On May 11th, 1881, Mr. Evans married Elizabeth Mary Miles, daughter of the late Dr. Miles.

APOLLINAIRE CORRIVEAU, K.C.

Apollinaire Corriveau, one of the most distinguished and able practitioners at the Quebec Bar, was born in the Ancient Capital in July, 1862. He acquired his classical education at the Quebec Seminary, subsequently attending Laval University, from which he graduated in 1885 an LL.L., winning the medal for general proficiency, which was donated by Lord Lansdowne, the then Governor-General of Canada. He also won the Tessier Prize of thirty dollars in gold.

During his legal studies Mr. Corriveau was associated with Judge Langelier, now Chief Justice of the Superior Court at Quebec. He was called to the Bar in the year 1886, and has always practiced on his own account in his native city where he has gathered together a very large and representative clientele, due to his thorough understanding of the law, the great skill he displays in the preparation of his cases and the clear and forceful manner he shows in their presentation. In 1906 he was created King's Counsel. In politics Mr. Corriveau is a Liberal, and having for

many years been a faithful worker for that party, several times he has been approached with the view of being nominated a candidate for parliamentary honors, but has always refused. He was a candidate for municipal honors at Quebec in 1896, but was defeated. For a number of years he has been a member of the Council of the Quebec Bar Association, and in 1892 was President of St. Jean Baptiste Society of St. Sauveur. That he is recognized as a man of great ability and personal worth is manifested by the fact that the Provincial Government chose him as Secretary of the Royal Commission appointed in 1906 to investigate the difficulties that had arisen between the superintendent and assistant superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Beauport, P.Q. Mr. Corriveau is closely associated with the many interests and movements which have a direct bearing upon the welfare of the city of Quebec and its growth along material, intellectual and moral lines. He stands to-day a strong man in his profession—strong in his honor and in his good name, strong in his power to plan and perform, and strong in his position in public regard.

In 1889 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Corriveau to Miss Léda Dufresne, of Quebec, of which union there is one son living.

LOUIS PHILIPPE SIROIS, N.P., LL.D.

The life record of Louis Philippe Sirois, Professor of Constitutional Law at Laval University and Notary Public of Quebec, has been one of untiring activity, yet he is not less esteemed as a citizen than in the profession which he follows, his kindly impulses and charming cordiality of manner having rendered him exceedingly popular among all classes. He was born at Kamouraska, in the Province of Quebec, on May 4, 1851. His parents are Théodore and Justine (Pelletier) Sirois, who are both French Canadians. He was educated at Ste. Anne's College, and subsequently entered Laval University, from which institution he graduated an LL.L. in 1875, carrying off the first gold medal donated to that university by Lord Dufferin, the then Governor-General of Canada. On May 18, 1876, he was admitted a Notary Public, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of this profession. Of a studious nature and always a hard worker he was successful in passing a special examination in June, 1886, at Laval

University, obtaining the degree of Doctor of Laws. One year later he was appointed Professor of Constitutional Law at the same house of learning, which chair he still fills. His inherent talents were soon recognized, for he was appointed a member of the Commission for the Revision of the Statutes of the Dominion of Canada, an onerous and burdensome task which was completed in 1906 at Ottawa. That he is held in high esteem by his legal confreres is manifested by the fact that he was President of the Board of Notaries from 1900 until 1903. Aside from his professorial duties and the large and lucrative practice he commands, he is associated with various corporate interests in the Ancient Capital. He is Vice-President of La Caisse d'Economie de Notre Dame de Quebec, and is Secretary and one of the governors of Le Syndicat Financier of Laval University, Quebec.

Mr. Sirois was married twice. In 1877 he wedded Miss Atala Blais, of Montmagny, who died in 1883. He was married for the second time in 1889 to Miss Atala Fournier. Of the first union there are three children living, and of the second, two children. His most favorite recreations are travelling and yachting.

G. EMILE TANGUAY.

Mr. G. Emile Tanguay, of Quebec, is recognized as one of the leading architects of that city. He is a man of keen discrimination and sound judgment, and his executive ability and professional skill have brought to his business a large degree of success. He was born at St. Gervais, in the Province of Quebec, on October 8, 1857, and received his educational privileges at the Normal School, of Quebec.

At the age of eighteen years, Mr. Tanguay commenced his professional career by entering the office of J. F. Peachy, architect, where he studied architecture for four years. In 1880 he began practice on his own account, and imbued with a strong desire to perfect himself in all the different branches of architecture he went abroad. On his return to Quebec he resumed his practice, and many buildings in that city, and elsewhere, stand as monuments of his professional skill and ingenuity, among which may be mentioned: The Hotel-Dieu Hospital, the City Hall, the Garneau Block,

the Daily Telegraph Building, all of Quebec, and the St. Roch branch of the Quebec Bank, the Cathedral at Three Rivers and the Cathedral and Bishop's Palace at Alexandria, Ontario, besides many other more or less important institutions. Mr. Tanguay is much esteemed by his brother architects as is evidenced by the fact that he was the third President of the Architects' Association of the Province of Quebec, and is also a director of the Council of Arts and Manufactures of the same province.

Aside from his own business interests Mr. Tanguay is connected with various important and successful corporations. He is a director of the Plessisville Foundry, of the Canada Cement Company, Quebec, and of the Matabetchouan Pulp Company, Lake St. John District. He is a member of the Quebec Board of Trade, of the Hunt Club, and of the Knights of Columbus, Quebec. In matters of citizenship he is always progressive, ready to lend his aid and co-operation to movements which have for their object the upbuilding of the community in which he makes his home.

In 1888 he married Clara Trudel, and of this union there are five sons living.

CHARLES PETTIGREW.

Charles Pettigrew, head of the firm of Messrs. N. Rioux & Company, dealers in wholesale groceries, wines and liquors, Quebec, has risen to his present position in business circles through the force of his own character—his enterprise, perseverance and laudable ambition. He was born at Isle Verte, in the Province of Quebec, in the year 1855. His father, Achille Pettigrew, was a farmer whose grandfather came from Scotland and intermarried with the French in this province, so that now the family are really French Canadians. His mother's name was Marie Beaulieu.

Mr. Pettigrew was educated in the Model School of his native parish. Coming to Quebec in the year 1871, he entered the service of the late Mr. N. Rioux, and having thoroughly mastered the business in every principle and detail, he was, in the year 1886, along with his brother Mr. M. J. Pettigrew, taken into partnership, the concern then assuming the name of N. Rioux & Company. Since the demise of Mr. Rioux on January 1, 1907, the subject of this review has been the ruling head of the establishment,

A. E. MAROIS.

which carries on an extensive import trade in groceries, wines and liquors, from Europe, China, India and other parts of the world. This business is among the most reputable and most reliable in Quebec, having ever maintained an unassailable policy and maintained a high standard of commercial ethics. At the same time the business has been conducted along modern lines of commercial enterprise and the growth and success of the establishment has thus been secured. Viewed from any standpoint, the life of Mr. Pettigrew may be termed successful, for he has prospered in business, and has, moreover, commanded the respect and confidence of the public without which mere wealth counts as a poor asset.

Since the death of Mr. Rioux in 1901, Mr. Pettigrew has been a director of La Banque Nationale. From 1903 to 1905 municipal matters engaged his attention, having been during that period an Alderman of the Quebec City Council, and he has also served as a council member of the Quebec Board of Trade. His political adherence is given to the Liberal Party, and in religious faith he is a Roman Catholic.

In 1879 he married Miss Mercier, daughter of Mr. J. B. Mercier, of Montmagny, and of this union there was one daughter. At the place of his nativity he has a well-equipped farm, where he delights to spend the few breathing spells his business affords. He is an ardent lover of horses, and is greatly interested in the breeding of thoroughbreds.

ALFRED EUGÈNE MAROIS.

Alfred Eugène Marois, one of the most prominent manufacturers of boots and shoes in the Ancient Capital, was born at Quebec in the year 1870. His parents, Grégoire Marois, attached to the Civil Service, and Madeleine Lemieux, are of French Canadian origin. He pursued his educational studies at the Quebec Academy.

Mr. Marois commenced his commercial career in 1885, entering the employ of Messrs. W. H. Polley & Company, boot and shoe manufacturers, and that he had gathered a very proficient knowledge of all the various departments is evidenced by the fact that in the short space of four years he was made a foreman. Altogether he remained with this firm for ten years. In 1899 he entered into partnership with Mr. Paul Tourigny,

M.P.P., and they founded the firm of Tourigny & Marois, boot and shoe manufacturers. At the inception of this firm only sixty hands were employed, but their rise in the boot and shoe trade has been so rapid and successful that to-day they now employ four hundred and sixty-five hands, and turn out 2,500 pairs of boots and shoes per diem.

Mr. Marois' wise counsel and sound judgment have proven valuable factors in the successful conduct of several other commercial and financial enterprises. Six years ago he became largely interested in the Victoriaville Furniture Company, and three years ago his firm founded the Victoriaville Clothing Company. He is a member of the Quebec Board of Trade, and of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. He is also a director of the Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association of Quebec.

Mr. Marois' interest in community affairs is that of a public-spirited citizen who gives tangible evidence of his progressiveness and loyalty in active co-operation in many movements that have proven directly beneficial to his native city.

In 1889 Mr. Marois was united in marriage to Miss Anna Bélanger, daughter of Mr. Benoit Bélanger, of Quebec, and they have thirteen of a family, seven sons and six daughters. In religious faith Mr. Marois is a Roman Catholic, and in politics is a staunch supporter of the Liberal party. He is also a member of the Knights of Columbus. Mr. Marois is very fond of sports, and takes the greatest interest in the St. Antoine Fish and Game Club, of which he is Secretary. He is a member of the Quebec Hunt Club, and enjoys to the full horseback riding in which he indulges in his leisure moments.

MICHAEL MONAGHAN.

Michael Monaghan, General Agent of the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada at Quebec, is one of the best known and respected citizens in that community, a man imbued with patriotism and fearlessness in defence of his honest convictions and a firm and strong advocate in maintaining individual rights. He was born in Killucan, Westmeath, Ireland, in 1857, and was educated at the French College, Blackrock, Dublin. He subsequently attended the Royal University of Ireland and took the degree of

Bachelor of Arts in the year 1884. Then for several years he was a teacher in Blackrock College. In 1888 he came to Canada and located first at Ottawa, where he pursued his vocation as a teacher for about one year. He then went to St. Paul, Minn., and conducted the highest classes in Latin and Greek in St. Thomas College, under His Grace Archbishop Ireland, where he remained for five years. Mr. Monaghan then returned to Ottawa and again took up teaching work, during which time he also engaged in a small way in life insurance. He gradually made so much headway in this latter connection that it led to his appointment in 1898, as General Agent of the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada at Quebec. At the time of his appointment the company's business in the Ancient Capital was nil, but to-day it is one of its best and most remunerative agencies in Canada, a state of matters that is due to the able management and keen business capacity of Mr. Monaghan. He is a refined, cultured gentleman, a fine French scholar, tactful, of genial disposition, patient to a degree, qualities no doubt resulting from the practice of his former vocation of teaching, and withal he is a student of human nature. These are all necessary qualifications in the make-up of a successful life insurance man. His strict integrity and his love of justice and liberty for all has made for him a host of friends and well-wishers. No stronger proof can be offered of the straightforward and honorable methods pursued by him in his business transactions than the quality and amount of business he has built up for his company in ten years. He is a member of the Quebec Association of Life Insurance Underwriters, and contributes occasionally to the literary feature of the society's work.

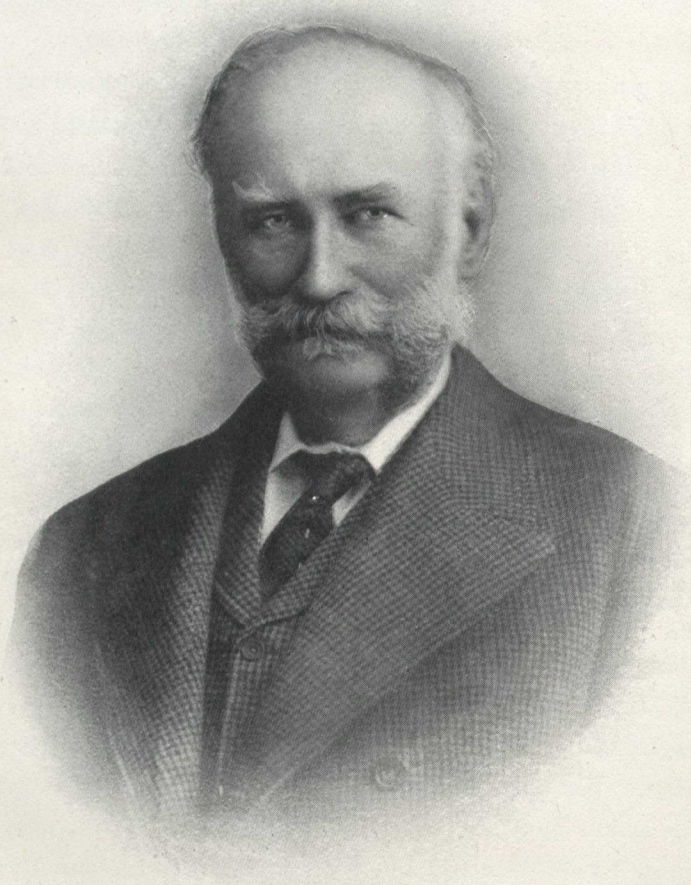
In 1890 Mr. Monaghan married Miss Margaret Harney, of Quebec, and they have five sons and one daughter. In the matter of recreation he finds his most pleasing pastime when engaged in the study of classical literature. Mr. Monaghan is a Roman Catholic in religion.

JEAN BAPTISTE MORISSETTE.

Jean Baptiste Morissette, insurance agent, Quebec, was born in the ancient capital in 1855, the son of Jean Baptiste and Julie (Julien) Morissette, both French Canadians. He obtained his early educational privileges

and graduated from Laval Normal School, which were supplemented by a special English course in Thoms' Academy, from which he also graduated in the year 1875.

In 1875 Mr. Morissette entered the office of the Queen's Fire Insurance Company and the New York Life Insurance Company, where he remained until 1882, when he was appointed agent at Quebec for the Glasgow and London Insurance Company of London, England. In 1890, when the Union Assurance Society, of London, England, entered the Canadian field, Mr. Morissette had the honor of being chosen as their general agent of the Quebec branch. Subsequently a number of other companies—fire, life, accident and marine—entrusted their interests to him, and at the present time his office is recognized as one of the most important and remunerative local insurance branches in the Dominion of Canada. He is conducting a well-appointed establishment, and has an exceptionally good patronage, which he has won by his straightforward methods, his earnest desire to please his patrons and his close application. For many years he has been devoted to the study of both fire and life insurance, and has travelled and visited the largest insurance centres on this continent. He has attended many insurance conventions, and sought and acquired valuable knowledge of the various phases and intricacies of the business. The knowledge he has acquired has not proven merely a benefit to himself, but has resulted in the inauguration of many improvements in the fire protection of Quebec and in the proper adjustment of insurance rates. In municipal matters he has always taken a keen interest. He was a member of the City Council for Quebec four years, representing the Jacques Cartier Ward, and was twice elected by acclamation. He has been a justice of the peace since 1892, and is a member of the Quebec Board of Trade, and School Commissioners since 1905. Besides he holds the honorable position of Consular Agent for Brazil. In 1902 he, along with others, founded the Quebec City Life Assurance Agents' Association, and that he is honored by his brother agents is evidenced by the fact that he has been President of this body since its inception. In September last he was elected Vice-President of the Life Underwriters' Association of Canada. Mr. Morissette is a member of several political and social clubs. He was one of the promoters of the Quebec



E. J. HALE.

Bridge Company, and not only subscribed largely to the stock himself, but induced his many friends to do likewise, thus proving his interest for the welfare of his native city.

On November 17, 1885, he married Miss Marie Zélia Labrecque, first cousin of the Honorable Adélard Turgeon, Minister of Lands and Forests in the Quebec Provincial Cabinet.

EDWARD JOHN HALE.

Edward John Hale was born in Quebec in 1833, of English parents. His father, the late Honorable Edward Hale, was a member of the Legislative Council, whose grandfather came to Canada with General Wolfe's army. His mother was a daughter of the late Chief Justice Bowen, of Quebec. Mr. Hale received his educational advantages at the Bishop's College School, Lennoxville. When he was a child the family removed to Sherbrooke where his boyhood was spent. About the year 1853, on his family removing to Boston, Mass., he entered the office of Messrs. J. M. Forbes & Co., china merchants, as a junior clerk, and his ability being readily recognized, it was not long before he was promoted from one position to another, ultimately culminating in his being appointed a member of the firm, in whose service he remained altogether for a period of twenty-two years. Returning to Canada in 1875, he came to Quebec, where he has lived ever since, and has become identified with several of the most important enterprises in that city. He acts as executor of the estate of his father, the late Honorable Edward Hale. In banking circles he is well known and respected, having been connected with the Union Bank of Canada as a director for a period of twenty-two years. For many years he has been Treasurer of the Finlay Asylum, of Quebec, and acted in the same capacity for the St. George's Society for several years.

In 1866 he married Miss Sewell, daughter of the late Dr. James A. Sewell, of Quebec, but she is now deceased. Of the children of the union there were two sons; the eldest is Edward Russel, a Lieutenant attached to the Canadian Permanent Army Corps, Quebec. The youngest son died on October 2, 1893, at the early age of 19 years. His religious faith is that of the Anglican Church, and in politics he is a Conservative. He is a member

of the Garrison Club, Quebec, and the Stadacona Fish and Game Club. Mr. Hale is very fond of fishing, boating, shooting, and kindred recreations, and despite the fact that he has passed the allotted span by a number of years, he still takes to the woods, owing to the great delight and benefit he derives from living out-of-doors.

LOOP SEWELL ODELL.

Mr. Loop Sewell Odell, Vice-President of Fisk, Limited, large manufacturers of shoe findings, was born at Napierville, in the Province of Quebec, in 1859, his parents being Colonel Loop Odell, M.P.P., a native of England, and Mary Ann Sewell, of Vermont, U.S.A. His father represented Napierville in the Quebec Legislature for some years, and figured prominently in the battle of Odelltown.

Mr. Odell received his educational privileges at the Vermont University and in 1878 came to Montreal, where he remained for eight years. He entered the firm of Whitehead and Fisk, and about two years later became a member of the firm on the retirement of Mr. Whitehead, the firm being then designated H. J. Fisk and Company. In 1906 the concern was incorporated under the name of Fisk, Limited, at which time Mr. Odell was appointed Vice-President. Their factory is situated at Lachine, and they rank among the largest manufacturers of leather and dealers in shoe goods in the Province of Quebec, their Head Office being in Montreal, with a branch in Toronto. Twenty-six years ago Mr. Odell established the business in Quebec, where he has ever since resided. In his business life he has made a notable record, advancing steadily from a humble position to one of prominence in manufacturing circles, and the enterprise of which he is a member has been of the utmost benefit to the community through the employment which it furnishes to a large force of workmen. He is a man of rare discriminating business judgment and keen foresight, working along practical methods and making a close study of economy in time and expenditure in the matter of manufacture, yet never sacrificing quality to these.

Mr. Odell has always taken a great interest in the progress and development of Quebec where he makes his home, and gives his hearty co-

operation to many movements for the general good. He is likewise very popular in social circles. He belongs to the Masonic Order, and his brethren of the fraternity, and those who are connected with him in business, all entertain for him the warmest respect and esteem. He is a member of the Quebec Board of Trade, and in religious faith is a Protestant. His favorite recreation is horseback riding, and he is the owner of some very fine horses.

L. C. BACHAND.

The little village of St. Pie, nestling under the high hills, in Bagot county, claims the birthplace of the present Mayor of Sherbrooke, Dr. L. C. Bachand, who was born there on October 6, 1854. His father was the late I. C. Bachand, notary and registrar of Bagot county, and was a nephew of the late Honorable P. Bachand, treasurer of the Joly-Bachand Provincial Government. Mr. Bachand's mother, Miss Denonville, was a great granddaughter of the Marquis de Denonville, who was Governor of Canada under the French rule from 1685 to 1689. He was provided with the advantages of early instruction at the Seminary of St. Hyacinthe, afterwards studying at Laval University, where he graduated an M.D., in the year 1878. With much success he practised his profession in Coaticooke, P.Q., for twenty-one years, removing to Sherbrooke in the year 1899. While residing in Coaticooke, where he had a most lucrative practice, he filled the highest positions of prominence possible. He was Mayor of the town, President of the Board of Trade, and Chairman of the Board of School Commissioners, and was also editor and co-proprietor of the French paper *L'Etoile de l'Est*. Since his transference to Sherbrooke he has continued the practice of his profession with even greater success than that which he carried on in the town which he had just vacated. This is an age of progress and of specialization, and Dr. Bachand is an exponent of the spirit of the age. Since 1899 he has had full charge of the eye, ear, nose and throat department of the Sherbrooke Sacred Heart Hospital, in which he is a specialist. He was appointed coroner for the district of St. Francis in 1899, and has been President of the St. Francis Medical Association. For many years he was a member of the Medical Board of Examiners, of the College of Physicians and Sur-

geons for the Province of Quebec, and in 1905 was President of the Sherbrooke Board of Trade, besides holding the position of School Commissioner in Sherbrooke for a number of years, but reached the crowning position in Sherbrooke in January, 1908, when he was elected Mayor.

In 1878 he married Miss M. A. G. Camirand, daughter of the late H. O. Camirand, of Sherbrooke. He belongs to the Roman Catholic Church.

HONORABLE HENRY AYLMER.

The Honorable Henry Aylmer, sheriff of the district of St. Francis, Province of Quebec, is a prominent figure in legal, political and military circles, not only of Sherbrooke and the province, but of the whole Dominion. He was born at Melbourne, P.Q., on April 25, 1843, and is the second son of the late Lord Aylmer, of the same place. He received his education at the Montreal High School and the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, England.

Mr. Aylmer was gazetted a Lieutenant in the Royal Marine Artillery, in which he served for twelve years. Returning to Canada he took up the study of law. He was called to the Bar in 1882, and practised his profession at Richmond, P.Q., where he gained distinction as an able and skilful member of the legal fraternity. For some years he acted as solicitor of that town. In politics he is a Liberal, and represented Richmond and Wolfe in the House of Commons from 1874 to 1878. In 1880 he unsuccessfully contested the riding of Richmond for a seat in the Quebec Legislature, and also suffered defeat at the Dominion general elections in 1896 when a candidate for Sherbrooke constituency. In May, 1900, he was appointed sheriff of the district of St. Francis, P.Q., and besides is a trustee of the St. Francis College and Grammar School, and a member of the corporation of Bishop's College, Lennoxville.

Always an enthusiast in military affairs, he organized in 1876 the Richmond Field Battery of Artillery, and remained in command until November, 1887, when he retired with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1887 he commanded the Canadian Wimbledon Rifle Team. Mr. Aylmer believes in progress along the lines of character development, of municipal growth and improvement and of national honor and allegiance, and his own

life record gives tangible evidence of his desires along these lines. His cultivated tastes make him a favorite companion of the brightest minds of the country, while his circle of friends has extended into many districts as year by year his acquaintanceship widens.

In October, 1871, he wedded Louisa Blanche Fanny, daughter of H. A. Howe, LL.D., Montreal. In religious faith he is an Anglican.

JAMES SIMPSON MITCHELL.

Mr. James Simpson Mitchell belongs to that class of representative Canadians who, while promoting individual success, find time and opportunity to contribute in substantial measure to the welfare and progress of the community with which they are connected. He was born at Ascot, near Lennoxville, in the Province of Quebec, in 1852, a son of William Mitchell, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, and one of the pioneer farmers of the township of Ascot. His mother, Miss Wood, was a native of Ireland, descended from English parents, and her father was at one time in the British civil service.

Mr. Mitchell's early educational advantages were obtained in the public schools of his native district, and afterwards at the Sherbrooke Academy.

On the termination of his school studies, he entered the hardware firm of W. W. Beckett & Company, Sherbrooke, where during seven years he acquired a valuable business experience. Ambitious to start on his own account, in 1877, he formed a partnership with Colonel Gustavus Lucke, the twain establishing the firm of Lucke and Mitchell, hardware merchants, at Sherbrooke. The death of his partner, in 1894, opened a wider responsibility upon his shoulders as he purchased the Lucke interest in the business, and since then has been the ruling head of the establishment which is now carried on under the name of J. S. Mitchell & Company. This firm now carry on a most extensive trade in hardware and kindred lines of goods, both wholesale and retail, and is the largest concern of this character in the Province of Quebec, outside of the city of Montreal. He is a partner in the firm of C. G. Thompson & Company, manufacturers of bobbins and spools, and is a director of the Eastern Townships Bank. He is one of the original organizers of the Sherbrooke Board of Trade, and has had the honor of

being President, was a director of the Eastern Townships Agricultural Association, of which he once acted as Vice-President, and played a prominent part in its early development and growth. Mr. Mitchell is a governor and Vice-President of Sherbrooke Protestant Hospital, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In all his business relations it can be truly said that he is one who is notably energetic, prompt and reliable.

In religion he is a Congregationalist, and his political views are in accord with that of the Conservative party. In 1878 he married Miss Isabel McKechnie, daughter of the late Malcolm McKechnie, who was a prominent merchant in Sherbrooke. Their family consists of one son and two daughters—Malcolm William, who is employed in his father's business for the last nine years; Florence, married to Mr. Walter Brown Parker, of Portland, Maine; and Isabel Jean, who is attending a ladies' finishing school. Mr. Mitchell is a member of the St. George's Club, and was one of the organizers of the Sherbrooke Curling Club, of which he has been President several times. During his leisure moments he devotes himself with great enthusiasm to all manner of outdoor sports, being very fond of fishing, shooting, and all recreation of a like character.

JAMES MACKINNON.

The history of the eastern townships would be incomplete without mention of the name of James Mackinnon, General Manager of the Eastern Townships Bank.

He was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in the year 1850, but when only three years of age his parents brought him to Canada. His father was a native of Inverness, Scotland, and his mother was a native of Ireland, although of Scotch descent. He was educated at St. Francis College, Richmond, P.Q. At the age of nineteen years he entered the office of Mr. Walter Beckett, wholesale hardware merchant, at Sherbrooke, where he remained for one year. He then entered the service of the Passumpsic Railway Company (now part of the Boston and Maine) of which his brother was superintendent. He remained with that company for one year, and the trend of his mind seeming to be in the line of financial pursuits, he joined

the Eastern Townships Bank in October, 1871, at Sherbrooke. His abilities soon found recognition, for in 1876 we find him Manager of the branch at Cowansville, having passed through the various grades of office. Filling that office until the year 1900, the management of the bank transferred him to their branch at Grand Forks, British Columbia, where he remained for one year. Moving back to Sherbrooke on January 1, 1901, he was appointed to the important position of Assistant General Manager of the bank, and in June, 1902, was further promoted to the position of General Manager, which he occupies at the present time.

When resident in Cowansville, he was for a number of years a member of the town council, held the Mayorship for three years, and the last year of his residence there found him Warden of the county of Missisquoi. In Sherbrooke he holds many important and influential positions. In 1908 he was appointed President of the Sherbrooke Board of Trade. He is a trustee of the Bishop's College University, Lennoxville, a director of Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, and a trustee and Treasurer of King's Hall, Compton. Mr. Mackinnon has an extensive circle of warm friends, including many who have known him from his boyhood days as well as acquaintances of later years.

In 1876 he married Miss Emily Robinson, of Waterloo, P.Q.. and of the union there is one son—Cecil Gordon, a lawyer and a member of the firm of Foster, Martin, Mann and Mackinnon, Montreal. In religious faith Mr. Mackinnon is an Anglican and takes an enthusiastic interest in all church matters. For fifteen years he was a member of the Executive Committee of the Synod of Montreal, and is now a member of the Diocesan Committee of the Quebec Synod, and also a member of the Provincial and General Synods. For his services with the 54th Regiment in connection with the Fenian Raid of 1866 he was the recipient of a medal. He is a member of the St. George's Club, Sherbrooke.

JOHN SIDNEY BRODERICK, K.C.

John Sidney Broderick, K.C., Prothonotary of the Superior Court for the district of St. Francis, and for the last twenty-five years a prominent lawyer in the eastern townships, was born of Irish parentage in November,

1855, in the county of Drummond, in the Province of Quebec. His father's name was Daniel Broderick, for many years a highly-respected citizen of Sherbrooke, P.Q., and his mother's name Eliza Cecilia McBrien, daughter of the late John Sidney McBrien, C.E., who died shortly after his arrival in this country.

After a brilliant classical course at St. Hyacinthe College, Mr. Broderick chose the law for his profession and became indentured to the late Hon. E. T. Brooks. On being called to the Bar in 1879 he began the practice of his profession in Sherbrooke, where he pursued it with eminent success until his recent appointment as Prothonotary of the Superior Court. As a criminal lawyer he acquired well-merited distinction. He conducted the defence in five notable murder cases with exceptional ability, and for four of the accused, he was able, through his eloquence and skill, to secure a verdict of acquittal; in the other case, he raised the issue of the prisoner's sanity with the result that his client was declared insane by the jury and confined in an asylum. In a word, he enjoys the enviable record of having never lost a murder case whether for the prosecution or the defence. Mr. Broderick was appointed Crown prosecutor for the district of St. Francis in 1897 and was made a Q.C. the same year. During the ten years that he represented the Crown before the Court of King's Bench, possessing as he did, a correct conception of the nature of his functions he was always fair and impartial, but none the less effective. While in that office he distinguished himself more particularly at the Fouquet murder trial, which he conducted in the French language, securing a conviction against the accused, who was sentenced to be hanged, but the sentence was afterwards commuted to life imprisonment, much to the satisfaction of the subject of this review, who is personally opposed to capital punishment.

An ardent Liberal, he has fought the battles of Liberalism in every county in the eastern townships. He was induced to be a candidate for the representation of Sherbrooke, at the Provincial elections of 1892, the year of Mercier's overthrow, and was all but elected, his defeat by a narrow majority being attributed to his refusal to denounce his friend Mercier from the hustings. In the preceding year he had, almost single handed, conducted the campaign in the Ives-Millin contest.

Ever an enthusiastic worker for the Liberal party he has handled successfully several election contestations before the courts.

When the Scott Act was first introduced to the electorate, owing to his proficiency in the French language, his services were much sought after and were enlisted to explain the Act to the electors of the eastern townships and Eastern Ontario.

Mr. Broderick is a man of varied attainments and broad sympathies, a lover of literature and music, an optimist in everything that pertains to his native land; in a word, a typical Canadian in the widest sense of the term.

A thorough Britisher and an ardent Home Ruler, he is fully convinced that so far as our relations with the mother country are concerned, the maintenance of the *status quo* is the condition best calculated to promote the interests of Canada and the welfare of the Empire.

JAMES O'CAIN.

Everywhere in this land are found men who have worked their own way from a comparatively obscure position to one of great importance in the community in which they reside. It is one of the glories of this nation that it is so, and it should be the strongest incentive and encouragement to the youth of the country that it is so. Prominent among the self-made men of the town of St. Johns, in the Province of Quebec, is James O'Cain, a man honored, respected and esteemed wherever known, and most of all where he is best known. He was born at St. Gregoire, in the Province of Quebec, in the year 1836, the son of Bernard O'Cain and Rose McQuillen, who are both natives of Ireland.

Mr. O'Cain commenced his business career at the age of nineteen years, when he entered the general store of Langelier and DeCelles, St. Johns, P.Q. He was employed with this and other firms in St. Johns for a period of eleven years, during which time he acquired a proficient knowledge of the business. In 1867 he started a grocery business on his own account, which was conducted with great success and profit to the subject of this sketch until 1875, when he disposed of the business to enter the coal

and wood business. He is a keen business man, and besides the coal and wood business which he carries on, he is the representative of no less than fourteen different insurance companies, and has a very large clientage. His fellow townsmen honored him by electing him a member of the town council of St. Johns in the year 1871, and he sat for a period of nine years. In 1880 he was elected Mayor, and was re-elected to the same honorable position in the following year. He then remained out of municipal life during the next ten years, and on his return he was elected Mayor in 1892, acting in this capacity in the years 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1896. Mr. O'Cain was again elected a member of the council in 1906, 1907, and 1908. He has been a School Commissioner of St. Johns for thirty-seven years continuously.

In politics he is a Liberal, and entered the political field at the general elections of 1904 when he unsuccessfully contested the constituency of St. Johns for a seat in the Quebec Legislative Assembly. He is President of the St. Johns Electric Light Company, and has been a Justice of the Peace since about 1880.

Mr. O'Cain has been three times married; first to Susan Scullin, of St. Johns, who died in 1875, and secondly, to Elizabeth O'Flaherty, of Bedford, P.Q. (now deceased). And in 1900 he married Alice Curran, daughter of James Curran, of St. Johns parish. By the first marriage there is one daughter living, and by the third, one son and one daughter. In religion Mr. O'Cain is a Roman Catholic.

ANTONIN DAVID GIRARD.

Antonin David Girard, one of the most able and learned lawyers practising at St. Johns, in the Province of Quebec, was born at St. Hyacinthe, in the Province of Quebec, on May 10, 1841, the son of Michel Girard and Sophie Chicoine, who are both French Canadians. He pursued his specifically literary education at the College of St. Hyacinthe. On finishing his studies there, he took up the study of law in the office of Messrs. Sicotte and Chagnon, of St. Hyacinthe, and also followed the lectures of the late Mr. Bibaud, at the Jesuit's College. On being admitted to the Bar in the year 1864 he commenced the practice of his profession in Waterloo, where he remained until 1879. He then removed to St. Johns, and has practised

there ever since. In that town and district Mr. Girard has a very large and distinctively representative clientele. In the practice of his profession where success entirely depends upon individual merit, he has made steady advancement, displaying in the trial of cases a mind analytical, logical and inductive.

Mr. Girard's political adherence is given to the Conservative party. He first entered the political arena in the year 1875, when he contested the county of Shefford against the late Mr. Justice Laframboise for a seat in the Legislature, but was defeated. In 1890 he again became a candidate for Parliamentary honors, this time running for the county of St. Johns with the late Honorable Mr. Marchand as his opponent, and suffered defeat. He was again defeated at the general elections of 1904 when he contested the seat of St. Johns against the Honorable P. H. Roy.

Mr. Girard was married twice, first to Elizabeth Kiernan, daughter of Patrick Kiernan, of Shefford county, in the Province of Quebec, and then in 1878 to Cordelie Bousquet, daughter of the late François Bousquet, of St. Mark, P.Q. In religious faith Mr. Girard is a Roman Catholic.

WILLIAM ANDERSON CAMPBELL.

William Anderson Campbell, Vice-President of the Canadian Trenton Potteries Company, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in the year 1840, and was educated at the Highland School, Glasgow.

In 1858 Mr. Campbell entered the employ of Messrs. Murray and Cooper, the Caledonia Pottery, Glasgow, Scotland, and later became connected with the City Pottery Company, also of Glasgow. He gained valuable experience with the latter firm as a traveller, and remained with them for six years, being also financially interested in the business. Having by this time acquired a thorough knowledge of all branches of the pottery business and believing that America would offer better opportunities for him in the business world, he removed to that country in the year 1864, and continued in the pottery business in the State of New Jersey, remaining there for eight years. He then came to St. Johns, in the Province of Quebec, in 1872, and joined the St. Johns Stone Chinaware Company. Mr. Campbell served this company for twelve years, and in 1884 started in busi-

ness on his own account in partnership with Mr. Purvis, establishing the Caledonia Pottery. They met with great success in this enterprise, and the business grew up very rapidly. Since the death of Mr. Purvis some years ago, Mr. Campbell has been the sole proprietor of the concern. In 1905 the Canadian Trenton Potteries Company, Limited, was organized, which took over, along with a number of other concerns, the business of the Caledonia Pottery, and Mr. Campbell has been the Vice-President and Managing Director since its inception. Mr. Campbell possesses that rare and valuable characteristic in business life that whatever he undertakes to do, he does with thoroughness and conscientiousness. He is honored and respected by all and most of all where he is best known. The life record of Mr. Campbell is in many respects worthy of emulation. He is also a director of the Richelieu Cordage Company, and a trustee of the St. John's High School.

In 1881 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Campbell to Ida M. F. Gillespie, daughter of John Gillespie, of St. Johns. The family consists of two sons and one daughter. In religious belief he is a Presbyterian, and his political allegiance is given to the Conservative party.

WESLEY KNIGHT.

Wesley Knight, well known in industrial circles in St. Johns, in the Province of Quebec, as the owner of the Dominion Sanitary Pottery Company, was born in that town in the year 1852. His father was a native of St. Johns, although of Irish descent, and his mother was a native of Ireland. To the public school of St. Johns he is indebted for the educational privileges he enjoyed in his youth.

Mr. Knight commenced his business career by entering the pottery trade, starting with the firm of G. H. and L. E. Farrar, St. Johns, at the lowest rung of the ladder. He remained there for some time, and then served a three years' apprenticeship to the carpentering trade, afterwards working for seven years at the trade. He then returned to the pottery trade, joining the firm of the late Elijah Bowler, of St. Johns. Mr. Knight remained with this firm for twelve or fifteen years, and then succeeded to the business in 1895, when the name of the firm was changed to the Dominion Sanitary Pottery Company. He is the sole proprietor of the concern, and

the firm is on the membership roll of the Potters' Association. The ramifications of the business are very extensive and extend from ocean to ocean. All of this class of goods manufactured in Canada is made at St. Johns, their only competitor being located in the same town in which they operate. Mr. Knight's business interests have largely been of a character that have contributed not only to his own success, but also to the commercial activity and prosperity of the community in which he resides.

When a young man Mr. Knight was connected with the militia. He also served with the 21st Battalion in the Fenian Raids of 1866 and 1870, and was the recipient of a medal with two clasps. He was married twice, first to Miss Emma Bowler (now deceased), daughter of the late Elijah Bowler, of St. Johns, and of this union there were two sons and five daughters. In 1896 he married Miss Jemima Jane Simpson, daughter of Samuel Simpson, of Lacadie, and there is one son by this marriage. Mr. Knight is a Methodist, and in politics is an Independent.

ALBERT PETER LOW.

Mr. Albert Peter Low, Deputy Minister of Mines, was born in Montreal on the 24th of May, 1861, the son of John W. Low, of Montreal. Both his parents were natives of Canada, although of English descent. He received his education at the Montreal High School, after leaving which he entered the McGill University and studied mining and assaying with so much success that in 1882 he graduated a B. Ap. Sc. with first rank honors in Natural Science. In 1881 Mr. Low was appointed to the staff of the Canadian Geological Survey, and through his enthusiastic researches, he was promoted to the position of Geologist in 1891, later receiving the position which he now holds with so much acceptance and distinction.

For over six years he was engaged in exploring the resources of bleak Labrador, and the large amount of knowledge he gathered in regard to that Peninsula, besides the whole of north-eastern Canada, makes him to-day the best-informed scientist of those territories. Publishing on his return in 1896 a volume descriptive of his explorations, and in acknowledgment of his services to geographical science, he received in the same year the McGill Memorial Prize from the Royal Geographical Society. With an eager desire

to extend his knowledge in other quarters, in 1897 he accompanied the Diana scientific expedition which was sent to Hudson's Bay, and in 1903-1904, he personally was in command of the Neptune Expedition to the same place and also further northward. On his return he published in 1906 the report entitled "The Cruise of the Neptune," which is replete with valuable scientific information. Not only in his own profession has Mr. Low distinguished himself, for he holds a first-class Royal School of Infantry certificate; has served in the militia for nearly twenty years, and at one time was a Lieutenant in the 43rd Regiment, of Ottawa.

In 1886 he wedded Miss Bella Cunningham, of Ottawa, now deceased, and the family consists of one son and one daughter. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Presbyterian Church, and in matters of citizenship he is deeply interested. He is a member of the Rideau Club, Ottawa.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Inseparably associated with the early history of the Dominion, and the primal factor in her subsequent progress and development is the Grand Trunk Railway, which is indeed her pioneer railway and stands prominent to the fore among the pioneer railways of America, having been incorporated in 1852, and in the period of years since then has acquired, by lease, amalgamation and purchase, the many constituent companies which now form the present large system of 3,769 miles in Canada, in addition to which it has a mileage in the United States of 1,558 miles, making a total mileage for the present system of 5,327 miles. It is worthy of note to here state that the incorporation of the companies which now comprise the system date as far back as 1832, when the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railway was incorporated for the purpose of providing means of transportation between the Richelieu and St. Lawrence Rivers from St. John's to Laprairie, in the Province of Quebec; following which, a few years later, was the incorporation of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railway Company in 1845, and afterwards the incorporation of the present Grand Trunk Railway Company.

Being situated in the most thickly settled and productive portions of

the Dominion, *i.e.*, the eastern part, with ramifications by its branch lines and feeders into all the well-populated and industrial centres, it occupies an impregnable position for the gathering of traffic. The system as now composed commences at the eastern termini of the main lines at the city of Quebec, on the St. Lawrence River; at Portland, Maine, on the Atlantic Ocean, and at Rouse's Point on Lake Champlain, and extends from the first named point along the south shore of the St. Lawrence River to Richmond, in the Province of Quebec, where is formed the junction with the lines from Portland, thence running westerly, being joined at St. Lambert by the main line from Rouse's Point, and crossing the St. Lawrence River at Montreal over the world-famed Victoria Jubilee Bridge.

From Montreal the line continues westerly through the thickly settled country along the north shore of the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario to Toronto, the Queen City, being 334 miles distant from Montreal; from thence, with diverging lines to the south and west through the fertile Niagara Peninsula to Niagara Falls and Buffalo, to Windsor and Detroit, and to Sarnia and Port Huron, and northerly from Toronto to the ports of Goderich, Kincardine and Southampton, on Lake Huron and Wiarton, Owen Sound, Meaford, Collingwood, Penetang, Midland and Depot Harbor, on Georgian Bay, and through the now famous "Highlands of Ontario" to North Bay. A glance at the railway map of Canada, and particularly to the Province of Ontario, which is the garden of the Dominion, will show how thoroughly and completely this pioneer railway, by reason of its long years of possession and growth with the settlement and industrial development, has its countless feeders established in positions of advantage for gathering the rapidly increasing traffic, including five main lines from east to west, 3,000 miles of the company's lines in Canada being in this province alone, 700 miles of which is double main track extending from the eastern boundary of the province, westerly, via Toronto, Niagara Falls, Hamilton and London, to Windsor and Sarnia, and is the only double-track railway in Canada. This enviable position which can only be attained by any transportation company after years of occupation and large expenditures, has given the company many advantages over its competitors, to whom, at numerous points on its system it has leased trackage or terminal facilities from which it derives a large revenue.

In early days, dating from the incorporation of the company, the Board of Directors was located in Canada, with head offices at Quebec; but English capital having been employed largely in the construction of the company's lines, after a few years the control of the management was transferred to England, where it has continued to remain, the present Board of Directors being located in London. The capital stock of the company is owned and dealt in almost entirely in England, and is not listed on the American Exchanges, the present shareholders numbering upwards of forty thousand.

The commercial importance and the financial prospects of the system has been raised to the pinnacle of success, and its freight traffic has increased by such wonderful bounds during the last few years that a perfect system of manifest fast freight trains are operated with the greatest satisfaction to shippers from all points. Numerous new stations have been erected, some of the finest freight sheds in the world have been built at different points where traffic is heaviest, and extensive improvements have been made on the double-track work over the entire system.

In the fall of 1903, the double track was completed between Montreal and Niagara Falls and trains running over the new portion, and the double-track between Hamilton and Chicago was completed the following year, making the Grand Trunk the longest continuous double-track railway in the world under one management.

In many respects the improvements just completed solve engineering problems entirely new in Canada, and render the line between Montreal and Chicago the equal, if not the superior, of any railroad in North America. This is the estimate of practical men who have watched the work from year to year. Every mile of track is laid with 80 or 100 pound rails; gravel ballast makes the road-bed solid; the gradients have been reduced, curves straightened and in some cases the mileage has been lessened, and everything has been done by the improvements to accelerate speed with the minimum of power.

Prior to 1898 the Grand Trunk did not handle any grain from Lakes Superior and Michigan through its Georgian Bay and St. Clair River ports elevators for export via the port of Montreal, but since that time has done a large and increasing share of that business, to the extent in some seasons

of handling over forty per cent. of the entire Canadian North-West grain shipped by water from the Lake Superior ports, and during the season of navigation in 1903, handled over 6,000,000 bushels of such grain. At Montreal the company has completed, at Windmill Point Wharf (by agreement with the Harbor Commissioners) a steel elevator of 1,000,000 bushels capacity of the most improved and modern plan, for the better and efficient handling of this large business.

As an illustration of the importance of the Canadian North-West grain trade, the shipments of wheat from Port Arthur and Fort William in Canadian vessels, for the season of navigation, 1906, aggregated nearly 32,000,000 bushels, the Grand Trunk carrying in connection with their elevators at Depot Harbor, Collingwood, Midland, Meaford, Goderich, Point Edward and Port Huron over 16,000,000 bushels, or thirty-six per cent. of the total. For the preceding year, wheat shipments in Canadian bottoms aggregated over 30,000,000 bushels, of which 9,500,000 bushels passed through the elevators at Grand Trunk ports above mentioned, or thirty-three per cent. of the whole.

Owing to the limited facilities for the handling of export traffic at the port of Montreal prior to the recent reconstruction by the Harbor Commissioners of the docks (in the course of which a portion has been raised to high-water level) and the absence of proper elevator facilities for the delivery of grain to ocean steamers in the harbor, the Grand Trunk Railway had, in order to get a proper outlet for the large volume of its export trade in summer and to take care of such traffic in winter, in the years 1900 and 1901, to increase its elevator capacity at Portland, Maine, by the erection of an additional elevator of 1,500,000 bushels capacity.

Some of the fastest long-distance trains in the world are operated over the Grand Trunk with modern up-to-date equipment and a special service of limited passenger trains is operated between the Atlantic Ocean and Chicago.

Being so firmly established in the older provinces it has seemed to be its natural destiny in the march of progress in the Western Empire in which our subject has played such an integral part, that the Grand Trunk Railway should have become identified with the Government in its project for pro-

viding Canada with a National Transcontinental Railway, and in this relation perpetuating her position as the pioneer railway of the Dominion, not alone, as has already been shown, in the older and more settled portions of the country, but in the wider and broader field in connection with the construction of the first railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, wholly within Canadian territory.