

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 Kaministiquia 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 Seignior 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 Pinsonneault 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 friendships. 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 Lormier, 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 Mariage," 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 Cavalier 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. Francois, 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 OUMET.

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 Oumet, 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.

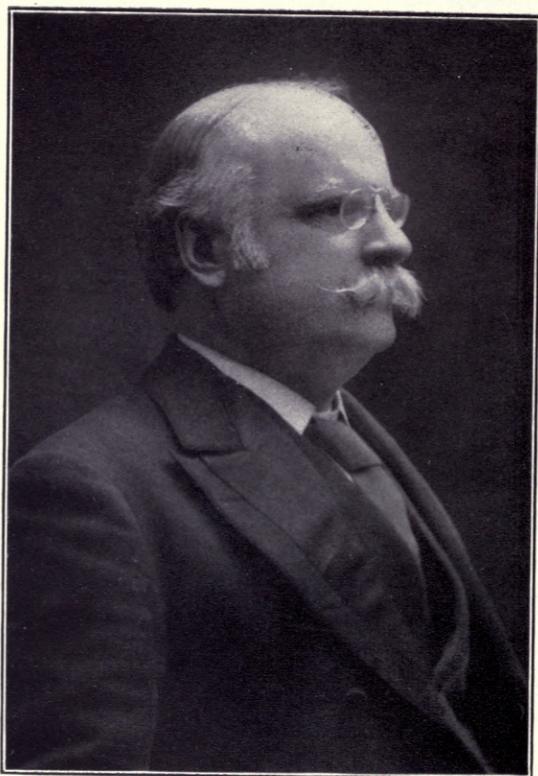
HON. DOMINIQUE MONET.

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 courthouse 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'Événement*," 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 Adélarde 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-



F. X. CHOQUET, K.C.

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 Zoehner 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 Hospital, 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 Kaministiquia 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, Margarett 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.

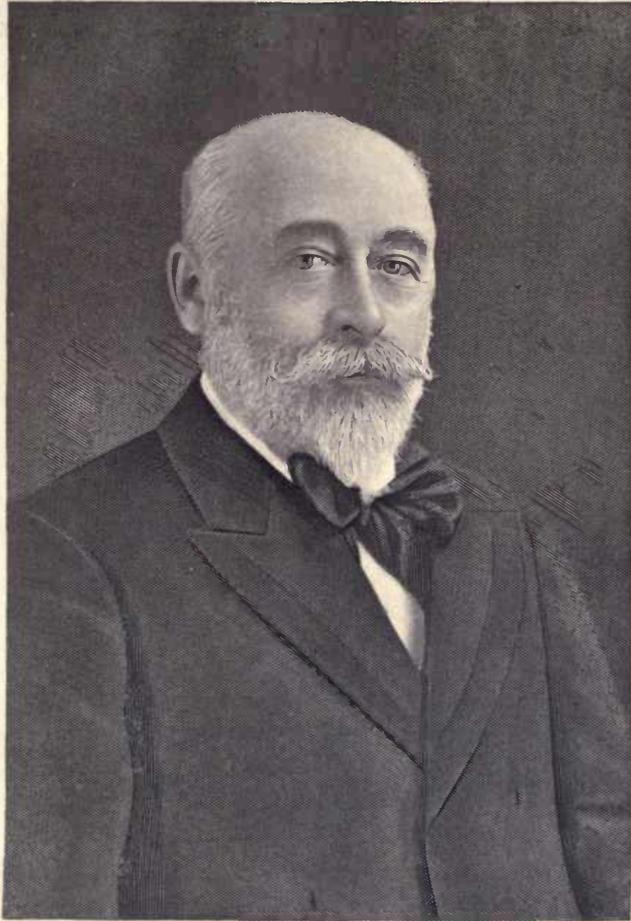
In matters more directly affecting the welfare of his fellow-citizens, and particularly in matters of philanthropic nature, Mr. Ewing has given willingly of his time and means. Though better known as a governor of the Montreal General Hospital and of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane at Verdun, 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 extend 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.