



THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

BIOGRAPHIES.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

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

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

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

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

LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL.

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



LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL.

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

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

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

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

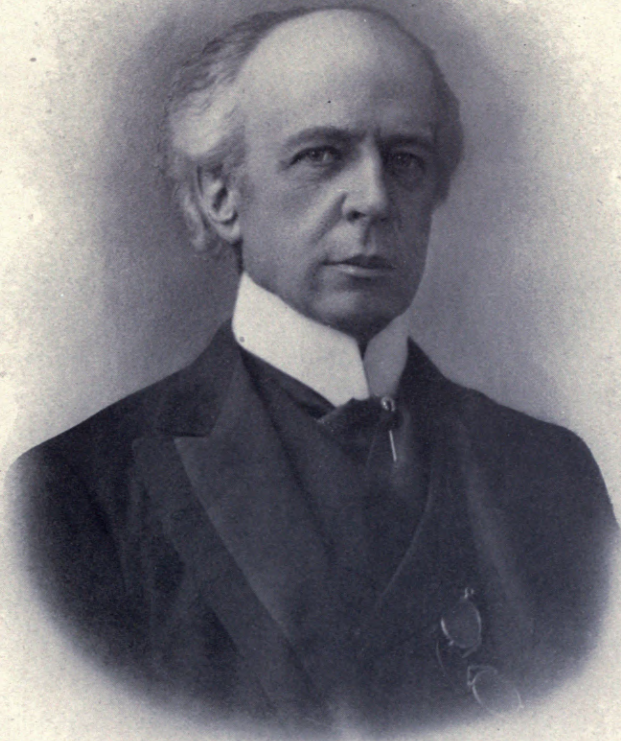
He has been a generous patron of art and a princely contributor to the funds of educational and charitable institutions. In 1887, he, with Lord Mount Stephen, gave \$1,000,000 for the establishment and endowment of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, in honour of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, a further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

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

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

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

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



SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

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

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

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

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

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

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



SIR ALPHONSE PELLETIER.

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

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

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

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

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

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



SIR LOUIS JETTÉ.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



SIR LOMER GOUIN.

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

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

SIR LOMER GOUIN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HONOURABLE SYDNEY ARTHUR FISHER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE HON. LOUIS PHILIPPE BRODEUR, LL.D.

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

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

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

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

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

HON. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX.

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

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

HON. RAOUL DANDURAND.

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

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

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

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

HON. SIR HENRI THOMAS TASCHEREAU.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



SIR GEORGE DRUMMOND.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHARLES MELVILLE HAYS.

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



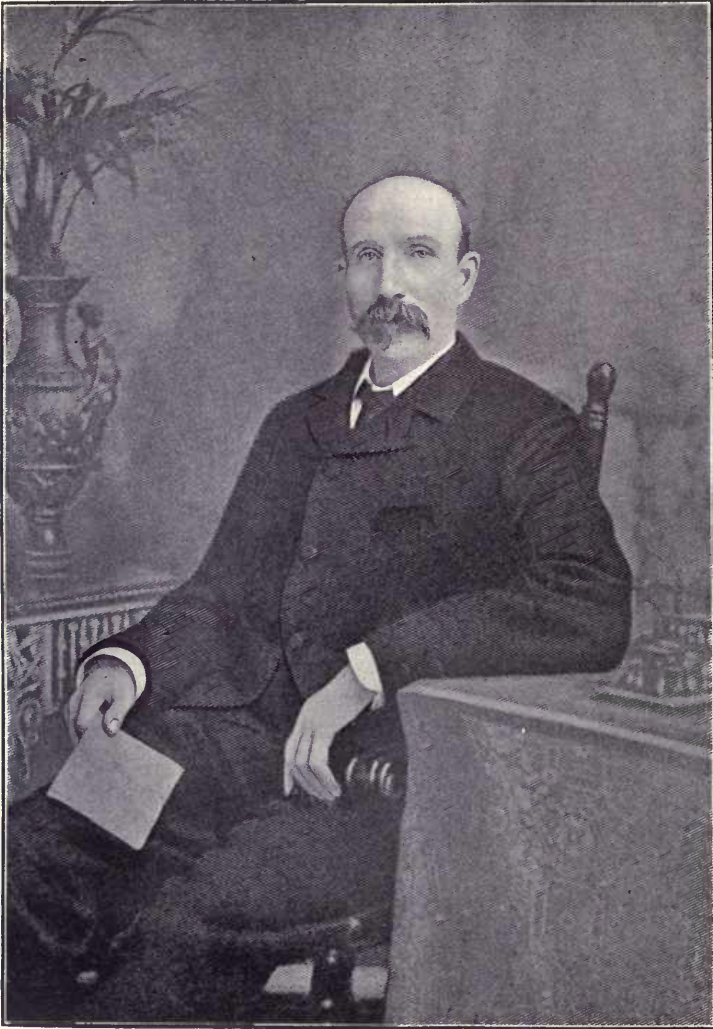
CHARLES M. HAYS.

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

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

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

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



R. G. Reid,

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

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

SIR ROBERT GILLESPIE REID.

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

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

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

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

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

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

RICHARD BLADWORTH ANGUS.

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

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

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

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

SIR EDWARD SEABORNE CLOUSTON, BART.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES ROSS.

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



JAMES ROSS.

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

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

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

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

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

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



DAVID MORRICE.

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

DAVID MORRICE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

HONORABLE JACQUES BUREAU.

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

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

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY COTTON.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLONEL EUGENE Fiset, D.S.O., A.D.C., Etc.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HON. ALPHONSE DESJARDINS.

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

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



Alex. Sejardin

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

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

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

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

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

JONATHAN HODGSON.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HONORABLE JOSEPH BOLDUC.

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

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

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

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

SIR HUGH MONTAGUE ALLAN, C.V.O.

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

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

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

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

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

ROBERT MEIGHEN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HONORABLE WILLIAM OWENS.

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

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

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

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

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

MAJOR G. W. STEPHENS.

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

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



MAJOR G. W. STEPIENS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HON. JOSEPH PHILIPPE BABY CASGRAIN.

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

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



JAMES CRATHERN.

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

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

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

JAMES CRATHERN.

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

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

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

HONORABLE JOSEPH SHEHYN.

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

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

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

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

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

HON. ROBERT MACKAY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHARLES RUDOLPH HOSMER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HONORABLE PHILIPPE AUGUSTE CHOQUETTE, LL.D.

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

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

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

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

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

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

HERBERT S. HOLT.

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

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