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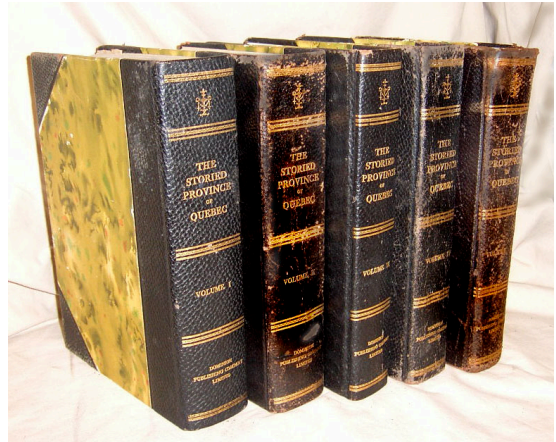
# The Storied Province of Quebec

Past and Present - 1931/32

(Complete in 5 volumes)

CA0031-S

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## ABOUT THIS CD:

### The Book:

Originally published as a four volume set by the Dominion Publishing Company in 1931, a fifth volume was added in 1932. The binding and format of the fifth volume is identical to that of the previous four and no explanation is offered for the delay in its release. It is however, just like volumes 3 and 4, solely a collection of additional biographies, so the possibility exists that it contains submissions which were received too late to be included in the previous year's issue.

### The History:

According to Col. William Wood, the editor in chief of this book, This is, "... the first which has ever taken the whole Province, Past and Present, as its theme." This claim is even more surprising considering the relatively recent publication date of 1931. On the other hand the magnitude of the task which William undertook with such spectacular results may well have defeated previous attempts. The History section of this book runs to almost 1300 pages of text and illustration and has been packaged as two volumes - although it reads as a single contiguous work.

I should hasten to add that William did not attempt this mammoth task on his own but called for contributions from tens of expert historians and authors, many of whose contributions can be found as chapters carrying their own "by line." This has resulted in a history written by the experts in the particular subject of their speciality. In his editing William has been at pains to present the story from both the British, French and Quebecois perspective so that the reader can obtain a complete and rounded view of the events forming the Province. \* "Quebecois" is used here to identify someone who considers Quebec to be his "home" as opposed to someone living in Quebec but considered himself an immigrant or visitor from some other nation.

There might be a tendency while writing such a work to concentrate only on the overall story of the Province's development but this is certainly not the case here. In addition to the "big picture" history there are separate, detailed, accounts of the history of both Quebec City and of Montreal, of the Regions and of many individual subjects such as Banking, Church and State, Business, the Churches, Education, etc. The list of the individual topics covered is best explored by reviewing the Table of Contents which we have placed in a sampler and made available on our web site for your review.

The written details of the history are brought to life by many clear and detailed illustrations, nearly all taken from photographs and beautifully reproduced. If you are looking for a comprehensive history of the Province of Quebec then look no further, you have found it!

### The Biographies:

The biographies comprise fully 3 of the total five volumes in this set and the complete index of biographies in volume 5 provides guided access to over 9,000 individual names - being members of more than 1,500 families. We have, however, noticed that the index is not exhaustive. It provides entries for only those having the same family name as the main subject, but not for others related to the family by marriage, and so appear in the biographies bearing their own family name. Use of the computer search facility is strongly recommended, although human reading is always also suggested as a final resort.

While the words "biographies" and "families" have been used above, to be strictly correct there are a few entries which carry the history of prominent organizations and companies. The overwhelming majority of entries are, however, of families and individuals.

In addition to the written biographical / historical details there are approximately 350 full page, high quality, portraits of the biographical subjects.

It is impossible to categorize in a few words those families who's biographies appear in this great resource. They come from many walks, professions and backgrounds. It would seem evident however that they were families proud of their position in society and of their success. We have abstracted the names from the book's composite index and listed them in a file which you may freely access from our web sites "Downloads" page so you can check for the presence of your ancestors. Don't forget, though, that there are many names in the text that do not appear in the index so check for pre-marriage names as well.

The history section of this book contains both a Table of Contents and an Index while the biographies section contains an index of the primary family names. Both these features of the original book make the contents accessible but our CD reproduction has made access even more convenient because it is now completely computer searchable, and even this access has been enhanced because we have enabled out FastFind technology so your searches can be completed in mere seconds.

# THE STORIED PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

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## PAST *and* PRESENT

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VOLUME I.

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## FOREWORD

**T**HERE is no way to show clearly to the reader, whose interest in the history of the Province has not led him to attempt connected research of his own, the extreme difficulties that have been encountered and surmounted in the present volumes. To the expert, the magnitude of the task is plain. It must suffice to state that the work represents a truly remarkable bit of pioneering in the field of historical research, compilation, and publishing, and that those responsible for its various sections, Colonel Wood, Dr. Atherton, Mr. Conklin, and the contributors whose names head their chapters, are deserving of high praise for the diligence, scholarship, and fine ability with which they discharged their obligations. Important and most helpful were the services rendered by the Advisory Council, whose members were as follows: His Honour M. N. Pérodeau, LL.D.; Hon. L. A. Taschereau, LL.D.; Hon. Joseph E. Caron; Hon. A. Galipeault, C.R., T.C., LL.D.; Hon. Athanase David, LL.B., K.C.; C. J. Simard; Pierre-Georges Roy, M.S.R.C.; Arthur Sauvé, M.L.A.; Hon. Adélard Turgeon, C.V.O., C.M.G.; Cyrille F. Delâge, Litt. D., LL.D., M.S.R.C.; Monseigneur Camille Roy, Protonotaire Apostolique, LL.L., Ph.D., M.S.R.C.; Hon. Thomas Chapais, LL.L., LL.D., L.H.D., M.S.R.C.; Hon. Frank Carrel; Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, P.C., G.C.M.G., B.C.L.; Rt. Reverend L. W. Williams, M.A., D.D.; Sir George Garneau, LL.D., B.A. Sc.; J. C. Sutherland, B.A.; Edouard-Z. Massicotte, LL.B., M.S.R.C.; Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D.; Charles Ernest Neill, LL.D.; Sir Charles Blair Gordon, G.B.E.; Maude E. S. Abbott, B.A., M.D.C.M.; Archibald Maxwell Edington; Major W. H. Petry; George F. Wright; Oswald Mayrand, B.L.; General Sir Arthur William Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.; William D. Lighthall, K.C., F.R.S.C., F.R.S.L.; Hon. Edouard Fabre Surveyer; Rev. G. Abbott-Smith, D.D., D.C.L.; Edward Wentworth Beatty, B.A., LL.D., K.C.; Rev. Daniel J. Fraser, M.A., D.D., LL.D.; Rev. David L. Ritchie, D.D.; Rev. Canon H. A. Scott, Th. D., Litt. D., M.S.R.C.; Cyrus Macmillan, M.A., Ph.D.

With confidence in the value of these volumes and with deep satisfaction in their successful completion, they are placed before the reading public of the Province by

THE PUBLISHERS.

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## PROLOGUE

Strange, very strange indeed to say—so strange that it seems incredible, till doubting critics find every clue leading straight to nothing but a blank—this work is the first which has ever taken the whole Province, *Past and Present*, as its theme. There are thousands of books in French and English about the different kinds of life in all that ever was this French or British Province, or that is this Province now. But no previous work has ever tried to follow Quebec's long and very multiform career, from the first attempt to found a *Nouvelle France*, nearly four hundred years ago, down to the Diamond Jubilee of the present "Sea-to-Sea" Dominion, which made Quebec the pivot on which the whole Confederation turned; for all the other Provinces have the numbers of their own Parliamentary representatives periodically proportioned to the sixty-five who always represent Quebec.

The story of Quebec consists of two great dramas, one French, the other British, and each complete within five acts. But its wonderful variety, and the many different kinds of climax that arose therefrom, cannot be appreciated to the full unless some previous notice should be taken of those five prime factors which have played their conflicting or co-operating parts in solving the very complex problem of the whole. First come the different kinds of men who have served their own as well as the Provincial turn. Next come the wars in which these various men have been engaged. Thirdly, we must note how greatly the Province grew, shrank back, then grew again elsewhere. Fourthly, we must note the very different kinds of government concerned. Finally, we must examine the chief kinds of business which drew the pioneers, affected wars, territorial changes, and even changing governments, and which of course made economic history all through.

To begin with Man and Nature. The Laurentians are azoic hills, older than life itself; they are, indeed, the only part of the whole present surface of the globe which can unchallengeably claim the title of the everlasting hills. What race of men first saw them is more than we can say, except, perhaps, by using "Aborigines" in a very general sense. At some far distant date the Indians and Eskimos appeared, the Indians driving the Eskimos north, and making friends or foes out of the first white men, as they went on making with the later and ever-encroaching whites. What Norsemen landed on what parts of what ever was La Nouvelle France or Province of Quebec is too conjectural a question for discussion here. The Basques, on the other hand, have left their mark in many parts of the Lower St. Lawrence, where they went a-whaling before and after Frenchmen came. The far more familiar French and British came last, the French, as discoverers, nearly four centuries ago, the British, as conquerors, little more than one and a half. The old French progeny, now French-Canadians, inrooted here for many generations, have kept to their own ways of life almost as well as the Anglo-Saxons kept to theirs despite the Norman Conquest. But it is an interesting fact that many of the French-Canadians are descended from the Norman-Franks, who conquered England seven hundred years before the English conquered La Nouvelle France, and that, however diverse they are now, the French and British peoples both have some Norman stock in common. They have been, and they are, rivals in various ways. But they are also friendly rivals, who, within this Province, as in the wide Dominion, have achieved that governmental harmony of very different parts, which, for all its minor misadventures, still deserves the glowing eulogy pronounced at Quebec by Stanley Baldwin, who, first of all the Motherland's Prime Ministers to visit any Dominion during his term of office, came with the Prince of Wales to attend the Diamond Jubilee of Canada's Confederation. As happily again, the French- and English-speaking

## ACT IV.

### FRENCH-OF-FRANCE AND FRENCH-CANADIANS

1700-60

#### SCENE 1. THE TRANSATLANTIC FRENCH AT LARGE

Up to the end of the seventeenth century most French-speaking people in America were French-of-France by birth or through both parents. But, since nearly all French immigration ceased after 1672, the regular French-Americans became preponderant long before the end of the French régime. Among these French-Americans the French-Canadians greatly out-numbered all the rest, and among the French-Canadians the great majority lived within what is to-day the Province of Quebec, which is our proper theme. Yet, just as the hub and spokes do not complete a wheel without the rim, so P.Q. French-Canadians can not complete their own home story without some reference to those other French-Americans whom New France would have certainly regarded as being, for the most part, very like Lost Tribes.

The French explorers, traders, and voyageurs went far afield. Very few reached the Pacific coast or Arctic wilds. But a fair number went north or northwest, mostly in the service of the Hudson's Bay or other companies. A few wandered around the Great Lakes. More went down the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. But of all these the only important groups that preserved their distinctively French life for any length of time were, first, the Louisianans, who, though escaping a British conquest, were afterwards engulfed by the far more assimilating United States, and secondly, the much smaller group that survived in Manitoba. The greatest survival, of course, is that of the Acadians.

The emigration of P.Q. French-Canadians to Ontario, the Canadian Northwest, and the New England States is a modern development of peculiar interest. How many near-by New England French-Canadians will become a Lost Tribe, like the far Louisianans, is a much disputed point. Of the estimated fifteen hundred thousand probably one-third are completely Americanized, another third are doubtful, and the final third are French-Canadian still. The Ontarian and Northwest problems are inter-Canadian, and therefore not so unlike the Acadian, except that they are new. The Northwest French-Canadians are more scattered than the Ontarian, who adjoin P.Q. The Ottawa River once visibly divided P.Q. from Ontario. But now-a-days both banks look equally French-Canadian in most localities; while a good deal of what is called New Ontario is mostly French-Canadian too.

#### SCENE 2. THE P. Q. FRENCH-CANADIANS

*La Survivance Franco-Canadienne* depends, in any case, more on P.Q. than on all the rest; for here is the largest and most homogeneous mass of French-Canadians, over two millions already and increasing fast, having a vastly preponderant French-Canadian parliament of their own, able to exercise considerable influence over Dominion affairs, and growing greatly in economic values of the most modern kind, yet still living in close touch with a privileged and devoted clergy, still surrounded by the most historic scenes of French America, and still inspired by the Provincial motto: *Je me souviens*.

#### SCENE 3. THE FRENCH-CANADIAN HOME.

*Je me souviens*: yes: the P.Q. French-Canadians did remember, and do remember still: remember how New France once promised to extend its influence over the three great gulfs, the four great rivers, and the five Great Lakes;

## ACT II.

### THE PORTENTOUS PROVINCE

1774-83.

#### SCENE 1. A BRITISH FRANCO-INDIAN PROVINCE: 1774-83

The new vast Province of Quebec was created with one eye on the survival of New France and the other on the portents in New England, where the Boston Tea Party of 1773 had already foreshadowed the insurrection of 1775. The mere creation of this Province was a triple offence in the eyes of all who eventually took the Revolutionary side throughout the Thirteen Colonies; and it more or less offended many of the Loyalists as well. Its French and Indian implications offended both; while its Imperial-British and Crown-Colony status exasperated those who were already challenging the official actions of the King's own chosen ministry under Lord North. Thus, one way or another, the Quebec Act quickly became one of "The Intolerable Five" that were held up to the execration of every "good Patriot".

Benjamin Franklin accused it of creating a "preserve for Indians"; and, as we have seen already, he much preferred the use of exterminating rum to what he now considered the abuses of a "preserving" province. Moreover, he undoubtedly spoke for the overwhelming mass of all Americans, to whom Indians were a kind of human vermin, good enough as victims in the fur trade, but always to be dispossessed and driven off before the ruthless frontier. Of course Americans were not alone in this. All other whites, including French and British, had ruthlessly supplanted Indians wherever their interests urged them on toward dispossession. But the fewness of the French, their greater dependence on Indian trappers and allies, their kindlier manners toward them, and the extreme devotion of their missionaries, all combined to range more Indians on their own than on the other side. The British (as now distinguished from Americans) were also friendlier toward the Indians, partly, of course, from the same self-interests as the French, and partly because the Imperial Government, itself outside the actual arena, was more paternally inclined than were the American frontier folk, who, wanting Indian lands for themselves, were determined to get them, either cheaply, by one-sided treaties, or, failing that, more dearly, by exterminating wars. What wonder that the Indians turned on their supplanters! But they had ceased to be a real menace to the white man's ultimate dominion long before the fall of the Fleur-de-lis. The Conspiracy of Pontiac in 1763 was a desperate and hopelessly belated attempt to stop the ruthless frontier.

In the larger sense, of course, the whole question belonged then, as others do now, to the universal struggle for existence and for "places in the sun". The more densely peopled countries are always apt to covet places in less densely peopled lands. The stronger and more adventurous tend to expand at the expense of the weaker and less adventurous. The civilised, semi-civilised, and savage always fight when there is any No-Man's-Land between them. And, when they do, the better armed and organised naturally win.

But how about the rights and wrongs of it all? Well, the fundamental trouble is the question of opposing rights, a question which, with all its correlations, is far too complex for discussion here. Even the humaner people of that unscientific time entertained absurd ideas about the "noble" (or ignoble) savage: supposing, for instance, that they could "civilise" him within one generation, when it had taken their own white ancestors far more than a hundred generations to evolve out of a corresponding social state. As for the rougher frontier folk, and their friends behind them, if any of them had ever thought about this

plenty of gnashing of teeth against wrongly ennobled women folk, who put on so many idiotic airs that nobody could stand them.

But, take it for all in all, the general native stock was good; whether among seigneurs or habitants, noblesse or bourgeoisie, officers or privates, workingmen or leaders, the husbands or the wives. The *coureurs des bois* were a pretty wild lot. The traders were by no means always honest, even with the whites. And there were native Canadian social dregs as well as froth. But the dregs and froth together were of small account compared with the purer stream of life between.

The three greatest inspirations which Quebec received from France came, for the most part, at three quite different times. The first was that of the Church, begun by the Récollets, enlarged by the Jesuits, and confirmed by Laval. The next was that of the State, when the King himself and Colbert sent Tracy, Courcelle, and Talon to make New France take root and grow in North America, until its offspring held command of the three great gulfs, the four great rivers, and the five Great Lakes. The last was that of the Army, when a weaker King and weaker ministry sent out as great a leader and as good a force as France has ever sent beyond the seas—but this time sent in vain, to save a capital and country ruined by its own misgovernors and doomed to fall before a greater sea-power.

Nine kinds of people made up the social complex of New France; and the whole nine fell into three groups of three kinds apiece. The Church, the State, and the Army were predominantly French. Most of the leading clergy, all the governors but one, and all the imperial regulars were Frenchmen born and bred. These formed the first group. The second comprised the captains of militia, the seigneurs, and the habitants: some French by birth, but most French-Canadian in nearly every way. The third group was much more miscellaneous. But its chief classes were those of the traders, the *coureurs des bois*, and Indians.

There was no such social prejudice against the Indians as that which marked the English-speaking colonies. The term "off-colour" (though generally used regarding blacks) was not on every lip. And inter-marriage was sometimes encouraged in the early days. But the surviving amount of Indian blood is very small indeed among the French-Canadians; and most of it came in by means of the *coureurs des bois*, who wandered away from the heart of New France. The traders, using the term in its widest meaning, included everybody from fur monopolists and contrabandists to the shopkeeping classes in town. Those that made money bought seigneuries and tried to join the *noblesse*.

A seigneur, as we have seen already, was not necessarily a noble; nor, we should also remember, did a noble necessarily bear a title. A *lettre de noblesse* only made a man a member of the *petite noblesse* with a simple *de* before his surname. It was only when he was invested with a barony or other entitling landed estate that he became a titled nobleman. There were two very important fundamental differences between the French and French-Canadian *noblesse*. The regular French *noblesse* could not engage in trade, while the French-Canadian could. On the other hand, French *noblesse* meant exemption from taxation (though not, of course, from dues) while French-Canadian did not. But, here again, the French-Canadian suffered nothing by the change, because there was practically no taxation in the modern sense—the dues to the Crown covering all direct charges made by the state.

The habitant was neither a peasant in the French meaning of the word nor a tenant in the English, but the largely emancipated *censitaire* of an old feudal system which was greatly modified by its new Canadian environment. As we have met him in his legal relations in *The Story of P. Q.*, and shall meet him here again as he appeared to sundry French and British critics, we are only concerned with him now in his social relations to the three great men of his neighbourhood—the curé, the seigneur, and the captain of militia—as well as in his occasional relations to the townsfolk of Quebec.

## CHAPTER IX

### VILLE MARIE—1673-1687—THE FUR CENTRE OF NEW FRANCE

#### The Annual Fairs—Population in 1671—675; 1681—700.

We choose the period between 1673 and 1687 for our next division, for it was in 1687 that the little hill settlement of Ville Marie was partly palisaded and it was the year when the final Iroquois Wars began (1687-1700). François Marie Perrot was then local governor, the choice of the Seigneurs as Maisonneuve's successor, this being ratified by the Royal Commission, March 14, 1671. The Governor-General at Quebec was the famous Louis de Buade, Comte de Pallua et de Frontenac, who had entered his first term of office. (September 12th, 1672—July 31st, 1685.) His second term being October 15th, 1689—November 28th, 1698.

Colonization did not now flourish, for Frontenac had the soul of a soldier and an adventurer. He turned his mind to the conquest of the west, the extension of the fur trade and the acquisition of an empire for France. Perrot was assuredly in favour of trade. His position as Governor in no way represents that of Maisonneuve, for now it would seem that he was practically only the military governor of the district. Under both of these men Montreal now became the commercial centre of New France. It was a period of organized explorations and trade ventures towards the west where trading posts such as that of Cataracqui (Frontenac or Kingston) in 1673, were now being established; thence to Montreal as their base of supplies came the leaders of expeditions with their *voyageurs* and *coureurs des bois*, and thither too gathered the Indians with their canoes freighted with peltry. The *coureurs des bois* had increased rapidly. In 1680 Duchesneau the Intendant says they numbered eight hundred. This meant a severe drain on those left for farming. Unfortunately many of those who should have farmed, the gentlemen Seigneurs, among them six or seven, at least, of the demobilized Carignan regiment, had found farming too tame and too unremunerative and they, with the merchants, provided the cargoes, hired the *coureurs des bois* with their canoes—and so off to the wilds sometimes for several years. The *coureurs des bois* on their return received half of the returns of the sales. Hence a hectic time in Montreal. Farming was neglected; all the world was in the peltry game. Perrot had his private station at Ile Perrot and Cataracqui was supposed to be Frontenac's. In 1685 the census shows that in Canada only 24,390 acres were under cultivation, less than equal to what a good parish has today.

Annual fairs at Ville Marie were held, which were frequented by merchants from Quebec and Three Rivers as well as those from Montreal. About 1680 the Market Place, the modern Place Royale, formally granted as such in 1676, and its environs presented a picturesque scene. The little river St. Pierre, and the waters at the harbour mouth of the St. Lawrence were filled with the birchbark canoes of the redskins from the upper lakes. On either side of the Market Place, they had pitched their wigwams, where Capital Street (east and west) runs today. Frontenac would be there to meet them at a pow-wow and the smoking of the calumet of peace. The square is a riot of variety; the officer traders, the young bucks of the peltry *noblesse* and their *coureurs des bois*, some in the latest fashions from Paris, others in their careless leather dresses of the woods; the Indians gleaming in feathers and war paint, and often as not, mostly naked bodies; the merchants and citizens in their homespun and colored tuques; the Sulpicians in their *soutanes*, pausing at the Market which was in front of their manor house; the children free from the school of Margaret Bourgeoys, or those from the boys' school founded in 1661 by Abbé Souart, who prided himself on being the first school-master of Ville Marie. Among those present would have

were privately owned. In 1841 the Recorder's Court was established. The Montreal Bar Association was incorporated in 1840.

The educational systems of the country had been paralyzed by the events of 1837, and the first provisions for maintaining public education were made by the Parliament of 1841. These were repealed, however, in 1845, and the present method of having two Boards of School Commissioners, Catholic and Protestant, dates from 1856, although many modifications of the scheme have been made since.

The changes about the city during the first years of the municipality stand out rather interestingly, particularly in regard to the public places. The cession of the present Viger Gardens, in St. James Ward, dates from 1844; (previously it was a swamp, then a cattle market); Bonsecours Market, opened in 1845, was built under a city regulation of 1841 (May 22) and was known as the "new market", in contradistinction to the second market between Notre Dame and St. Paul Streets. The first market, it will be recalled, was established as far back as 1680. Of other early markets there were the first St. Ann's (1830) which was to become the house of Parliament; of the same year was the market of Près-de-Ville; Papineau Market was constructed in 1845 and demolished in 1890; the second St. Ann's was built on the site of the Parliament burned in 1849 and dates from 1851; it was torn down in 1900. St. Gabriel (1860), St. Antoine, the present Haymarket, St. Jean Baptiste, St. James, the Cattle Markets and the Weighing Stations (3) all date later than 1860. The upper part of present Victoria Square (named so in 1860) originally the Haymarket or Commissioner's Square, was bought in 1841, the lower part having belonged to the city since 1825. The provisions made for increased public squares, although they began in 1821, with the gift of a piece of ground known as Citadel Hill by Lord Dalhousie, were more numerous after the re-establishment of the municipality in 1840. The upper part of Victoria Square (so named in 1860) was purchased in 1841 to increase the Haymarket and was then called Commissioner's Square. Phillips Square and Beaver Hall Square were ceded to the town in 1842 by Alfred Phillips, as part of a development scheme of the Frobisher's Beaver Hall Estate. Here on Beaver Hall Hill appeared in 1845 the first Unitarian Church, 1846 Zion Church and in 1851 the St. Andrew's Church, all of which have been demolished. Custom House Square, now called Place Royale, the original first Place d'Armes, Market Place and meeting ground of Montreal, was bought from William Dow, April 4, 1845, for \$2,400. Jacques Cartier Square was first used for its present purpose in 1845. The Place d'Armes Square, opposite Notre Dame Cathedral, was always a public place, but the part of Notre Dame Street formerly covered by the old Notre Dame Church, was purchased from the Gentlemen of the Seminary in 1836. The Square was not improved until 1845, when it was fenced in and the land leveled. The Champs de Mars, part of which was so used about 1741, was enlarged after 1821 and was still a fashionable promenade in 1839 and long afterwards. It has lately been an overflow market place for Bonsecours and is today a "parking place" for automobiles. Richmond Square dates from 1844. Parthenais and Papineau Square, originally Queen's till 1890, and Lafontaine Park, so named about 1889, but originally Logan's Park or Farm, date from 1845, which date looms large in the public place activities of Montreal. The movement is wholly admirable in a town which was small, with no special boom in either its business or building operations, with an untried government, and many resentments holding over from recent political troubles. All honour to the optimism and the foresight of the civic leaders of the early 'forties!

The social life of the period was colourful and brilliant. Many noted men visited Montreal. Sir Richard Bonnycastle came in 1841 (his comments have been quoted); Charles Dickens in 1842 caused quite a flutter in the provincial town. The famous novelist found Montreal a "heart burning town" but very charming and felt very much at home in its military society. The social life found one of its highest points of reflex in Rasco's Hotel, where Dickens stayed, on St. Paul Street, near the Bonsecours Church, a resort of the fine folk of the town



leled that of the first public road. Word reached this country in the late eighteenth century, that railways were being operated successfully in England, and citizens of the small but growing Canadian metropolis decided to construct a railway from the St. Lawrence to the United States. In 1832 the Champlain & St. Lawrence Railway was formed and chartered to build from Laprairie to St. Johns above the Richelieu rapids. A capital of £50,000 was provided; the first chairman and first president was the Hon. Peter McGill. Construction was begun in 1835, completed the next year, and the road opened July 23, 1836 with great ceremonies. "The start was primitive enough, with wooden rails topped with iron straps, and some of the cars were drawn by horses. The rails curled under the hot sun, and earned the title 'snake rails'. The next year an engine, the 'Kitten', and an engineer were imported from England. The first trip was delayed by insufficient wood and water, but on a moonlight night, to avoid the jeers of the populace should it fail, the 'Kitten' was started and frisked away, thus opening the greatest chapter in Canada's economic development." (M. O. Hammond). The gentleman thus quoted, goes on to remark that this railway was operated only in summer and "Two ships, the 'Iron Duke' and the 'Eagle', carried the freight to Montreal, and Laprairie was a busy, prosperous transfer point." In 1852 the railway was extended to St. Lambert, and in 1859 the Victoria Bridge was completed and traffic moved directly into Montreal. All that remains of the first Canadian Railway is a bit of the embankment, now a street of Laprairie, and a submerged dock which extended to deep water in the river, but which is now but a set of sunken cribs with water vegetation showing their outlines.

**Along the St. Lawrence.**—The Huntingdon region, then, has two unique enterprises to its credit, and is profiting by its pioneer efforts in transportation. The region is a land of plain and hill, rocks and river, fine farms and thriving towns, but the crowning glory is its situation on the lake and rapids part of the St. Lawrence. For nearly eighty miles the great River flows along the northern boundary, and includes Lake St. Louis, Lake St. Francis, the Basin of Laprairie, the islands of Boucherville, and the rapids, Coteau, Cedars, Cascades and Lachine. Of the 235.75 feet that the St. Lawrence falls in the 205 miles from Prescott to the Montreal, more than 178 feet of the drop is made within these eighty miles. Near St. Regis, and the end of Long Sault, the River starts to widen to form Lake St. Francis, thirty-eight miles long and several wide. This narrows, the channel is partly blocked by a great island, and the river forces its way down, and on, in the series of rapids Coteau, Cedars and Cascades to break free again to broaden and quiet into Lake St. Louis fifteen miles long and a half dozen wide. The first canal-way around the hurrying waters was the Beauharnois Canal, built when the canal fever had seized America. At Lachine Rapids, or *Sault St. Louis*, to retain the name given it by Champlain who lost one of his men here, the river takes its last and deepest plunge to rest again, and smile at its reckless activities, in the basin before Laprairie. For less than another hundred miles the St. Lawrence makes its way a down-flowing, but quiet stream, becoming simply a part of a tremendous arm of the sea at Three Rivers where the tide is stronger than all the accumulated waters gathered over thousands of miles of country even from the far limits of the Great Lakes.

At St. Regis, the extreme west point of Huntingdon County, the International Boundary Line meets the St. Lawrence, and for the hundreds of miles therefrom the river flows solely through Canadian territory. Twenty miles from St. Regis the dividing line between Ontario and Quebec passes through Beaudette and from thereon the St. Lawrence is wholly within the Province of Quebec. St. Regis is recalled only as the site of an Iroquois village and reserve, picturesque rather than either beautiful or important. It is from this place redolent of the early historic days that one must begin his journey down the north boundary of the Huntingdon angle. To the eyes of some, the long low bank of Lake St. Francis is uninteresting in the more or less continuousness of its string of farm houses, although even these are thrust back from the shore line by great marshes and

## CHAPTER IV

### SPORTS

By Edwin P. Conklin

**Sports—Winter and Summer.**—Sports of all kinds play an important part in the life of the Province of Quebec; natural conditions are suited to the staging of a wide variety of amusements, and the character of its people includes a great deal of the play-spirit which finds outlet in all manner of games and sports. Kipling's oft-repeated phrase, "Our Lady of the Snows" was never intended to convey the impression of snow covered wastes, of a land where human kind hibernated through an endless winter. Rather it suggests a realm of glistening beauty, enjoyed by vital, vigorous, joyful folk. Quebeckers know how to make the most of their seasons and their pleasures; they take the time needed for recreation and play long and hard at the thing which appeals. It is the French-Canadian tradition to make merry; the British are world known for their love of sports. The long continued association of the two national strains has made for a liking of action, competition, enjoyment of sports indoors and out which has won the admiration of the visitor and added greatly to the health and enjoyment of life.

Quebec has an international reputation as a big,—and small,—game centre; as one of the regions holding the most marvelous of possibilities to the lover of fishing. These sports are the natural descendants of what were the chief interests of the earliest days. More important than the explorations of the pioneers who sought a way to China, were the enormous amounts of fish to be taken in the Gulf of the Saint Lawrence and the great "Fleuve" itself, and the wealth of fur-bearing animals which ranged the forests. Men shot for skins and food, they fished to live and to export a source of wealth. The sports which have the "kill" as their object have replaced the business of early days to an extent,—perhaps some statistician may try his hand at a computation which will show whether Quebec reaps more from sport hunting and fishing than she does from the commercial products from the denizens of the forest and of her waters.

**In the French Régime.**—Fishermen, trappers and traders made very poor colonizers and it was not until the Parisian apothecary, Louis Hébert quit his pill making to become a farmer of Quebec, Abraham Martin, "The Scot" carpenter by trade and pilot by practice, and other of their ilk began to settle on the land that New France was really founded. Soldiers and missionaries, housewives and nuns, seigneurs and adventurers, a strange mixture of folk settled the wastes and took from life what they could. There was little time for anything easier than the gaining of a livelihood. The history of the French régime in Canada even to its end was one in which amusements were somewhat notable by their scarcity, where leisure was rare. The summers were given over to work but during the long winters there was time for merriment, even among the poorest, and the French were a merry race and sociable. The ice and snow made highways of the streams and the forests. The snow-shoes of the Indians brought together those on business and pleasure bent, and the snow-shoe race was characteristic of every large gathering of youth. Men who lived with their guns also used them for sport in shooting matches. Horses were one of the first importations of animals into the region, but the horse race seems seldom to have been an item of amusement, either on the snow or during the heated term. Boats were the chief form of transportation, from canoe to the larger sailing vessel, but they matched speed in going to market rather than as a definite race.

## CHAPTER VII

### MEDICINE AND SURGERY IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

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The other historical influence in the direction of an independent development is found in the several endeavours that were made by the British Government, towards the end of the eighteenth century and in the early part of the nineteenth, to establish a provincial university (1789) in which theology, or religious teaching, would have no part; to place free elementary common schools in each parish and a free superior school in each county; and followed later (1818) by the establishment of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning—all of which endeavours proved repugnant to the Catholic majority, as tending to their denationalization, and thus destructive of their cherished ideas in regard to language, custom and traditions.

With these explanations of the origin of independent action in Quebec Education, I shall now proceed to outline the general features of the system, leaving other historical details to be dealt with by Mr. C. J. Magnan, Inspector General of Catholic Schools, and Mr. J. C. Sutherland, Inspector General of Protestant Schools and Assistant Secretary of the Department, who in the second and third sections will deal respectively with the history and the organization of the Catholic and Protestant Schools.

**Department of Education.**—There is no Minister of Education, so designated, but the honourable the Provincial Secretary is the member of the Government who represents the Department of Education in the Legislature, and to whom the Superintendent addresses the recommendations concerning those matters which by law require the authorization of the Lieutenant-Governor in council, with the exception of school loans, which are authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor in council upon the recommendation of the Superintendent and the report of the Minister of Municipal Affairs.

The Superintendent of Education is the non-political head of the Department, charged with its administration, and is assisted by a French Secretary and an English Secretary, both of whom are deputy ministers, and who respectively advise the Superintendent on Catholic and Protestant school matters. The English Secretary has the additional title of Director of Protestant Education. A large outside body of Catholic Inspectors for Catholic schools and of Protestant Inspectors for the Protestant schools, appointed and paid by Government, report to the Department regularly. The two Inspectors General, Catholic and Protestant, are officers of the Department.

The Council of Education is a most important body in this Province. It consists of Roman Catholic and Protestant members. As a whole Council it meets but seldom, but the two Committees into which it is divided, the Roman Catholic and the Protestant, meet several times a year and exercise high and essential functions in determining the regulations which govern the general administration and character of their respective schools. The Catholic Committee consists of the bishops, ordinaries or administrators of the Roman Catholic dioceses and apostolic vicariates, situated either wholly or partly in the Province, ex-officio; an equal number of Roman Catholic laymen appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in council, during pleasure; and four members of the teaching profession, two of whom, being priests, shall be principals of normal schools, and two of whom shall be lay teachers. The appointments of the last four members are made for terms of not more than three years. The Protestant Committee consists of a number of Protestant members, equal to the number of Roman Catholic lay members of the Catholic Committee, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in council; six associate members chosen by the Protestant Committee, and one member elected annually by the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers.

The powers conferred by law upon the two Committees are of a vital character. Each Committee makes the regulations for its own schools to determine what constitutes its several kinds of schools; their organization, administration and discipline; the division of the Province into inspection districts; the government of normal schools; the government of boards of examiners; the examination of candidates for the office of school inspector, and the determining of the

## CHAPTER V

### LAKE ST. JOHN AND THE SAGUENAY RIVER

It is almost four centuries since Jacques Cartier visited the Saguenay; less than a century later, Tadoussac at its mouth had become a trade center and deemed as worthy of seizure by the English as was the settlement at Quebec. Two hundred years ago Lake St. John had been seen by a few persons other than Indians and missionaries. Just one hundred years has passed since Joseph Bouchette and others left Quebec to explore the lake and its surrounding territory, going in and through a region which he said was less known than the heart of Africa. For three hundred years an area whose limits were not one hundred miles from the oldest of the St. Lawrence settlements,—and for much of that time its principal port,—a region penetrable by a deep river without reef or bar, almost unexplored and wholly neglected. It had been shunned by civilization; it was a place separate. Even the Indians divided the country into three parts, Canada, Hochelaga and the Saguenay, and the Saguenay had small place in their affections.

**The Epitome of Labrador.**—Geology gives the reason for this neglect and delay of development. The Saguenay River, the second largest tributary of the St. Lawrence was a tremendous cleft between great walls of gneiss and granite; its shores were "the epitome of Labrador". There was no place among its rocky hills for the white man's farm, and agriculture was then the base of settlement. Where tillable soil was lacking the colonist could not secure a footing, and did not try. Neither did he search the region beyond the river, for whatever he might find he could not use it, for civilization had to be confined to the St. Lawrence until something better than the sailing vessel and the canoe had been invented as means of transportation.

Bouchette, from the practical standpoint, "discovered" Lake St. John, although the missionaries had traversed a vast section, mapped and given names to its features, and given an immense amount of detailed information concerning their adventures in it. Bouchette reported that there was a wide valley, richly forested, with a deep clay soil. He strongly advised the settlement of this oasis among the Laurentide hills. By 1850 there were five thousand people in the Lake St. John and the Saguenay River district; by the close of the last century, forty thousand colonists had found their way into the region; at the present time (1928) it is estimated that this number has more than doubled. There are those who insist that in the counties of Lake St. John, Chicoutimi and Saguenay, the present political divisions of the region, the population in early 1928 was nearly one hundred and twenty-five thousand, two-fifths of which had been added during the last decade. There are twenty-five thousand people around Lake St. John alone, which a century ago was practically an unknown region.

**The New Empire of the Saguenay.**—This territory, which within two decades was one of the most primitive in America, is now written of as "The New Empire of the Saguenay". It is pulsating with life, the inertia of nearly four centuries has been overcome; the silent wilderness has become a hive of industry. Transportation and electricity have conquered geology, have made a slave of it. There are few more romantic stories than that of the harnessing of the raging waters of the upper Saguenay, and the creation of a new and important industrial district. It exceeds even the romance of the early days which were full of picturesque events and men. It began with the railroads which opened an easy way to Lake St. John, for this section is little more than one hundred miles from Quebec, as the crow flies, and about two hundred from Montreal. The

# THE STORIED PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

—  
PAST *and* PRESENT  
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—

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## THE STORIED PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

**HON. LOUIS ALEXANDRE TASCHEREAU**, a native of the City of Quebec, Prime Minister of the Province, is the descendant of families on both his paternal and maternal side which have ever been prominent in the government of this Province. As a lawyer he has been associated with some of the foremost members of the Bar; as a politician he has acquired the highest office in the Province, and as a citizen he has always been to the fore in all projects for the advancement and development of the community in which he holds such high place.

Mr. Taschereau was born in the City of Quebec on March 5, 1867, the son of Hon. Jean Thomas and Josephine (Caron) Taschereau, the former a Judge of the Supreme Court, and the latter a daughter of Hon. R. E. Caron, formerly a member of the Quebec Judiciary and subsequently Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec. After obtaining his early education at Quebec Seminary, Mr. Taschereau entered Laval University, from which institution he graduated in 1889 with the degree of Licentiate of Laws, subsequently, in 1908, receiving the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was called to the Quebec Bar in 1889, and began his professional career as a partner with Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, and later Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec. During his professional career Mr. Taschereau officiated in many important cases, one of them being in the matter of the extradition proceedings taken against Gaynor and Greene by the United States Government, in 1902. He was syndic of the Quebec Bar from 1908 to 1909, inclusive, and was batonnier of the Bar for the District of Quebec and the Province of Quebec during 1911 and 1912. In 1900 he was elected to the Quebec Legislature to represent Montmorency and was re-elected in 1904. On October 17, 1907, he was called to the Executive Council and sworn in as Minister of Public Works and Labour. He was re-elected by a large majority on November 4, 1907 and again in June, 1908. He was subsequently re-elected at the general elections of 1912, 1916, 1919, 1923, and 1927. On August 26, 1919, Mr. Taschereau was appointed attorney-general, and on the resignation of the Premiership by Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, which occurred on July 8, 1920, he was called upon by His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, Right Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, to form a government, which he did, retaining the portfolio of attorney-general in addition to the Premiership, and also taking charge of the Department of Municipal Affairs. Mr. Taschereau was made a member of the National Battlefields Commission in May, 1908; is a Governor of the Catholic Church Extension Society in Canada, and was a delegate to the Inter-Provincial Conference of 1910. His clubs include the Garrison Club, the Mount Royal Club, the Laurentide Fish and Game Club and the Sainte Anne's Fish and Game Societies. His recreations are fishing and hunting; in politics he is, of course, a staunch Liberal, and his religious affiliations are with the Roman Catholic Church.

On May 26, 1891, Mr. Taschereau married Adine Dionne, daughter of Hon. Elisee Dionne, member of the Legislative Council. Mr. and Mrs. Taschereau

are the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters. The family occupies a very charming residence at No. 187 Grande Allée, Quebec.

**JOSEPH CLAUDE ACHILLE PETTIGREW**, one of the foremost members of the Quebec bar, who, being a native of this Province, is widely and favourably known, both in the legal profession and among the people generally. Although he is one of the younger of the men engaged in his profession, he has shown every promise of becoming a leader in his type of work in Canada, as well as an inclination to become identified with all those institutions and movements tending toward the improvement and development of his city and Province.

Mr. Pettigrew was born at Isle Verte, Province of Quebec, on August 16, 1896, a son of David and Marie Louise (Gauvreau) Pettigrew, both of the Isle Verte. The family is an old one, the first Pettigrew having come to Canada in 1759 from Scotland as an officer serving with General Wolfe.

Joseph Claude Achille Pettigrew, of whom this is a record, received his early education in the Quebec Seminary, from which he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts. Then he went to Laval University, which in 1921 granted him his degree of Licentiate of Laws. After the completion of his work at Laval, he became a student at Harvard University, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and returned to Quebec, where he began his practice with L. P. Michaud under the firm name of Michaud and Pettigrew. In 1924 he severed his partnership with Mr. Michaud, however, and took in his present partner, whereupon the firm came to be known as Pettigrew and Bourget. In all his work Mr. Pettigrew has readily acquired friends wherever he has gone, among them being some of the leading citizens of Quebec; and at the same time his sound judgments and business abilities have rendered him one of the ablest barristers.

In addition to his own practice, Mr. Pettigrew maintains active relationships with his professional colleagues, having been for two years president of the Junior Bar Association of Quebec, in 1926 and 1927, while in 1927 he was elected a member of the Council of the Bar of Quebec and in 1928 was re-elected. While a student at Laval University, in 1914, he enlisted in the Canadian Officers' Training Corps, and in 1917 was commissioned a lieutenant. He served with that organization thereafter until the end of the war; then, when the Royal Canadian Volunteer Naval Reserve was organized, was transferred to this service, which is now the commanding company of Quebec. In October, 1923, he was appointed official soldiers' advisor for Quebec district, which made it necessary for him to look after the interests of veterans, their pensions and affairs of all sorts. In 1923 he was president of the Young Liberals' Association of Quebec, while he was also director of the Reform Club and vice-president of the Taschereau Club. Since 1916 he has been a Liberal in his political affiliations, and is active in the party organization. He belongs to the Press Club of Quebec, the Quebec Golf Club, the France-





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A. A. Jaschunas

with head offices in Montreal and a factory at Lachine, Quebec, and to the affairs of this company he has since devoted his brilliant business talents with marked success. Mr. Paradis is also a director of the Quebec, Saguenay and Shay Lake Railway, and a director of the Canadian Transcontinental Airways Ltd.

Politically, Mr. Paradis supports the principles and candidates of the Liberal party, and since 1908 he has been a chief Liberal organizer in the Province of Quebec. From 1907 to 1912, he was editor of the Quebec City paper "La Viegie," and since 1916, he has been a member of the Legislative Council of the Province. On December 15, 1927, Mr. Paradis was called to the Senate. During the period of the World War, he was active in various governmental activities, serving as president of the Victory Loan Committee, Quebec District, and as president of the Canadian Patriotic Fund. Mr. Paradis is a member of the Garrison Club, of Quebec; the Engineers Club, of Montreal, and the Montreal Reform Club. During the years 1915 and 1916, he also served as president of the Canadian Club. Mr. Paradis finds relaxation in his leisure moments in hunting and fishing. He and his family worship in the faith of the Roman Catholic church.

Philippe Jacques Paradis married Emma Fraser, and of this marriage there are three children, one son and two daughters. The family home is situated at No. 33 Laporte Street, Quebec.

#### MARIE PIERRE ARTHUR VALLÉE, M.D.—

On both his parents' sides a member of old and prominent French-Canadian families, Dr. Vallée has been for some two decades one of the leading physicians and medical teachers in Quebec. In both of these respects he is following in the footsteps of his late father. Since 1907 a member and secretary of the Medical Faculty of Laval University, he has made valuable contributions to that institution's modern development. He is widely known as a pathologist and bacteriologist, and his high standing in his profession has found official recognition at various times on the part of several organizations, of which he is a member and which have honoured him by election to high office. His deep interest in history has led him to make exhaustive investigations in that field, which at times have resulted in the publication of several articles and one book, the latter receiving several prizes.

Marie Pierre Arthur Vallée was born in Quebec, November 5, 1882, a son of the late Dr. Arthur and Honorine (Chauveau) Vallée. His father was for many years one of the leading physicians of Quebec, superintendent of Beauport Asylum, and a professor at Laval University. His mother is the daughter of the late Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, who was the first Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec after the Confederation. Dr. Vallée was educated at the Quebec Seminary and then entered the Medical School of Laval University, from which he graduated in 1905 with the degree of M.D. In order to prepare himself still further for his professional activities, he then went abroad and took post-graduate courses at the College de France and at the Pasteur Institute in Paris. Returning to Quebec in 1907, he established himself in the practice of his profession, in which he has continued since then and in which he has become very prominent. In the same year he was appointed Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology and secretary of the Medical Faculty of Laval University, as well as head of the laboratory at the Quebec Hotel

Dieu. In these several capacities he has shown great ability and has done valuable work, and he is still the incumbent of the three posts. He is also Professor of Medical History at Laval University. Dr. Vallée likewise holds other positions of honour, being president of the Committee of France Amerique of Quebec, director for the Province of Quebec of the Connaught Laboratories of the University of Toronto, and member of the Superior Board of Health of the Province, and of the Royal Society of Canada. Together with Dr. Berger, he organized the Institute of Pathological Anatomy at Laval. He is the author of "Lessons of Biological Chemistry", of a volume of "Causeries" and of "The Life of Michael Sarrazin," which latter received the David Prize for Canadian History in 1906 and a Prize from the Academy of Medicine of Paris. He is also a frequent contributor to the "Bulletin Medical de Quebec," the "Journal of the Canadian Medical Association," "Canada Français," and various Parisian Journals. For many years he has been a keen student of the history of the Province of Quebec, on which subject he is considered an authority, and he has given many lectures in Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa on historical topics and their relation to medicine. In his mother's beautiful home, one of the oldest residences in Quebec, which was built in 1640 and has been in the possession of his family for over one hundred and thirty years, he has assembled one of the finest private collections of antiques and engravings in the Province. He has also a very interesting collection of rare old medical books and medals. He is a member of the Historical Society of Quebec, the Institut Canadien, the Association des Medecins de Langue Française de l'Amerique du Nord, and Du Parler Français, of the last three of which he is a former president. He has been honoured by having conferred upon him several decorations and he is a Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, a Chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur, and an Officer of the French Academy.

Dr. Vallée married Maude Fraser, a daughter of Malcolm and Diana (La Rue) Fraser. Mrs. Vallée is a direct descendant of de Gaspé de Rivière du Loup, famous Canadian author and patriot. Dr. and Mrs. Vallée are the parents of nine children, Paule, Andrée, Arthur, Chauveau, Pierre, Marcelle, de Gaspé, Maude and Jean Vallée, two of whom, Andrée and Maude, died a few years ago. The family residence is located at No. 22 St. Anne Street, Quebec.

#### JOSEPH ADELARD LEO DOYON—

Operating as an independent surveyor of eastern Quebec, Joseph Adelard Leo Doyon has made a reputation for himself as one of the best informed men in the Province on the natural resources, as well as for a high grade of citizenship and general attainments. Inasmuch as all surveys of land in this Province must be minutely reported to the Minister of Lands and Forests, the benefit to the entire interested population through private surveys is inestimable. Thus has Mr. Doyon contributed enormously to the general information regarding those still primeval districts of the Gaspé and tributary regions, with the potential result that settlement therein is but a question of a comparatively brief time. Farming lands and enormous timber territory are available to the agriculturist and the lumberman, while the many streams that have been surveyed are indicated as to their power development and quantity of water for purposes of lumbering or manufacture. Citizens of this character are of great value and Mr. Doyon

daughter of Captain Dudley Davis, who came from New Hampshire to Stanstead in 1800 and was prominent in military affairs of the time. Captain Davis' second wife, the mother of Mrs. Gale, was Suzanna (Chamberlain) Davis. George and Dorothy (Davis) Gale had children as follows: 1. Albert G., born in 1848, died in infancy. 2. Adelbert H., born in 1854, who grew to maturity with Francis Gilbert Gale, his brother, and was later associated with him in business. 3. Francis Gilbert, subject of this sketch. 4. Flurella, born in 1858, died in early childhood.

The third child of his family, Francis G. Gale received his first formal education in the "little red schoolhouse" of his district, a short distance from the farm home; and later he attended school at Stanstead and at Hatley Academy, in East Hatley. Throughout that period, his brother, Adelbert H. Gale, was his constant companion; and when not at school, the boys were busily engaged on the farm. The brothers together entered Dartmouth College, at Hanover, New Hampshire, and spent two happy years, making due academic progress and enjoying the college life for which this ancient New England institution is so famous. At the end of those two years, however, Adelbert's health made it necessary for him to withdraw from college; but Francis, after a year's absence, returned, and was graduated in 1876 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. During his college years, he formed friendships that lasted through life; and often, in later years, enjoyed telling anecdotes of those days, and, whenever possible, attended the quinquennial reunions of his class, being present on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of graduation in 1926 when he had the pleasure of meeting eighteen of his former classmates.

While he was at college, his father had been advancing in the business world. While on a trip to the eastern States for the purpose of selling lumber, he conceived the idea of manufacturing spring beds; and, inventively inclined, experimented with his plan, making the first bed in 1873. The first patent was issued in 1879. When the son finished his college work, the beds were already being made on a small scale in Stanstead; and about the time he joined his father, his brother, Adelbert Henry Gale, whose health had improved, was able to help in the work, so that the three men formed George Gale and Sons, the enterprise that has since come to be so widely known. In 1880 it was removed to Waterville, in Compton County, because of the excellent power facilities there. Steady progress came thereafter. At first an old sawmill was used as a manufactory, but in the second year another building was added. In 1887 a large new factory was built, of brick construction. As time went on, George Gale left the management of the business more and more in the hands of his sons, spending his own time in devising improvements and in projects subsidiary to the business. The manufacturing and financing branches of the work fell to the lot of Francis Gale, his brother Adelbert having been chiefly associated with the selling end.

Springs, beds, mattresses and specialties were manufactured in ever increasing quantities for a wider and wider market. One of the important developments was the "Old Dominion" wire mattress, or spring, evolved by George Gale, the first of its kind on this continent. Francis G. Gale, inheriting his father's inventive genius, was granted, on July 3, 1895, a patent on the "New Dominion Wire Mattress"; and the "Cuban Wire Mattress"

and others that followed all became popular. George Gale died suddenly, at Stanhope, Quebec, on January 26, 1892; but before that time, an English and foreign business had been developed, with factory and office at Birmingham, England. In the fall of 1895 a foundry was added for the making of metallic beds at Waterville, these having previously been imported from England. On November 2, 1895, a separation of the business was agreed upon, F. G. Gale retaining the Canadian branch and A. H. Gale taking the English and foreign business, and removing to Birmingham, England. The Canadian business expanded; and in 1914, when it was disposed of, branches had been set up at Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, these supplementing the Waterville plant, which itself had increased in size until about three hundred hands were employed.

Mr. Gale's son, Francis Gilbert Gale, Jr., died on August 27, 1912, upon the eve of his entry into McGill University; and the loss of him doubtless contributed to the ill health of the father, which made it imperative for him to cast aside business cares. Disposing of the business, he and Mrs. Gale spent a few months in California, where, aided by the delightful climate, his health improved. Turning his thoughts once more to constructive channels, he returned home, and began the development of farm properties, building capacious modern barns on properties already acquired, improving the land, and stocking the premises with pure-bred Jersey cows personally purchased by him. So began the famous "Grayburn" Jersey herd, more than two hundred head in number, said to be the highest producing herd of Jersey cattle in the British Empire, containing many famous animals of Mr. Gale's own breeding. He also carried on experimental work with the manufacture of bedsteads along new lines; and his two projects kept him occupied until his death, on November 18, 1927, after a brief illness from pneumonia, in his seventy-third year.

Quite aside from his activities as enumerated above, Mr. Gale was prominent in civic, social and organizational work in the Eastern Townships. A Congregationalist in his religious belief, he was affiliated with the Waterville parish, later the United Church of Canada; and he took a personal part in the erection of the present attractive edifice of the church, giving freely of both time and means. He also was interested in the building of the school in Waterville, seeing it develop from a country institution with one teacher to a high school with five teachers. He strove always to improve Waterville and make it more attractive; and his ideals were worthy ones. He liked the finest and the best things in life, and ever found enjoyment and respite from business cares in his home and among the members of his family and books. He was a diligent reader, who kept in close touch with topics of the day, and whose home was rich in good literature. His political alignment was with the Liberal Party, though he never sought public office. He was a loyal follower of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as was his father. He maintained his home, "Loch Gael", in Waterville, though he often spent winters in the South for his health; and in his residence he entertained many notable people, who enjoyed the hospitality afforded them here.

Francis G. Gale married, on December 31, 1885, Olivia Iola Laberee, the ceremony having taken place at the home of her parents, Benjamin Rice and Mary Jane (Wakefield) Laberee, on Jordan Hill, in the township of Eaton. Mrs. Gale's father spent his

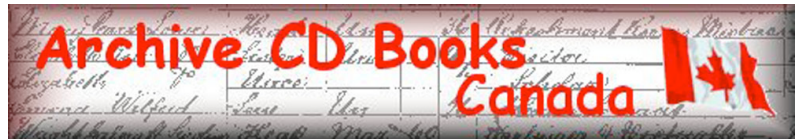
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\*Aylmer, Mrs. Louisa Blanche Fannie (Howe), page 719—Since this biography went to press, Mrs. Aylmer passed away, May 28, 1932.

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