

26 Aug. 1813

Sir Alex. McKenzie

L^d

Pascal Rocher

Choussures pour "Ca

Petit deuil"

1813 Dt Monsieur chevalier Me Kenzay a paschal roch on
Aoust = 18 = fait une paire de botins a la petite demoyselle qu =

Receve Me nous charge
E. Loris

1796

24

Lettre de Sir Alex.
McKenzie

(copie de la main de L. R. Masson)
voir "Bourgeois..." vol. I, p. 46

Grand Portage 31 July 1796

"A"

Dear Roden

I have often thought people of this place neglectful in not writing to me after my departure but I now find that they were not so much to blame as I was disposed to think. Every thing is done now for the interior excepting the La Pini. There are no less than eight light canoes that will leave the other end today. ¶

9
1

The letter arrived on the 22nd brought us the beaver sales which is very good. Some of our bears sold as high as \$54. of Sterling. In short the party sent home under a different mark which you heard us mention here, sold for upwards of £600.

Probably used.
pendant-Roden
for freemen

We have settled with Lavolette and Desbriens they will pay in our debt 40,000⁺ though we gave them 30,000⁺ for the property in the Comte. Lavolette was hired for two years to winter in Riviere Sabina but he and his partner quarrelled and he goes down. Carravon (Carravon) pack are made up; he has 44. Robertson will have about 115 exclusive of 25 due to him from us. We wished to leave the matter to arbitration here, but Robertson would not, of course we must have a law suit. Peter Smith has no settlement with him. He pleads the attention of their packs as the cause. Lavolette is to make up his to day; he will have about 65, half of them Beaver.

The arrangement of Posts: — Mr Shaw as he was, with Campbell and King, upriver English River above and below, John Mc'Sullivan more and below valley low. Lower Fort du Rivier Finlay, Chat Cen & Harrison. Riviere la Biche, Mc'Sengie. & Mr Low. Fort Dauphin Mc'Sillis

1796 26
B

Portage or Z Cole, McKay Laurent
Todd, Frederic Peron Peron. Red River Grant,
Thoburn, McDonald, Sarge McKay, Ayer, Mel-
hiot, Chevalier. Chelvilley &c

9

By account from Maclean from his report
we learn that detail was executed on the 8th inst
and the business expected only of Maclean

On the 25th Oct 1797. Mr. McHenry wrote to in-
form me of the formation of a concern against
the North West Company by Messrs Forsyth, Dickson
& Co and others.

See the copy
for number

GLENGARRY HISTORICAL SOCIETY newsletter



BOX 416, ALEXANDRIA, ON K0C 1A0
ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 1995 Vol. 25 No. 7

one sheet (next issue: February 1996)

Sir Alexander Mackenzie & Glengarry

David G Anderson

ALTHOUGH SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE never lived in Glengarry his ties with our area are strong. In 1774 at the age of ten he came from Stornoway, Scotland with his father Kenneth and two aunts to the Mohawk Valley. Two years later when the American Revolution began, Alexander was sent to the safety of Montreal where at age 15 he became a clerk in the fur trade house of *Finlay & Gregory*, later *Gregory, McLeod & Company*. His father Lt Kenneth died at the Carleton Island garrison in 1780 and when the settlement of Glengarry began in 1784 twenty-year old Alex was sent to British Detroit on behalf of his firm. Transferred west to Fort Chipewyan, from there he made his historic voyages to the Arctic (1789) and then overland to the Pacific (1793).



Sir Alexander Mackenzie (1764-1820)

Meanwhile his uncle John Mackenzie, his aunt Miss Sybella (Bella) Mackenzie and sister Janet (Jenny) lived in Glengarry. Jenny married Alexander Rose in 1794 and attended St Andrew's Church at Williamstown as did their children. This may account for the inscribed Mears bell which Sir Alex presented to the Reverend Mr Bethune in 1806 and which is still rung each Sunday morning from that church. Uncle John Mackenzie, unmarried, lived on the Front of Charlottenburgh and in August 1795 out in a canoe with his McLean neighbours he capsized and was drowned. He is buried at Salem churchyard and the monument was later repaired by his Masonic lodge.

In 1804 Sir Alexander Mackenzie & Company (known as the XY Company) was integrated into the North West Company. Sir Alex became a member of the House of Assembly for Huntington (Lower Canada) but was not active in politics and returned to Scotland with only short return visits to Canada. In 1812, at the age of 48, he married 14-year-old heiress Geddes Mackenzie (not closely related), had three children and resided at Avoch, Ross-shire (pronounced as "ock"). His affairs in Glengarry were handled by his Montreal attorney Alexander Dowie until 1814 and then by his cousin Henry McKenzie of Terrebonne (whose wife, incidentally, was Ann Bethune, daughter of the Rev John Bethune of Williamstown). Sir Alex died suddenly in 1820 and the lands remained in the estate for some time. Through his Montreal firm, and later his estate, he owned several parcels of land in Greater Glengarry; to wit, in 1831 were sold in Charlottenburgh - 150 acres; Kenyon - 200; Cornwall Twp - 300; Finch - 1600; and Winchester - 1400. Other sales followed.

As far as Sir Alex's activities in Canada are concerned we would be hard put to add to the work of Professor Kaye Lamb in his landmark edition of *The Journals and Letters of Sir Alexander Mackenzie*. The F D McLennan (Cornwall) correspondence with Stewart Wallace in the 1930's is strong on local relationships. As well, Professor Barry Gough of Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo is completing a work on Sir Alex's life and travels. □

Next Meeting: A Victorian Evening in Ralph Connor Country

Pat MacCulloch of Toronto shows hundred-year old lantern slides in the Log Church

Special visitors: Charles & Nancy Gordon (Mr Gordon is the grandson of Ralph Connor)

Thursday, 2 November 1995, 8:00 PM

Special location: Gordon Church Hall at St Elmo (2 miles north of Maxville)

The GLENGARRY HISTORICAL SOCIETY NEWSLETTER is published seven times a year (Feb - Nov) for distribution to members of the Society. Membership may be obtained from the corresponding secretary at the address given on the masthead. Fees are: single, \$15; couple \$20; life \$150. A copy of the annual volume *Glengarry Life* (annual journal) is included in the membership. Letters and articles are invited. Contact Harriet MacKinnon: 613 525-1934 or David G Anderson: 613 347-3006; Internet: anderson@glen-net.ca. The Society operates the *Nor'Westers & Loyalist Museum* at Williamstown and the *Glengarry Pioneer Museum* at Dunvegan.



THE
COMPLETE
1989 CANADIAN
COIN
COLLECTION

LA COLLECTION
CANADIENNE
COMPLÈTE DE
PIÈCES DE
MONNAIE 1989



THE CONTINUATION OF A PROUD TRADITION

Canada's coins are renowned the world over for their flawless craftsmanship and their high artistic standards.

"The people who work there (the Mint) are proud of what they do and the only standard that is recognized is perfection."

— Peter Trueman,
"The National",
Global News,
July 25, 1988

"They combine the beauty of art, the value of precious metals and the fascination of history. There is little doubt that their popularity will continue to increase."

— Pam McPhail,
"Big Money From Small Change",
Reader's Digest,
August 1986

Whether they are struck in gold, silver or other metals, these exceptional legal tender coins reflect proudly on Canada's rich and glorious past and her hopes for the future.

As you will see in this colourful Collector's Guide, this year's heirloom collection of Canadian Coins adheres admirably to this fine tradition.

UNE FIÈRE TRADITION QUI SE PERPÉTUE

Les pièces de monnaie canadiennes sont réputées dans le monde entier pour leur perfection numismatique et pour leur qualité artistique.

«Les gens qui y travaillent (à la Monnaie) sont fiers de leurs réalisations, la seule norme de qualité reconnue étant la perfection.»

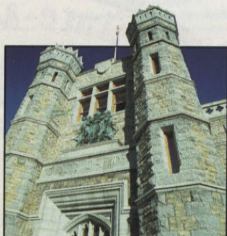
Peter Trueman,
"The National",
Global News,
25 juillet 1988

«Ces pièces allient à la beauté de l'art la valeur des métaux précieux et la fascination de l'histoire. Il ne fait aucun doute que leur popularité continuera de croître avec les années.»

Pam McPhail,
«La monnaie de grande valeur»,
Sélection du Reader's Digest,
août 1986

Qu'elles soient frappées en or, en argent ou en d'autres métaux, ces pièces de monnaie exceptionnelles ayant cours légal sont un fier reflet du passé glorieux du Canada et de ses espoirs pour l'avenir.

Comme vous pourrez le constater en parcourant le présent guide couleur, la collection numismatique de cette année est un joyau précieux qui s'inscrit dans cette fière tradition.



Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa
*Monnaie royale canadienne,
Ottawa*



THE 1989 \$100
GOLD COIN

LA PIÈCE DE 100 \$
EN OR DE 1989



The lowest
mintage ever!

La frappe la plus
restreinte jamais produite!



The land of
the Wendat
(Huron people)



La terre du
peuple ouendat
(le peuple huron)



A TRIBUTE TO ONTARIO'S FIRST EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT

In 1639, French Jesuits founded Sainte-Marie among the Hurons as a retreat for itinerant missionaries and a refuge for Christian Wendats. By 1648, it was home to one-fifth of New France's European population. Abandoned since 1649, it was authentically reconstructed in 1967.



UN HOMMAGE AU PREMIER ÉTABLISSEMENT EUROPÉEN EN ONTARIO

En 1639, les jésuites français fondaient Sainte-Marie-au-pays-des-Hurons pour offrir un havre aux missionnaires itinérants et un refuge aux Ouendats convertis au christianisme. En 1648, la mission abritait un cinquième de la population européenne établie en Nouvelle-France. Abandonnée depuis 1649, elle fut reconstituée fidèlement en 1967.



Ontario artist David Craig captured the mood of this historic moment magnificently on the 1989 \$100 Gold Coin, the 14th of a prestigious series. Exquisitely rendered in frosted relief against a brilliant field, it contains $\frac{1}{4}$ Troy ounce of pure gold.

L'artiste ontarien David Craig a su saisir magnifiquement l'esprit de ce moment historique dans la pièce de 100 \$ en or de 1989, la quatorzième d'une prestigieuse série. Somptueusement frappée en relief givré sur champ brillant, cette pièce contient un quart d'once Troy d'or pur.

A SPECIAL GIFT
FOR YOU,
YOUR FAMILY
AND FRIENDS

UN CADEAU PRÉCIEUX
À S'OFFRIR OU
À DONNER À SES
PROCHES ET AMIS



The 1989 Gold Coin makes a stunning gift! It is encapsulated in a transparent protective frame and displayed in a luxurious brown leather case, adorned with a gold-toned maple leaf. A numbered Certificate of Authenticity attests to its legal tender status.

Maximum mintage: 65,000
No. 89621 \$245.00 each



La pièce de 100 \$ en or de 1989 constitue un cadeau exceptionnel! Elle est présentée sous capsule transparente dans un luxueux étui de cuir brun agrémenté d'une feuille d'érable de ton or. De plus, un certificat d'authenticité numéroté atteste le cours légal de la pièce.

Frappe maximum: 65 000
No 89621 245,00 \$ l'unité





THE 1989
COMMEMORATIVE
SILVER DOLLAR

In limited mintage!

LE DOLLAR
COMMÉMORATIF
EN ARGENT DE 1989

Frappe limitée!



**A TRIBUTE TO
CANADA'S EARLY
EUROPEAN EXPLORERS**

**UN HOMMAGE AUX
PREMIERS EXPLORATEURS
EUROPÉENS DU CANADA**



Alexander Mackenzie and his daring crew were the first Europeans to negotiate the full length of the Mackenzie River — all the way to the Arctic. To celebrate the bicentennial of this historic event, the Royal Canadian Mint will issue a special Proof Silver Dollar, the 24th of a prestigious series.

Designed by Canadian artist John Mardon, this beautiful coin is meticulously rendered in flawless frosted relief against a brilliant field. A joy to behold, it is encapsulated



Sir Alexander Mackenzie, 1764-1820.

Alexander Mackenzie et ses valeureux compagnons ont été les premiers Européens à remonter le fleuve Mackenzie jusqu'à son embouchure — dans l'Arctique. Pour célébrer le bicentenaire de cet événement historique, la Monnaie royale canadienne émettra un dollar commémoratif en argent, le vingt-quatrième d'une prestigieuse série.

Créée par l'artiste canadien John Mardon, cette magnifique pièce est frappée en relief givré sur champ brillant. Elle est présentée dans un



National Archives Canada,
Ottawa. C-2774.
Archives nationales du Canada,
Ottawa. C-2774.



and presented in an elegant black leather display case, lined in red. You'll be proud to call it your own. Order now!

No. 89619 \$21.95 each

The 1989 Brilliant Uncirculated Silver Dollar

The Silver Dollar is also available in a flawlessly minted brilliant relief on a brilliant field. It is presented in a protective transparent capsule.

No. 89620 \$16.25 each



Voyages of discovery.
Voyages d'expédition.

élégant écrin de cuir noir à doublure rouge. Faites-vous plaisir et commandez-la sans tarder!

No 89619 21,95 \$ l'unité

Le dollar brillant en argent hors-circulation de 1989

Le dollar brillant en argent hors-circulation reprend le même thème que le dollar commémoratif en argent, sauf qu'il est frappé en relief brillant sur champ brillant. Il est offert dans une capsule transparente.

No 89620 16,25 \$ l'unité



National Archives Canada, Ottawa. C-2772.
Archives nationales du Canada, Ottawa. C-2772.



The 1989 Proof Set

This magnificent Proof Set is presented in an elegant black leather display case with red satin interior. It includes the Commemorative Silver Dollar and the six 1989 Circulating Coins: from the Aureate Dollar to the Cent. Each one is hand-selected, then enclosed in a protective transparent capsule.

No. 89616 \$46.95 each



L'ensemble épreuve numismatique 1989

Ce magnifique ensemble comprend le dollar commémoratif en argent et les six pièces courantes de 1989, du dollar doré au cent. Chacune des pièces le composant est sélectionnée individuellement et protégée par une capsule transparente. Un élégant écrin de cuir noir doublé de satin rouge contient le tout.

No 89616 46,95 \$ l'unité



National Archives Canada, Ottawa. C-2773.
Archives nationales du Canada, Ottawa. C-2773.



The 1989 Specimen Set

Like the Proof Set, each of the coins in the 6-coin 1989 Specimen Set is hand-selected, then immediately encapsulated to ensure flawless perfection. This lovely collection includes the six Circulating Coins — from the Aureate Dollar to the Cent — in an attractive blue display case.

No. 89617 \$16.95 each



Expedition of Mackenzie
Expédition de Mackenzie

The 1989 Uncirculated Set

The attractive set contains the six 1989 Circulating Coins. They are all hand-picked, then protectively sealed in a colourful, illustrated envelope depicting the Common Loon, by wildlife artist, Jean-Luc Grondin.

No. 89618 \$7.70 each

L'ensemble spécimen 1989

Cet ensemble, admirablement mis en valeur dans une monture décorative de couleur bleue, comprend également les six pièces courantes de 1989 — du dollar doré au cent. Chaque pièce, sélectionnée à la main pour sa perfection, se présente sous capsule transparente dans un écrin bleu.

No 89617 16,95 \$ l'unité

L'ensemble hors-circulation 1989

Ce très bel ensemble réunit les six pièces courantes de 1989. Chaque pièce, soigneusement sélectionnée en atelier, se présente dans une enveloppe illustrant le huard à collier, d'après l'œuvre de l'artiste animalier, Jean-Luc Grondin.

No 89618 7,70 \$ l'unité

THE COMPLETE 1989 CANADIAN COIN COLLECTION

One of Canada's finest-ever
numismatic treasures!

LA COLLECTION CANADIENNE COMPLÈTE DE PIÈCES DE MONNAIE 1989

L'un des plus beaux joyaux
numismatiques canadiens!

Denomination Dénomination	100 Dollars	1 Dollar	1 Dollar	50 Cents	25 Cents	10 Cents	5 Cents	1 Cent
Reverse Revers	Huron and missionary at Sainte-Marie <i>Huron et missionnaire à Sainte-Marie</i>	Explorers in a canoe <i>Explorateurs en canoé</i>	Common Loon <i>Huard à collier</i>	Coat of Arms of Canada <i>Armoiries du Canada</i>	Caribou	Fishing Schooner <i>Goélette de pêche</i>	Beaver Castor	Maple Leaf <i>Feuille d'érable</i>
Obverse Avers	Queen Elizabeth II <i>Sa Majesté La Reine Elizabeth II</i>							
Composition	Gold: 7.775g Silver: 5.563g Or: 7.775g Argent: 5.563g	Silver: 50% Copper: 50% Argent: 50% Cuivre: 50%	Nickel Electro- plated with Bronze <i>Nickel électro- plaque de bronze</i>	Nickel	Nickel	Nickel	Cupro- nickel: 75% Copper 25% Nickel <i>Cupro-nickel: 75% Cuivre 25% Nickel</i>	Bronze
Weight (g) Poids (g)	13.338	23.33	7.0	8.10	5.07	2.07	4.6	2.5
Diameter (mm) Diamètre (mm)	26.9	36.07	11-sided 11 côtés 26.50	27.13	23.88	18.03	21.20	12-sided 12 côtés 19.05
Edge Tranche	Reeded <i>Cannelée</i>	Reeded <i>Cannelée</i>	Plain <i>Unie</i>	Reeded <i>Cannelée</i>	Reeded <i>Cannelée</i>	Reeded <i>Cannelée</i>	Plain <i>Unie</i>	Plain <i>Unie</i>

Pre-1989 coins are only available through
dealers.

IMPORTANT DATES TO REMEMBER:

Gold Coins

The mintage of the 1989 Gold Coin is
limited to the lesser of 65,000 coins, or
to the number of coins ordered before
December 15, 1989.

All Other Coins

The mintage of all coins shown on pages
7 through 11 of this Collector's Guide is
strictly limited to orders received before
December 15, 1989.

Limited Mintage

Return your Order Form now!

**The Royal Canadian Mint is the
Official Mint of the Government of
Canada.**

Coins shown in this guide not actual size.

Les pièces de 1988 ou antérieures sont
disponibles chez les commerçants de pièces
numismatiques.

DATES IMPORTANTES À RETENIR:

Pièces en or

La frappe des pièces en or de 1989 est limi-
tée à la plus petite de ces deux quantités : soit
65 000 pièces, soit le nombre de pièces
commandées avant le 15 décembre 1989.

Autres pièces

La frappe de toutes les autres pièces montrés
dans les pages 7 à 11 du Guide du collection-
neur est strictement limitée au nombre de
pièces commandées avant le 15 décembre
1989.

Frappe limitée

**Retournez sans tarder votre bon de
commande!**

**La Monnaie royale canadienne est la
Monnaie officielle du Gouvernement du
Canada.**

Pièces montrées non conformes aux dimensions réelles.



Royal Canadian Mint
Monnaie royale
canadienne

Canada



1793

Ce qu'ils ont accompli ... nous devons préserver

QUAND ALEXANDER MACKENZIE poussa les frontières du Canada jusqu'aux océans Arctique et Pacifique, il mena à bonne fin ce qu'avaient commencé Champlain, de la Vérendrye et beaucoup d'autres.

Ces explorateurs intrépides étaient inspirés par cette impulsion sans borne qui pousse les hommes vers de nouvelles découvertes et de nouveaux exploits. Après eux, vinrent d'autres pionniers satisfaits d'endurer les privations et la fatigue du moment qu'ils pourraient obtenir, pour eux et leurs enfants, la liberté de vivre comme ils le désiraient et d'aller de l'avant grâce à leurs efforts.

C'est cela qu'ils nous ont légué comme patrimoine. C'est cela que nous défendons dans cette deuxième guerre mondiale.

Les Obligations de la Victoire sont un moyen pour chaque Canadien de participer à l'effort de guerre de son propre vouloir. C'est pourquoi les Canadiens ont souscrit de tout coeur à chacun des Emprunts de la Victoire. C'est pourquoi nous souscrivons tous au Sixième Emprunt de la Victoire jusqu'à la limite de nos moyens.



LES
ACCOMPLISSEMENTS
DU PASSÉ
SONT UN GAGE
POUR L'AVENIR

*Achetez
des Obligations de la Victoire*



THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
25 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

La Patrie

Membre de la Canadian Press et de l'Audit Bureau of Circulations. J.-N.-A. Perrault, Sec.-Trésorier. SIEGE SOCIAL, 180 est, rue Sainte-Catherine, Montréal. Téléphone: Lancaster 3121.—Echange correspondant avec les différents services.

REPRESENTANTS

Toronto, Ont.: Hugh Rose, chambre 201, Edifice McKinnon, 19, rue Melinda, Toronto, Ont. Téléphone ELgin 1016.

Etats-Unis: The Katz Agency, New-York 500, Fifth Avenue.

Angleterre: Clougher Corporation Ltd, 25 Craven Street, Londres, W.-C. 2.

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Edition quotidienne, Etats-Unis, un an	6.00
Edition quotidienne, Etats-Unis, six mois	3.00
Edition du dimanche, Canada un an	3.00
Edition du dimanche, Etats-Unis, un an	3.50

MONTREAL, 29 AVRIL 1944

Il faut financer la guerre.

C'est le seul moyen de hâter la victoire.

Frêter à l'Etat, c'est le plus sûr placement de ses économies qu'on puisse faire au monde.

En souscrivant au sixième Emprunt de la Victoire, les Canadiens font donc une excellente affaire.

Pas plus que les élections, la guerre ne se fait qu'avec des prières. Il faut beaucoup d'argent pour maintenir en pleine activité la machine de guerre qui nous rendra victorieux.

Nous sommes tous intéressés à voir la guerre prendre fin le plus tôt possible. Or chacun de nous peut contribuer à hâter la victoire en souscrivant à l'Emprunt dont la campagne bat son plein. Nous continuerons par là à soutenir l'effort de nos combattants au front.

Les petites souscriptions ne sont pas négligeables. Les ruisseaux alimentent les rivières. Que chacun prête donc dans la mesure que lui permettent ses économies. Le résultat d'ensemble sera efficace. Se sentant appuyés par la masse du peuple, nos défenseurs seront plus forts en face de l'ennemi.

A propos d'allocations familiales

Suggestion discutable

par E. LETELLIER de SAINT-JUST

On sait que Mme Charlotte Whitton, qui fut naguère directrice du Canadian Welfare Council, a été chargée il y a quelques mois, par le chef du parti conservateur-progressiste, M. John Bracken, de rédiger un mémoire sur les assurances sociales, pour faire contrepartie au plan Marsh, publié à l'instigation du gouvernement King. Il ne semble donc pas déraisonnable de croire que lorsque Mme Whitton écrit sur une question de législation sociale, elle exprime la doctrine du parti de M. Bracken.

A cet égard, il est intéressant de constater que Mme Whitton s'oppose aux allocations familiales, que le gouvernement fédéral se propose d'instituer au Canada et dont la création fut annoncée dans la déclaration ministérielle, au début de la présente session fédérale. Le débat que cette question soulèvera aux Communes révélera si le parti conservateur-progressiste adopte le point de vue de Mme Whitton.

Celle-ci ne nie pas que la famille, au Canada, ait besoin de secours, mais elle estime que l'argent qui sera versé en allocations familiales,

suivant le nombre des enfants dans chaque foyer, serait mieux employé autrement, par exemple à multiplier et à améliorer ce qu'elle appelle les *social utilities*, c'est-à-dire l'ensemble des oeuvres déjà existantes de bien-être social.

Les quelque \$400 millions que coûteront les allocations familiales, Mme Whitton les emploierait aux fins suivantes :

- 1—Amélioration des services existants de protection de l'enfance.
- 2—Création d'un service de surveillance pour les arriérés mentaux parmi les enfants.
- 3—Amélioration des organismes de secours qui veillent sur les familles.
- 4—Amélioration des conditions du logement pour les familles; construction de logis ouvriers.
- 5—Installation de l'électricité dans 30,000 foyers ruraux, avec fourniture des appareils électriques.
- 6—Généralisation des services de garde-malades dans les foyers.
- 7—Agrandissement des services d'hospitalisation (hôpitaux publics).
- 8—Amélioration des conditions de l'enseignement primaire dans les régions rurales.
- 9—Création de cliniques publiques plus nombreuses.

Mme Whitton estime que l'on pourrait consacrer à cela \$340 millions par année, ce qui serait moins coûteux que les allocations familiales; mais comme elle ne propose pas au gouvernement de lésiner sur les mesures de bien-être social, elle suggère de dépenser en outre \$80 millions par année en subsides pour la nourriture; de quelle façon, elle ne le précise pas.

Aucun des items de bien-être social énumérés par Mme Whitton n'est négligeable. Les améliorations qu'elle propose sont toutes recommandables et très probablement indispensables à la création au Canada de normes sociales telles que la richesse de notre pays nous permet de les rechercher. Il n'y aurait donc pas à redire aux suggestions de Mme Whitton, si elle ne proposait tout cela comme alternative aux allocations familiales.

Le vice le plus apparent du programme qu'expose Mme Whitton, dans un article publié la semaine dernière par le *Financial Post*, de Toronto, c'est qu'il révèle une singulière méfiance à l'égard du père ou de la mère de famille, que Mme Whitton ne croit pas capables d'administrer judicieusement la somme minime des allocations en vue de leur bien-être social. Au lieu d'argent, donnons-leur des services sociaux, dit-elle.

Dans la très grande majorité des cas, étant donné l'insuffisance des gages, la famille canadienne, surtout la famille nombreuse, a besoin à la fois de tous les services sociaux suggérés par Mme Whitton et en outre des allocations familiales.

Le Bureau International du Travail

Les Assises de Philadelphie

(par Roger DUHAMEL)

Depuis le 20 avril se tient dans la ville américaine de Philadelphie la conférence annuelle du Bureau International du Travail, mieux connu sous le sigle de B.I.T., et qui s'emploie à étudier de nombreux problèmes de l'immédiat après-guerre. Les principaux sujets qui se trouvent à l'agenda des délégués comprennent les recommandations à faire aux Nations Unies en vue de l'après-guerre, l'organisation du placement dans la période de transition des hostilités à la paix, la sécurité sociale et les objectifs minima des programmes sociaux dans les territoires dépendant des Nations Unies, enfin, les relations

dû B.I.T. avec les autres organismes internationaux qui devront nécessairement se créer au lendemain de la paix. Comme on le voit, ces assises embrassent un nombre considérable de problèmes dont l'acuité est évidente et les délégués ont amplement de pain sur la planche.

Organisé en 1919 dans le but d'élever le niveau de vie dans le monde au moyen d'une action concertée et commune, le Bureau a reconnu en principe que "la misère en un lieu quelconque menace la prospérité partout, de sorte que la guerre contre le besoin, qui doit se poursuivre avec une vigueur inlassable à l'intérieur de chaque nation, exige également un effort international continu, dans lequel les représentants des ouvriers et des employeurs, sur un pied d'égalité avec ceux des gouvernements, participent à une libre discussion et à une décision démocratique en vue de promouvoir le bien commun".

Le personnel permanent du B.I.T. constitue le Secrétariat, composé d'environ 400 spécialistes divers, qui poursuivent des recherches approfondies sur la situation dans le monde et sur les mesures que le comité directeur peut éventuellement projeter. Ce Secrétariat a l'autorisation de prendre des initiatives et de soumettre des recommandations au comité directeur. A l'été de 1940, ces experts durent se transporter de Genève à Montréal, où ils reçurent l'hospitalité de l'Université McGill. A ce moment, le directeur était M. John Winant qui fut nommé en 1941 ambassadeur des Etats-Unis près la cour de St. James et qui fut remplacé dans ses fonctions ici par M. Edward J. Phelan.

Dans le passé, nous nous sommes beaucoup trop moqués des organismes internationaux. Malgré des échecs inévitables, c'est la formule de l'avenir, c'est la seule qui puisse améliorer de façon sensible les rapports humains sur cette planète qui ne doit pas être exclusivement une vallée de larmes et d'humiliations. Un romancier contemporain a intitulé l'un de ses livres: Le monde est ton aventure. Il y a là une grande leçon qui ne doit pas se perdre.

Ephémérides historiques

Les « Cent-Associés »

LE 29 AVRIL

1627—Champlain avait accoché son "abitation" au rocher de Québec et établit les premiers fils de France à la porte du Canada. Mais il fallait continuer l'oeuvre en y amenant des colons.

Dès 1612, Champlain commença à établir un mouvement de colonisation systématique. Pour cela il s'efforça d'y intéresser à la fois le roi lui-même, les princes et les marchands. Déjà le comte de Soisson avait formé une société de marchands de Bretagne et de Normandie; le prince de Condé lui donna une organisation, et la "Compagnie de Rouen" reçut son autre nom de "Compagnie de la Nouvelle-France". Elle envoya effectivement au Canada des commis, des ouvriers et des familles entières. Dix ans plus tard, deux huguenots, Guillaume et Emery de Caen, furent désignés par le duc de Montmorency pour ajouter une nouvelle compagnie de marchands aux premiers. En 1628, Champlain obtint du roi que les deux compagnies fussent formées en une seule, du nom de "Compagnie de Montmorency".

Malgré les démarches de ces premières compagnies, la colonie ne s'accrut pas avec la célérité sou-

haitée par Champlain. Les colons de Québec ne se centuplaient pas vite.

Vint enfin le créateur du système colonial, le puissant cardinal de Richelieu. Pour donner une nouvelle impulsion aux colonies d'outre-mer, il accorde aux bailleurs de fonds, au clergé, à la noblesse, aux bourgeois et aux gens du peuple des privilèges divers.

Il faut admettre que le passage dans les pays lointains n'était pas aussi populaire que de nos jours.

La "Compagnie des Cent-Associés", formée le 29 avril 1627, ne fournit pas les 1,000 colons promis dans 15 ans, puisqu'en 1663 il y en avait à peine 2,500.

Eugène STUCKER

La pensée de Salazar

Sous le signe du mensonge. — Des idées morales et des éléments utilisables pour une oeuvre humaine, rien ou presque rien ne reste debout, ni traités, ni vérité, ni foi dans l'attitude des gouvernements, ni confiance dans les sentiments des nations, ni sincérité dans les rapports, ni valeur, même relative, dans la parole qui engage l'honneur des Etats. Presque tout est factice, simplement apparent, mouvant et incertain dans la conscience des gouvernements comme dans celle des multitudes. C'est la consommation fatale par le mensonge, pratiqué en grande échelle et par système, de l'âme des peuples.

(Salazar).

Tribune libre

Nos juges et magistrats sont bien mal rémunérés

Monsieur le Rédacteur.

Notre pays peut, à juste titre, s'enorgueillir de sa magistrature. Ce rouage social, qui occupe un rang si élevé dans la nation, est composé de personnalités entourées du respect et de la considération de tous. Ce respect est mérité et s'impose, tout le monde s'accorde à le reconnaître. Dernièrement, la presse de

Pronostics:

Région de l'Outaouais et du Haut Saint-Laurent: beau et vents modérés; plus doux aujourd'hui et demain.

Région des Grands Lacs, de la Baie Georgienne et du nord-ouest de la province: beau et plus doux; vents modérés.



tout le pays a fait un appel en faveur d'un meilleur traitement pour ceux qui sont appelés à remplir cette lourde et importante fonction. Cette unanimité des journaux, sans distinction de partis, à reconnaître l'importance de la fonction des juges et l'insuffisance de leur traitement, met en lumière la nécessité de conserver à notre magistrature son caractère et son indépendance. En effet, c'est sur une bonne administration de la justice que repose le social. C'est pour cela que les gouvernements recrutent le Banc parmi les avocats qui ont fait leur marque tant par l'intégrité de leur vie, la dignité de leur conduite que par l'étendue de leur savoir. Le 10 avril courant, un journal du matin consacrait un premier-Montréal à la situation pénible de nos juges, par suite de l'augmentation du coût de la vie, des impôts, de leurs obligations et traçait un parallèle entre le traitement que reçoivent les juges d'ailleurs et celui qu'ils reçoivent chez nous. Il concluait: "La haute magistrature canadienne est réputée pour sa vertu. C'est un miracle quand on pense aux conditions matérielles de son existence. C'est un miracle qui fait estimer davantage le côté noble de la nature humaine". A l'heure actuelle, non seulement le juge des Cours Supérieures mais aussi le juge des cours criminelles se trouve dans une situation que les journaux ont déplorée. Au moment où ses responsabilités augmentent et que le coût de la vie atteint un niveau inconnu, ces dernières années, son traitement diminue d'une façon regrettable.

Cette magistrature tient entre ses mains les rouages les plus importants de la justice, elle décide de la réputation, de l'honneur, de la liberté et même de la vie de nos semblables. A peu près toute la législation de guerre qui se traduit par mille et un décrets, retombe sur ses épaules. Le magistrat qui doit ainsi faire face à des devoirs et à des obligations accrues, voit en même temps son traitement considéra-

(Suite à la page 47)

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(Service spécial à la "Patrie")

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ALL OUR YESTERDAYS

By EDGAR ANDREW COLLARD

The Gazette 18.10.47

60th ANNIVERSARY OF TRAFALGAR SCHOOL

Next Tuesday, Trafalgar Day, the Trafalgar School in Montreal will commemorate its 60th anniversary. For this occasion Miss Martha L. Brown, who was for many years a member of the school's teaching staff, has prepared the following historical sketch of the school and the properties with which it has been connected.

Service of Commemoration

A service of commemoration was held in the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, at 11 a.m., on Trafalgar Day, October 21, 1937, the 50th anniversary of Trafalgar School. Rev. Dr. George Donald, Chairman of the Board of Governors, assisted by Ven. Archdeacon Almond, conducted the service, which was attended by the whole school, and many old girls and friends. This was followed by a luncheon in the assembly hall of the school, also attended by many old girls and friends, some of whom travelled a long distance, in order to be present.

On this 60th anniversary, a morning service will be held in the assembly hall of the school, on Trafalgar Day, Tuesday, October 21, and the Lady Principal and the Governors of the school will be "at home" to all parents, old girls and friends of the school from 4-6.30 p.m., in the drawing rooms of the school residence. In the evening the "Old Girls' Association" will entertain at a buffet supper.

A short outline of the first 50 years of the school appeared in these columns some months ago. On this 60th anniversary it seems fitting that what was then written should be supplemented.

During the past ten years changes have taken place in the school, as well as in the world at large. Miss Janet L. Cumming, who retired in 1940, having been Principal for 23 years, passed away in January, 1946, in Victoria, B.C., where she was buried. On the day of her funeral, a memorial service was held in the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal, conducted by the Ven. Archdeacon A. P. Gower-Rees. The school girls attended in a body, and many old girls and friends were present. Miss E. K. Bryan, Vice-Principal, resigned in 1942, to become Head Mistress of Crofton House School, in Vancouver, B.C., and Miss Gertrude Randall, house matron, retired after 22 years of faithful service.

Rev. Dr. George Donald, Chairman of the Board of Governors, resigned in 1946, after 21 years of service. "He was at all times a wise counsellor and a warm friend." He was succeeded by Ven. Archdeacon Gower-Rees, who is also a devoted friend of the school.

The school has had five principals in its 60 years: Miss Grace Fairley, M.A., Edinburgh, 1887-1913; Miss Charlotte Hardy, B.A. (Mrs. Garside), 1913-1915; Miss Mary E. Windsor, M.A., 1915-1917; Miss Janet L. Cumming, L.L.A., St. Andrews, 1917-1940; Miss Joan M. V. Foster, M.A., McGill and Oxford, Ph.D., Bryn Mawr, 1940-.

Old Trafalgar Property

Trafalgar Institute, as the school was first called, was founded and endowed by the late Mr. Donald Ross, a wealthy Scotsman, who owned a fine estate, "Viewmount," on Cote des Neiges. The Canadian Horticultural Magazine, 1898, says: "At 'Viewmount,' terraces were laid out by Mr. Peter Lowe, head gardener of Spencer Wood, Quebec. A wide avenue, bordered with flowering plants, curved from the entrance gate to the house. The property then extended back over the Mountain, where large conservatories contained orange trees, and tropical plants, and azaleas, wisteria and camellias, the fashionable flowers of the period, all under the supervision of Mr. John Nairn. Wooded cliffs, adjoining Mt. Royal Park, formed the background of this property." The original grey stone house still stands, No. 4005 Cote des Neiges.

Mr. Ross bought property on the south-eastern slope of what is now known as the Westmount Mountain, near the old "Trafalgar Tower" which had been built in 1805 to commemorate the victory of Trafalgar, and opposite his old home "Viewmount." He had intended to build a girls' school there, to be called "Ross Institute," but, because of the historical associations, he changed the name to "Trafalgar Institute." He died in 1877, leaving the matter of building in the hands of his executors. The purpose of his bequest was, as he expressed it, "to qualify young persons for discharging, in the best manner, such duties as ordinarily devolve upon the female sex."

In 1881, the Trafalgar property was placed under the care of Mr. John Nairn, who had been gardener at "Viewmount" for 20 years.

The executors transferred to this property "a collection of plants which formerly adorned the 'Viewmount' gardens." In 1890 the grounds and greenhouses were rented to McGill University, to be used as botanical gardens.

Professor Penhallow and Professor Carrie Derick took many groups of young men and young women to those gardens for botanical lectures, and resident pupils of Trafalgar often went there to enjoy the beauty of the gardens, and the fine view. In 1901 the property was sold, and is now traversed by Westmount Boulevard.

Chalderton Lodge

When Rev. Dr. James Barclay came to Montreal in 1883, as minister of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, he interested Sir Donald Smith (Lord Strathcona) who donated \$30,000, and with a legacy of \$16,000 from Miss Ann Scott, added to Mr. Ross' bequest, the trustees, at once, prepared to erect, or acquire a school building. The school could not be built on the Trafalgar property, as Sir Donald Smith had stipulated that it should be within the city limits, so a fine residential property was bought on Simpson street, and in 1887 the residential and day school opened in its present quarters.

The land on which the school was built, had been part of a large farm, owned by Hertel de Rouville and Boucher de Boucherville. The property was owned successively by Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the explorer, Sir George Simpson, of the Hudson's Bay Company (hence the name Simpson street) and by Adjutant General Wetherall, who built the present residence, calling it "Chalderton Lodge," a small replica of his old home in England. The grounds, which comprised four acres, with coach house, kitchen, garden and stables, extended to Redpath street.

When General Wetherall returned to England in 1850, the property was bought by Mrs. Philip Holland. The next owner was Mr. Henry Thomas, and finally it was bought by Mr. Alexander Mitchell. The grounds on the Redpath street side were then sold for building lots, and the property was reduced to its present size. In the early days families in the district drew water from a small private reservoir on the mountain. When drain pipes were laid on Simpson street, solid rock had to be blasted for the purpose.

Mr. Mitchell sold the property to the trustees for a very moderate sum in 1887, and the building was used as residential and day school till 1902 when a new day school was erected, to which a large addition was made in 1914. The original building (General Wetherall's "Chalderton Lodge") is still the residential school. Sittings are retained for the resident pupils, in the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul (Presbyterian) and in St. George's Anglican Church.

The Corporation

Mr. Ross foresaw the trend of modern education when he provided scholarships for the daughters of the Protestant clergy, especially those of Presbyterian ministers. When the late Miss Fairley retired in 1913, her old pupils founded the "Grace Fairley Trafalgar Scholarship," at McGill, in her honor, and during the last few years the members of "The Old Girls' Association" have established two scholarships for entrance to Form III, and hope to add to the number.

It may interest old friends to read the names of members of the original corporation (Act of Incorporation 1871). Their successors in office were to constitute the corporations of the future.

1. Mr. Donald Ross.
2. Principal of McGill University, Montreal, (Sir) J. Wm. Dawson, LL.D.
3. Principal of Queen's University, Kingston, Very Rev. Wm. Snodgrass, D.D.
4. The Archdeacon of Montreal, Ven. W. T. Leach, LL.D.
5. The Minister of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Rev. John Jenkins, D.D.
6. The Minister of St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Rev. Gavin Lang.
7. Rev. Donald Ross, B.D., Chatham.
8. Mr. Alexander Mitchell, St. Andrew's Church.
9. Mr. Alexander Macpherson, St. Paul's Church.

It is very interesting to note that the great great granddaughter of Archdeacon Leach, Philippa Hansard, is a pupil in the school today.



AT AIR CONFERENCE CLOSE: Condemnation of Canada's "exasperating" flying regulations for private flying was expressed yesterday by **Ronald A. Keith**, editor of Canadian Aviation (shown above), guest speaker at the closing luncheon of the Second Annual Air Conference sponsored by the Aviation Section, Montreal Board of Trade. Looking on are "**Billy**" **Bishop**, air ace of the First World War, centre, and **Hartland deM. Molson**.

Quebec Will be Asked to Exempt All Aircraft of Gasoline Taxes

Quebec's outlook towards aviation was the theme of an address by Hon. Paul Beaulieu, provincial Minister of Trade and Commerce, to the closing dinner of the Second Air Conference of the Montreal Board of Trade, at the Windsor Hotel last night.

The dinner was the culmination of the three-day session sponsored by the Aviation Section of the Board during which prominent speakers were heard and study sessions held; with the latter resulting in several resolutions towards the betterment of flying, commercial and private, in Canada.

One of the most important resolutions passed was the one proposed by W. R. J. Oliver, Curtiss-Reid Flying Service Ltd., and seconded by Jack Scholefield, Laurentian Flying School, that the question of exemption of all aircraft from the provincial gasoline tax be studied by the aviation section with a view to making and forwarding to the Provincial Government suitable recommendations.

Terming Reconstruction Minister C. D. Howe "one of the outstanding pessimists" on the future of private flying, Ronald A. Keith, editor of Canadian Aviation, spoke to yesterday's luncheon meeting on "What Has Happened to the Air Age."

Admitting that the light plane industry has declined from the artificial altitude of 1946, Mr. Keith went on to forecast the future of private flying after discussing the high price of private planes in Canada, the out-of-date regulations for private licences, and the "exasperating" regulations which govern private flying in this country.

"Let us face the fact," Mr. Keith declared, "that personal flying is still far too expensive for mass appeal. Many of the air regulations belong to a past generation. The aircraft itself must become safer, quieter, easier to fly, more dependable as a medium of transportation."

Mr. Keith quoted Mr. Howe in a statement in the House of Commons as saying that the enthusiasm for private flying is, not as great today as it was before the war; that if anyone wishes to fly a plane himself, he has the Minister's blessing although he accepts no responsibility; and that only 27 private aircraft were registered in Canada

The speaker told of the antiquated regulations which govern the awarding of a private licence, and gave as an example the rule which requires that a pilot must circle the airport for two hours before he is allowed to fly a plane which may be only a deluxe model of the plane he has been flying for months.

Mr. Keith also criticized the medical regulations in force in Canada, saying that they have not been changed in any important way since 1939. He thought it logical that they should be re-examined in the light of modern aviation medicine and in relation to the aircraft of today.

"Much of the present disillusionment regarding the air age is a direct result of the fantasies which the general public has come to accept as fact. Aviation has made such great strides in the 40 years of its history that we have come to believe in miracles — and are disappointed if they don't occur."

"Let us make use of adversity," he concluded, "by taking practical measures which will hasten the age of flight."

Speaker at the morning session on the economics of air transportation was Hugh B. Main, assistant to the president of Canadian Pacific Airlines.

The only other speaker of the day was R. D. Macdonald, Canadian regional representative of the Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation, who spoke on short range air transportation.

Week-end Weather To Continue Warm

Montrealers have come to the conclusion that the Indians are very fine people.

The palefaces in our city are rejoicing over their share in this year's Indian Summer, and in the knowledge that the near-perfect weather is scheduled to last over the week-end at least.

Among the data compiled by the local meteorologists to explain the Indians' gift to civilization is the statement that the winds of the upper air are circulating in such a manner that cold air from the north is being pushed towards Labrador and

Modern-day explorers to follow Mackenzie

By Bruce Patterson

(Herald Banff bureau)

CANMORE — Nearly 200 years ago, Alexander Mackenzie crossed what is now northern Alberta in search of the Northwest Passage.

He never found that waterway to Asia but the fur trader and explorer became the first European to cross North America and reach the Pacific Ocean.

This summer, a local guide and a conservationist will retrace Mackenzie's historic trip across Alberta to help others rediscover part of their national heritage.

Halle Flygare, a wilderness photographer and former park warden, has been fascinated with Mackenzie's trail since the early '70s when he was working as a hunting guide in the remote wilderness east of British Columbia's Tweedsmuir Park.

Well-travelled path

He saw that large sections of Mackenzie's overland route to Bella Coola were still intact but he was surprised nothing had been done to commemorate that historic journey.

"Canadians have been slow in preserving things, particularly when you go to the States and see what they've done on the Lewis and Clark Trail."

Conservationist urges use of trail for public

A nationwide effort was made in the U.S. to mark the trail of those explorers who crossed the continent 12 years after Mackenzie.

Flygare and John Woodworth, an Okanagan architect and chairman of the Nature Conservancy of Canada, joined forces to preserve the route in British Columbia.

The trail the explorers followed was used by West Coast Indians long before the arrival of outsiders. The path was well-travelled by natives carrying loads of fish oil from the coast to their villages in the interior and early settlers described the route as the "Grease Trail."

Conservationists' efforts are finally being rewarded as the B.C. and federal governments along with native representatives are nearing an agreement to establish a protected corridor stretching 400 kilometres across the province to the coastal island where Mackenzie completed his journey in 1793.

Flygare and Woodworth have produced a detailed hiker trail guide for those who want to follow Mackenzie's 250-kilometre overland path from the Fraser River near Quesnel to Bella Coola.

Now they are turning attention to rivers the explorers used to cross the Prairies and the Rocky Mountains.

With a grant from Alberta Recreation, Parks and Wildlife Foundation, Flygare will set out this summer to cross the province using the Clearwater, Athabasca and Peace Rivers.

Mackenzie's group took three weeks to reach Fort Forks where they sat out the harsh winter before setting out for the Fraser and the last leg of their journey. The group had set out originally for the North West Company from Montreal and crossed the continent by canoe and portage using the Great Lakes and Prairie river systems.

While those early adventurers

used a six-metre canoe to cross the wilderness that has since become Alberta, Flygare will retrace the route with a raft and outboard motor.

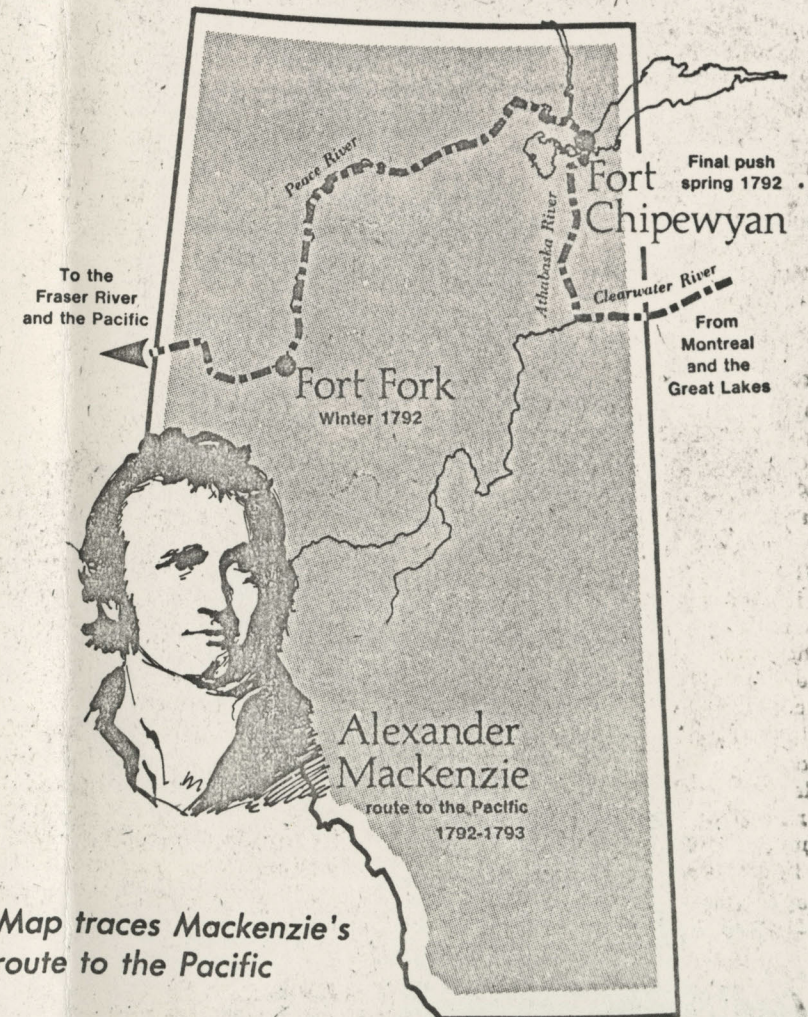
Flygare said although the rivers are ideal for recreational paddlers he plans to use a power boat to get as much field work done as possible over the three-month period this summer.

He plans to photograph the route and study potential spots for interpretive markers and protected heritage sites. He also intends to produce a pamphlet and a historic guidebook for canoeists.

A paddler could follow Mackenzie's entire 1,100-kilometre route through Alberta in six to eight weeks but most people will obviously tackle a section of the route at a time.

And, while Flygare has pushed for the preservation of Mackenzie's trail in B.C. and Alberta, he and Woodworth would like to see the route's conservation extended to Montreal in the same way Americans have treated their Lewis and Clark Trail.

"I think it would be a great benefit for the whole country," said Flygare. "Mackenzie was a Scot setting out from Quebec with voyageurs and he used Indian guides. The preservation of his route would be one way to help national unity."



Nick Pearce, Calgary Herald



Sir Alexander Mac Kenzie
d'après un Calendrier de
la Banque de Montreal

Photo ARMOUR LANDRY



Martin's Church, Stornoway on site of where
house stood in 1789 in which Alexander Mackenzie
the explorer was born.

SEP. 82

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amabilité de Ms. Mavis Lucas, Australis
descendante d'Alexandrina Mackenzie

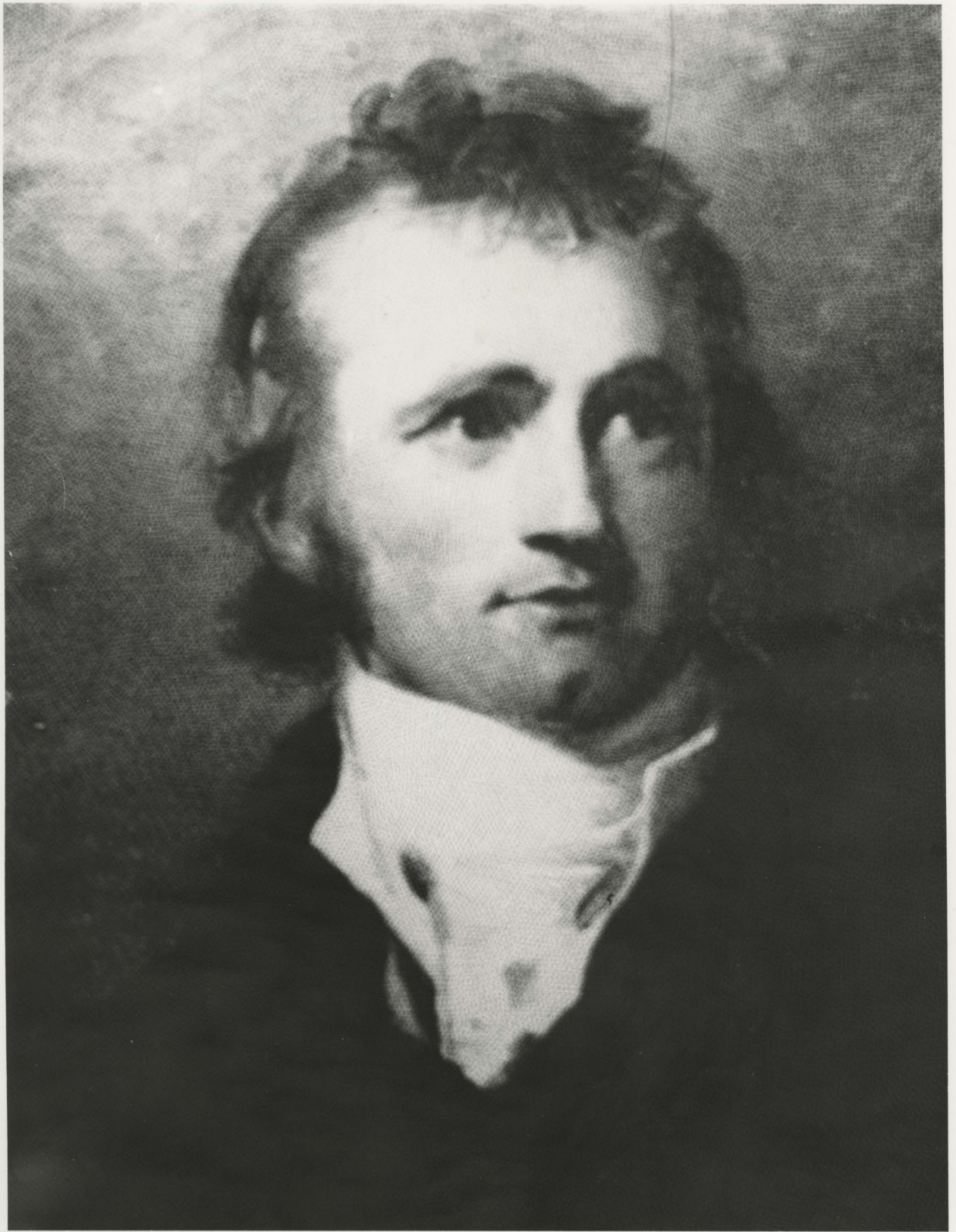


Alex MacKenzie
from Canada
by land
22nd July 1793

North West Museum
Wellington - Out

"Nor' Wester + loyalists Museum"

amabilité de Henri Hammond



Peinture de Sir Thomas Lawrence

"Alexander MacKenzie"

Photo ARMOUR LANDRY

Mason Wade (1927)

to China by the same vessels, which there took on a cargo of tea, &c., that a British ship would have been denied, with which the return voyage was made to Boston. There the tea was loaded on the North-West Company's ships and conveyed to London. In this way the unpatriotic policy of the East India Company was circumvented, and it was the knowledge of these facts that led to Mackenzie's proposal for a union of interests.

In the appendix to his 'Voyages,' Mackenzie says somewhat sarcastically: "It would be very unbecoming in me to suppose for a moment that the East India Company would hesitate to allow those privileges to their fellow-subjects which are permitted to foreigners, in a trade that is so much out of the line of their own commerce, and therefore cannot be injurious to it.

"Many political reasons, which it is not necessary here to enumerate, must present themselves to the mind of every man acquainted with the enlarged system and capacities of British commerce in support of the measure which I have very briefly suggested, as promising the most important advantages to the trade of the United Kingdoms."

It was not, however, until 1821 that the Hudson's Bay and North-West Companies joined forces as Mackenzie had urged twenty years before. The proposed amalgamation with the East India Company did not materialise. In 1833 the British Parliament deprived them of their trading privileges, and thus shorn of their main sources of wealth their position became anomalous. Had Mackenzie's suggestion been adopted at the time it was made, how much ill-feeling, bloodshed, waste of time, money, and energy would have been avoided!

The Rev. Dr D. Masson of Edinburgh, a friend of the descendants of Sir Alexander, states that Mackenzie's book was one of Napoleon's favourites, and that at his behest it was translated into French. A copy of it in

three volumes had a place in his library during his exile at St Helena. Dr Masson had the privilege of examining these volumes, then in possession of the explorer's grandson, at the Deanery at Fortrose. There he was also given the opportunity of reading a most interesting manuscript, in autograph, by Napoleon, which sheds new light on the Emperor's secret schemes in the plan of his campaign against Great Britain. The reading of Mackenzie's 'Voyages' gave him the idea of attacking the enemy nation in her Canadian possessions, not by direct assault but by a circuitous route, which he believed would be an effective surprise and prove infallible. Reference is made to this subject in a very interesting letter written by William Mackenzie of Gairloch, an old friend of Sir Alexander, to the latter's son, the heir of Avoch. It is as follows:—

"LEAMINGTON, May 24th, 1856.

"When in Stockholm in 1824, Lord Bloomfield, our minister there, did me the honour of presenting me to the King—Bernadotte, father of the present king of Sweden. At the King's special request the audience was a private one, and I was further especially requested to oblige by coming in my full Highland dress. The audience lasted fully an hour. Such an interest did Napoleon's first and most fortunate marshal take in everything which was Highland, not even the skean dhu escaped him, etc., etc. I now come to your family portion of the audience.

"As we chatted on (old Bernadotte leaning upon my o'keachan, claymore), he was pleased to say, in that *suaviter in modo* for which his eagle eye so fitted him: 'Yes, I repeat it—you Highlanders are deservedly proud of your country and your forefathers, and your people are a race apart, distinct from all the rest of Britain in high moral as well as martial bearing, and long, I hope, may you feel and show it outwardly by this noble distinction in dress. But allow me to observe, sir, that in your family name and in the name Mackenzie there is a very predominant lustre, which shall never be

obliterated from my mind. Pray, are you connected in any way with Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the celebrated North American traveller, whose name and researches are immortalised by his discoveries in the Arctic Ocean and of the river which since then does honour to his name ?

"I informed His Majesty that as a boy I had known him well, and that our families and his were nearly connected. This seemed to give me still greater favour with him, for, familiarly putting his hand on my shoulder brooch, he replied that, on that account alone, his making my acquaintance gave him great satisfaction. He then proceeded to tell Lord Bloomfield and me how your father's name had become familiar to him, and so much valued in his eyes.

"He said that at one time Napoleon had arranged to distract the affairs of Britain by attacking her Canadian possessions, not by a direct descent upon them, but by a route which would take England quite by surprise and prove infallible. That route was to be of the Mississippi, Ohio, etc., up to our Canadian border lakes. For this arrangements were to be made with America—New Orleans occupied as a *pied-a-terre* by France, etc.

"The organisation and command of this gigantic enterprise, as Bernadotte said, 'was given to me by the Emperor with instructions to make myself master of any work which could bear upon it, and the facilities the nature of the country afforded. Foremost among these the work of your namesake (Sir Alexander Mackenzie) was recommended, but how to get at it, with all communication with England interdicted, all knowledge of English unknown to us, seemed a difficulty not easily to be got over. However, as every one knows, my then master, L'Empereur, was not the man to be overcome by such small difficulties. The book, a huge quarto, was procured through smugglers, and in an inconceivably short space of time most admirably translated into French for my especial use. I need hardly add with what interest I perused and reperused that admirable work, till I made myself so thoroughly master of it that I could almost fancy myself (this he said laughing heartily) taking your Canada *en revers* from the upper waters, and ever since then I have never

ceased to look upon the home and think of the author with more than ordinary respect and esteem.'

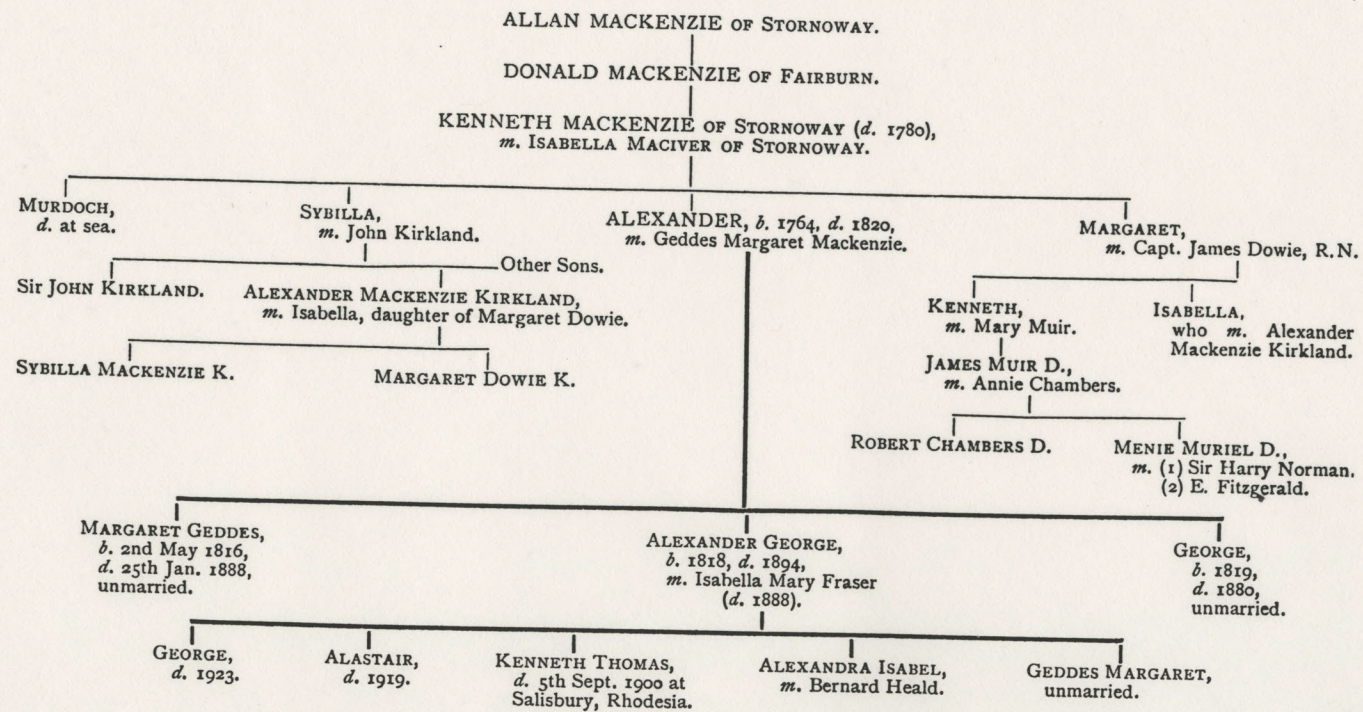
"After a short pause and a long-drawn breath, almost amounting to a sigh, accompanied by a look at Bloomfield and a most expressive 'Ah, my lord, que des changements depuis ces jours-la!' Bernadotte concluded by saying that the Russian campaign had knocked that of Canada on the head until Russia was crushed, but it had pleased God to ordain it otherwise—'et maintenant me voilà Roi Suède' (his exact words as he concluded these compliments to your father). So much for old recollections of my sunny days of youth.—Yours faithfully,

"WM. MACKENZIE,
(Gairloch).

"To George Mackenzie, Esqre., Avoch."

Mrs Heald, Sir Alexander's granddaughter, in a letter to the writer, says: "I have the 3 volumes that belonged to Napoleon of grandpapa's voyages." In them is written—Napoleon's copy from St Helena. It is also stamped with the French eagle. This book contains an engraving of Lawrence's portrait of Sir Alexander, and also a map showing his travels in 1789.

~~Sir Sandford Fleming, commenting on Mackenzie's book, says: "Every page of Mackenzie's journal shows that his explorations were not effected without constant toil and great privations. The discouragements arising from the difficulties and dangers he experienced, and they were incessant, had no influence on his cool determination and dauntless spirit. The many tedious and weary days of physical labour and mental strain, the gloomy and inclement nights to which he was constantly exposed, were not, however, passed in vain. He gained his great reward in the knowledge that he had, in the interests of his country, attained the object of his design. He had penetrated a vast continent, for the most part in a condition of wild nature; he had overcome the~~



~~ses compagnons de cléricature, qui se plaisaient à l'entendre débiter les plaidoyers qu'il composait pour se préparer à faire triompher un jour la justice et la vérité. Il étudia les lois avec beaucoup d'application, »¹³ ensuite il prit la résolution de devenir prêtre. Combien aurait-il été étonné si on eut pu l'informer de la carrière que lui réservait l'avenir. Mais nous n'avons pas à traiter cela. Revenons au chirurgien Lartigue: il s'éteignit en 1791, âgé de 63 ans, et il fut inhumé dans la chapelle Sainte-Anne, le 4 juin.~~

~~Longtemps plus tard, le 12 septembre 1814, dame veuve Lartigue et l'abbé son fils, « directeur du Séminaire Saint-Sulpice », font donation de l'immeuble côté sud de la rue Saint-Paul au négociant A. Bélanger, à charge par le donataire d'une rente viagère, et avec l'obligation (rarement stipulée à cette époque) de faire assurer la maison « contre les accidents de feu, à l'office du Phoenix pour une somme de 500 livres, cours actuel et de continuer l'assurance tant que la rente annuelle subsistera ».~~

~~Terminons par une note sur la fin de dame Lartigue: Marie-Marguerite Cherrier décéda à Saint-Denis, le 25 janvier 1820, âgée de 76 ans. Elle mourut sept jours avant l'émission du bref nommant son fils évêque et un an avant sa consécration. Aux funérailles de la vénérable dame, « six prêtres signèrent au registre ».¹⁴~~

VI — LA MAISON DU VAINQUEUR PAR HASARD

Combien de Montréalais connaissent la rue Simpson, parallèle au chemin de la Côte-des-Neiges et tout près? Combien ont parcouru cette voie escarpée qui ne s'étend que de la rue des Pins à la rue Sherbrooke? Combien ont songé à jeter un coup d'oeil, côté est, sur une habitation, comme il ne s'en voit plus, aussi sur les demeures considérables que la grande bourgeoisie d'autrefois se contruisit (avant le surgissement de Westmount et d'Outremont), des deux

14. Abbé Allaire, *Histoire de Saint-Denis-sur-Richelieu*, et R. P. Le Jeune, *Dictionnaire général du Canada*, II, p. 81.

côtés de la petite rue Simpson? Parcourir cette route tranquille, du haut en bas, un jour d'été, voir ces quasi-manoirs entourés de jardins, ombragés d'arbres et d'arbrisseaux, et en savoir d'avance quelque peu l'histoire, c'est un plaisir recommandé aux amateurs des choses du passé.

En l'année du centenaire de la rébellion de 1837-38, le nom de l'officier Wetherall, pour ses activités à Saint-Charles-sur-le-Richelieu, est réapparu dans les discours ou les conférences. Mais comme il n'a pas été question de son historique demeure, la « Chalderton Lodge », au flanc du Mont-Royal, l'occasion s'offre d'en dire un mot.

Fils d'un général anglais, Wetherall entra dans l'armée en 1804; puis après avoir servi en Afrique, ensuite aux Indes, il devint secrétaire de sir John Colborne, au Canada, et ce fut le coup de chance qui lui acquit honneur et avancement; mais si ce fut pour lui un bonheur, ce fut pour d'autres un malheur.

De l'avis de l'historien L.-O. David, l'officier Wetherall n'avait pas l'intention de combattre les patriotes à Saint-Charles; on lui avait ordonné seulement de se rendre à Saint-Denis, mais voyez « comme les événements tiennent souvent au hasard, à peu de choses, à un simple incident »... « Si les courriers envoyés par sir John Colborne au colonel Wetherall pour lui dire de retraiter immédiatement sur Montréal n'avaient pas été arrêtés par des patriotes à quelques milles du village de Saint-Charles, la bataille du 25 novembre n'aurait pas eu lieu; les paroisses du Sud, électrisées par la victoire de Saint-Denis, se seraient levées; les armes qu'on attendait des Etats-Unis seraient peut-être arrivées et qui sait ce qui serait advenu »¹⁵?

Mais passons, puisque nous voulons surtout parler de la demeure de cet officier veinard à Montréal.

A la suite de sa victoire inattendue de Saint-Charles, Georges-Augustus Wetherall fut décoré de l'Ordre du Bain. Il séjourna au Canada jusqu'en 1850 en qualité d'assistant adjudant général et possé-

15. *L'Opinion publique*, 13 décembre 1877.

da le long du chemin de la Côte-des-Neiges, depuis la rue Dorchester jusqu'au sommet de la montagne, une propriété à laquelle s'attachent bien des souvenirs.

Au mois de septembre 1784, Amable Boucher de Boucherville, héritier de sa mère, née Rimbault, vendait une terre à J.-B. Melchior Hertel de Rouville. Cette terre consistait en un verger et jardin de trois arpents de front, sur cinq de profondeur, puis, en continuation, vingt autres arpents, en « bois taillis » dans la montagne.

Le 20 novembre 1788, M. de Rouville cédait le tout à Joseph Roy, négociant de la rue Saint-Paul, au prix de 10,000 livres de 20 sols.

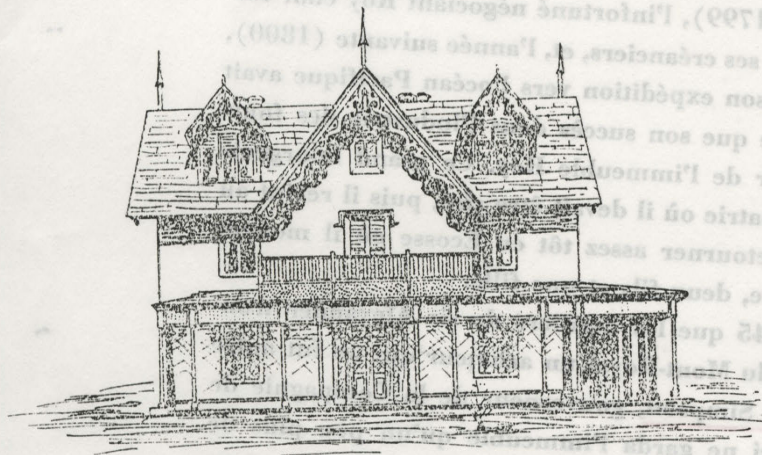
Onze ans plus tard (1799), l'infortuné négociant Roy était forcé d'abandonner ses biens à ses créanciers, et, l'année suivante (1800), Alexander Mackenzie, que son expédition vers l'Océan Pacifique avait rendu fameux, plus encore que son succès dans l'industrie des fourrures, se portait acquéreur de l'immeuble Roy. Ce grand bourgeois partit alors pour sa mère-patrie où il devait être *siré*, puis il revint au Canada vers 1802 pour retourner assez tôt en Ecosse où il mourut en 1820, laissant une veuve, deux fils et une fille.

Ce ne fut qu'en 1845 que les héritiers de sir Alexander trouvèrent pour leur tranche du Mont-Royal un acheteur qui ne fut autre que le notaire sir George Simpson, gouverneur de la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson. Celui-ci ne garda l'immeuble qu'un peu plus de deux ans. Le 10 juin 1848, ses agents d'affaires en vendaient une partie à Georges-Augustus Wetherall.

Jusqu'alors et depuis quarante ans, les Montréalais appelaient l'ancienne terre des Rimbault-Boucherville *The Mackenzie property*, mais l'adjudant Wetherall contribua à la disparition de cette appellation populaire, et il la remplaça par une autre qui eut assez longue vie. En bordure d'une rue percée sur son bien-fonds et à laquelle fut donné le nom de Simpson, l'adjudant Wetherall érigea une spacieuse maison de brique, ainsi qu'une « coach house » et diverses

dépendances; il donna à l'ensemble le nom de *Chalderton Lodge*, en souvenir du domaine de ses pères, en Grande-Bretagne.

Par la suite, l'immeuble aux dimensions de plus en plus amoindries, changea de propriétaires comme suit: en 1850, Philippe Holland; 1864, Henry Thomas; 1878, Henry E. Murray; 1883, Alexander Mitchell. Celui-ci semble avoir modifié la *Chalderton Lodge*, car des contemporains, selon Mlle Martha L. Brown, assurent qu'il fit ériger un théâtre particulier qui joignait la bibliothèque et le salon. Cette dernière pièce pouvait accommoder 125 spectateurs. Les représentations données par des amateurs se terminaient par un bal. Le hall, les escaliers et le salon de l'ancienne demeure étaient de bon style, alors que l'extérieur de l'habitation plaisait par l'originalité.



La Chalderton Lodge ou maison Wetherall.
On peut la voir rue Simpson.

Mais *Chalderton Lodge* devait subir une transformation durable. Le « Trafalgar Institute », école supérieure pour demoiselles fondée en 1871 par le négociant Donald Ross, avait d'abord occupé un emplacement, non loin de la tour Trafalgar¹⁶, sur les confins de Westmount, mais en l'année ci-dessous, après une donation, complé-

16. Voir les *Cahiers des Dix*, No 1, p. 155.

mentaire de \$30,000 par sir Donald Smith, plus tard lord Strathcona, et une autre de \$16,000 par Mlle Ann Scott, les exécuteurs testamentaires du sieur Ross décidèrent d'acquérir l'immeuble Wetherall (1887).

Lors de ces donations, le nom de « l'Institut » fut changé en celui de « Trafalgar School for girls ».

Bientôt, on construisit une grande école à côté de la *Chalderton Lodge*, que l'on n'a pas voulu démolir. Celle-ci a ses assises au penchant de la montagne, presque au sommet de la rue Simpson, et comme la devanture de la *Lodge* est tournée vers l'orient on avait de là une vue superbe jadis, sur partie des faubourgs montréalais et même sur le fleuve.

Non loin de la *Lodge*, à l'angle nord-ouest des rues Sherbrooke et Simpson, se voyait il y a trente ou quarante ans l'immeuble du négociant Linton qui excitait la curiosité des promeneurs. Entre sa maison luxueuse, pour le temps, et la rue Sherbrooke, un jardin spacieux s'abaissait de terrasse en terrasse, et sur chacune se dressaient, en un cadre pittoresque, des statues d'animaux sauvages aussi grandes que nature, sinon plus. Ce jardin est aujourd'hui remplacé par un vaste édifice, mais à l'arrière, l'ancienne demeure Linton existe encore. Et fait à noter, elle fut habitée, de 1909 à 1916, par l'honorable Napoléon Charbonneau, juge estimé de la Cour Supérieure qui, avant d'être appelé à la magistrature, avait exercé la profession d'avocat avec ses confrères le sénateur F.-X.-A. Trudel et le futur juge Gustave Lamothe.

Somme toute, la terre Raimbault-Boucherville qui provenait, croyons-nous, de partie du vaste bien-fonds de Pierre Raimbault, deuxième juge canadien de naissance sous le régime français, (mort en 1740), est aujourd'hui sillonnée, en divers sens, par les rues Sainte-Catherine, Mackay, Sherbrooke, Simpson, Redpath, McGregor, des Pins et des Cèdres.

E.-Z. Massicotte

One girl hauled out a sawed-off shotgun in front of the bar.

Needless to say, no community can put out that much effort for too long. It gets to be a little wearying. That was 1974. As one visitor has pointed out, McMurray now has more churches than bars.

North of Lloydminster are the Cold Lake oil sands, small in comparison with the Athabasca tar sands, but very large in contrast to most oil reserves.

One of the tantalizing problems that hounded the oil industry was getting equipment through muskeg, and drilling on it. That story is told in this chapter, as is the question of dealing with permafrost, which melts when vehicles travel over it to any extent or when wells are drilled in it.

Oilmen never say, "It can't be done!" Ever the buoyant optimists, they say, "How in hell can we lick this problem?"

And it doesn't matter how much money it takes or how much time, they and their service people will always come up with answers to these problems. An oral historian is not concerned with the right or the wrong of it, but what happened while the oilmen were trying to find ways to work in muskeg or on permafrost.

SAILORS NAMED IT "Now, tar was used to caulk ships in the old days and so a lot of the old tar-sands deposits in the world were found by sailors who were sailing along the coast and they heard from the natives that there was a bituminous deposit inland, and so that's how the name 'tar sand' was given to these deposits.

In other parts of the world—in Utah, on the coast of California, and in Ecuador, and in Russia, Yugoslavia, and Madagascar—there are quite a number of places the tar sands come to the surface. But not in the same quantities as in Alberta. You can go for sixty or seventy miles along the Athabasca River valley and see tar sand in outcrops all the way."

THE TAR-SANDS COUNTRY "The tar-sands area is huge, roughly thirty thousand square miles. It's what you

might call the edge of the arboreal forest. You have great tracks of muskeg interspersed with stands of poplar, aspen, a lot of evergreen, and there's a gentle roll to the country. It's cut very severely by the Athabasca valley, which exposes the tar sands, and this is where the tar sands were first seen, by Alexander Mackenzie, travelling down the Athabasca River. He passed one of the escarpments where it's exposed to view.

It's certainly not farming land. It's poorly drained. You get some stands of decent timber down in the river valley, but generally it is scrub bush and set in rather large expanses of open muskeg meadow, with no rock to speak of.

The area pretty much centres on the town of Fort McMurray and it would extend seventy, eighty miles north, roughly an equivalent amount south, and, I would guess, twenty miles to the east and forty, fifty miles to the west."

HAMMERSTEIN, FITZSIMMONS, AND CLARK

"There were four people who devoted their lives to the tar sands. You know, once the tar sands gets on your fingers, it sticks, and you become engrossed in it.

The first one that came along was Count Alfred von Hammerstein. He was on his way to the Klondike and I think his raft got wrecked on the rapids just outside Fort McMurray and he stayed. He saw the tar sands and he thought, from reading R. G. McConnell's report, that there was another pool of oil where all this oil at the surface had come from. So he decided he'd drill some wells.

I have a picture which I dug up at the Archives. There's Von Hammerstein sitting on his horse, certainly looking very aristocratic and every inch a German count. Now whether he was a real German count, I don't know, but he said he was. It sounds good, anyhow.

McConnell had predicted that the oil had seeped from formations to the west of the oil sands and Von Hammerstein figured, well, if he drilled down deeper he would find the light oil from whence this heavy material had come. And so he brought in drilling rigs. He went to Ottawa and he talked them into financing him. He was a promoter of the

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ROUGHNECKS & WILDCATS - BY - ALLAN ANDERSON.

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Mackenzie escaped to the United States and established a temporary government on Navy Island in the Niagara River. After a month's stay, United States officials arrested him for breaking the neutrality laws. In 1849 he was permitted to return to Canada, where he was re-elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1851.

Mackenzie was born near Dundee, Scotland, and moved to Canada in 1820.

WILLARD M. WALLACE

See also CANADA, HISTORY OF (Struggle for Responsible Government); KING, WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE.



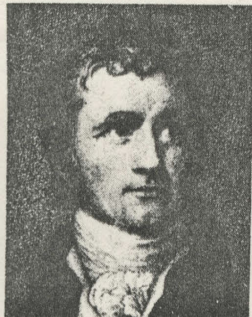
The Mackenzie River Lies in the Northwest Territories.

MACKENZIE RIVER is the longest waterway in Canada. In North America, only the Mississippi-Missouri system is longer. The Mackenzie River, from its most distant source to its mouth, is 2,635 miles long. It was named for Sir Alexander Mackenzie, who followed it to its mouth in 1789.

Its Course. The river rises in the western end of Great Slave Lake in Canada's Northwest Territories. Great Slave Lake drains many rivers of west-central and southwestern Canada. From Great Slave Lake, the Mackenzie flows northwest, and empties into the Arctic Ocean. The chief tributaries of the Mackenzie River are the Arctic Red, Athabasca, Hay, Liard, Peace, Peel, and Slave rivers. The Mackenzie River also drains Great Bear and Athabasca lakes.

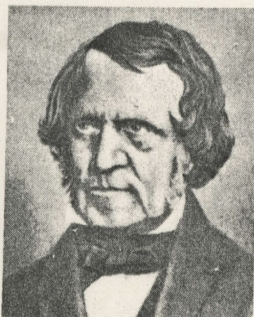
The Mackenzie has a flow of about 170,000 cubic feet every second. The river averages more than one mile in width in many places along its lower course. It drops about six inches every mile. The Mackenzie drains an area of about 682,000 square miles, larger

Sir Alexander Mackenzie



Brown Bros.

William L. Mackenzie



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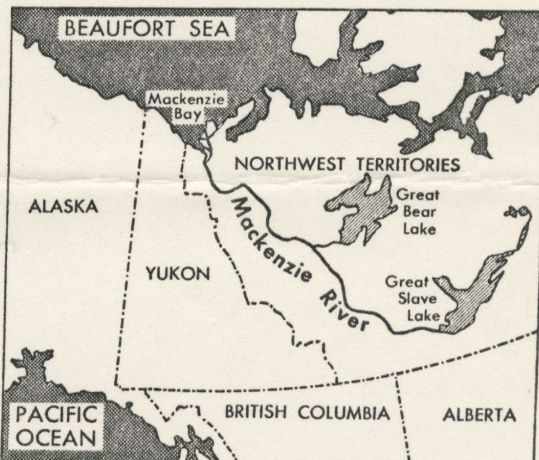
In 1837 the British Parliament rejected the demands of the Reform party, and Mackenzie and the party were defeated in the elections. Mackenzie, angry and bitter after his defeat, decided to revolt. But his plans were badly organized, and only about 800 of his followers gathered to march on Toronto. The Loyalist militia quickly defeated them.

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Mackenzie was born near Dundee, Scotland, and moved to Canada in 1820.

WILLARD M. WALLACE

See also CANADA, HISTORY OF (Struggle for Responsible Government); KING, WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE.



The Mackenzie River Lies in the Northwest Territories.

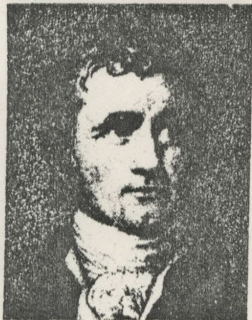
MACKENZIE RIVER is the longest waterway in Canada. In North America, only the Mississippi-Missouri system is longer. The Mackenzie River, from its most distant source to its mouth, is 2,635 miles long. It was named for Sir Alexander Mackenzie, who followed it to its mouth in 1789.

Its Course. The river rises in the western end of Great Slave Lake in Canada's Northwest Territories. Great Slave Lake drains many rivers of west-central and southwestern Canada. From Great Slave Lake, the Mackenzie flows northwest, and empties into the Arctic Ocean. The chief tributaries of the Mackenzie River are the Arctic Red, Athabasca, Hay, Liard, Peace, Peel, and Slave rivers. The Mackenzie River also drains Great Bear and Athabasca lakes.

The Mackenzie has a flow of about 170,000 cubic feet every second. The river averages more than one mile in width in many places along its lower course. It drops about six inches every mile. The Mackenzie drains an area of about 682,000 square miles, larger

Sir Alexander Mackenzie

William L. Mackenzie



Brown Bros.

TEXACO CANADA

G-44

To _____ Date _____

À _____

From _____

De ex don: Louis M. Panet-Raymond

ONTARIO PUBLIC SCHOOL

HISTORY OF CANADA

TORONTO - The Ryerson Press 1922

When Wolseley reached Fort Garry in August, Riel had fled to the United States. By this time the Canadian government had taken action, which, a year earlier, might have saved rebellion and bloodshed. In May, 1870, Manitoba, which included only the Red River Colony, was made a full-fledged province of Canada. It was, like Ontario and Quebec, to have its own legislature. The French language and the English were put on an equal footing in respect to official use. The existing rights of Roman Catholics and Protestants were guaranteed, and either of them, denied these rights by the legislature of Manitoba, might appeal to the federal Parliament for redress. Thus it was that Manitoba started on its course as a province of Canada. The vast region of the North-west, stretching to the mountains, was still to remain under the control of the government of Canada.

CHAPTER XXIV

CANADA REACHES THE PACIFIC

I. *The Rivalry of the British and the Americans on the Pacific.*— In the days before the railway, the Pacific coast of North America seemed as distant from the Atlantic coast as was China from England. In the east the St. Lawrence was an open door, through which could pass to the interior the traders and the goods of Europe. But there was no open door from the Pacific coast to the interior. Great ranges of mountains reared their snowy peaks across the way. It was not until nearly two hundred years after the founding of Quebec that an expedition from Canada completed the perilous journey across the continent. Prophetic was the inscription



SIMON FRASER

Painted in 1793 on a rock overlooking the waters of the Pacific: "Alexander Mackenzie from Canada by land." That was the beginning of the connection of the Pacific coast with Canada. The route by land had appalling difficulties, and, in confronting them, two men, Simon Fraser and David Thompson, rank only after Mackenzie. In 1808 Fraser set out from the head waters in the mountains of the great river which now bears his name. For seven hundred miles he followed the river, tearing its

way through rugged canyons to the sea, and at last reached tidal waters not far from the site of the present city of Vancouver. Thompson explored the Columbia River to its mouth, which now lies in the United States. Ninety-two years after Mackenzie's journey, was completed the railway which winds through the mountain passes and is one of the amazing achievements of the genius of man. The mountain barrier had long made it necessary to travel by sea to that far coast. The route lay round Cape Horn, and the journey taken in sailing-ships involved many months at sea. The ship was lucky which could make the round trip within a year.

No country was more favourably situated than Britain for commerce by sea. Spain, it is true, had been the first power to reach the Pacific, but, as we have seen, Sir Francis Drake followed her, and, in 1579, was carrying on the profitable adventure of plundering Spanish ships on the Pacific. He raised the English flag somewhere on the coast of the North Pacific, and called that region New Albion long before there was a New England on the Atlantic. In time explorers from Russia reached the North Pacific Coast—what is now Alaska. None the less did Spain dominate the Pacific for two hundred years. Then an Englishman, Captain James Cook, who had been with Wolfe at Quebec, sailed into the far north and began a survey of the coast. Though Cook was killed in the Sandwich Islands by natives in 1778, other Englishmen frequented those northern waters. The region was rich in furs, and it was easy to sail with them across the Pacific to China, to a market in which they were sold to make rich robes for Chinese mandarins.

One day in 1789 there was, on the Pacific Coast, a scene which nearly involved a great European war. A year earlier, John Meares, a British naval officer turned trader, had landed at Nootka, on the west shore of what is now Vancouver Island, and had induced the native chief at

that spot to sell him land. The price was a pair of pistols and some sheets of copper. Meares raised the British flag and proceeded to erect a fort and warehouses for the fur-trade. He built a little ship, the first product of ship-building industry on the north-west coast. The natives seemed delighted at the facilities which Nootka offered for trade. But disaster soon came. Spain claimed a monopoly in those regions, and thus it happened that, in the summer of 1789, a Spanish ship sailed to Nootka, seized four British ships lying there, carried off a good many prisoners, and destroyed the British settlement. When, in 1790, news of these things reached England, she called Spain sharply to task. Spain's reply was that the whole region as far north as the Russian trading-posts in Alaska was hers. Britain prepared for war. Spain sought an alliance with France, and would have secured it, but for the beginnings of revolution in that country. In the end, before Britain's menacing attitude, Spain yielded, and agreed to apologize and to pay damages. From this it happened that Captain George Vancouver was on the coast in 1792, to receive at Nootka Spain's amends and to survey the whole coast. The Spanish flag came down at Nootka in 1795, and the British flag went up, but both sides abandoned for the time any thought of settlement.

Henceforth the coast was haunted by traders of many nations, but in the end the acute rivalry was between the Americans and the British. In 1803, all claims of Spain in the North Pacific ended, when the United States acquired by purchase the vast region called Louisiana, stretching from the Mississippi River to the Pacific, and, in 1805, the two leaders, Lewis and Clark, sent out by the government of the United States, did what Alexander Mackenzie had done twelve years earlier; they crossed the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific. Soon American traders were reaching the coast over a route by land as

well as by sea. John Jacob Astor, a German from Waldorf, near Heidelberg, was the leader in New York of the fur-trade. The frontier in the Pacific region between American and British territory was undecided. Astor found the Canadian fur-traders keen rivals. When the war of 1812 broke out, his post of Astoria, near the mouth of the great Columbia River, was occupied by the British, and the Union Jack long floated there. It was a bad day for the American traders when, in 1821, the North West Company, their alert rival, joined its forces with those of the Hudson's Bay Company. This Company secured a monopoly of British trade which lasted for nearly half a century. Its ships traded on the Pacific, its *voyageurs* made their arduous way overland. The Company had a post as far south as the present San Francisco. For a long time its chief agent ruled like a king in the vast region of Oregon. He was a Canadian, Dr. John MacLoughlin, from Lower Canada. His grandfather, Malcolm Fraser, had fought with Wolfe and become seignior of Mount Murray, Murray Bay. MacLoughlin was a man impressive in his great stature and in his dignity of bearing. He ruled his traders firmly, was loved by the Indians, and kept the peace between them and white intruders. His integrity was beyond reproach, and he would never debase the Indians by selling them the desolating rum.

Had MacLoughlin been supreme, the Hudson's Bay Company would have linked the work of settlement with that of trading. This, however, was against all the instincts of the Company. At its head was Sir George Simpson, a remarkable little man, full of fiery energy, who made periodical visitations to the West with a train like that of a monarch. He told MacLoughlin, who knew much better, that Oregon was unfit for settlement and would always be a region suited only for the fur-trade. The truth was, that, from 1835, settlers were pressing

in overland from the region about the Mississippi in the United States. They came singly, then in scores, then in hundreds. For them no powerful Company was in control, since they claimed that the region was part of the United States. They settled where they liked, brought in freely fiery liquors for the Indian palate, quarrelled with the Indians. Often there was starvation, and frequently there was massacre, for the Indians resented the intrusion on their lands of these settlers. But the flood came on. In 1843 nine hundred settlers arrived in one band, and in 1845 there were so many that they drew up a constitution and elected a governor.

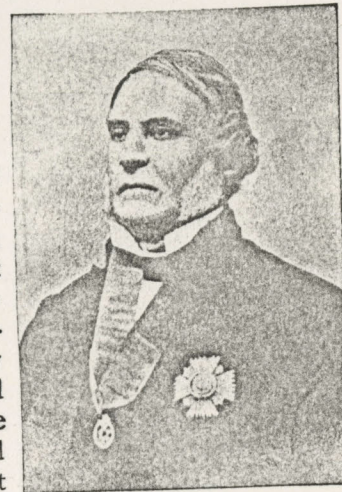
All this time the frontier between British territory and that of the United States had remained unsettled. These new-comers had no idea of being anything but Americans. They spoke scornfully of the shame of being "subjects" of a king; they were free citizens who would rule themselves completely. Their rights were championed by the Democratic party, and one of its cries during the elections in 1844 of a President of the United States was "fifty-four forty or fight." Fifty-four forty was the southern parallel of latitude of Alaska, and the cry meant that, under menace of war, Great Britain must clear out of the whole of what is now British Columbia. But Great Britain stood firm. Her navy made her powerful in the Pacific. Soon the United States was involved in war with Mexico, and her statesmen had no desire for war, too, with Britain. The result, in 1846, was a treaty fixing the boundary at the forty-ninth parallel, already the accepted frontier east of the mountains, and giving the whole of Vancouver Island to Great Britain. It was probably a fair settlement of rival claims. Had the Hudson's Bay Company shown any zeal for colonizing, the frontier might have been farther south. It was the coming of the colonists which decided it, and they had

poured in mainly from the United States. MacLoughlin stood by the colonists, left the service of the Company in 1846, and became an American citizen.

2. The Rule of the Hudson's Bay Company in British Columbia.—Britain had still, however, an empire on the Pacific, and in it the Hudson's Bay Company was supreme. If its directors were blind on questions of settlement, they were alert in matters of trade, and, before Oregon was lost to them, they were making ready for other openings. The city of Victoria, the present capital of British Columbia, has one of the most favoured sites in all the world. It lies in the south of the great Vancouver Island, in full view of majestic mountains, and commands the approaches by sea to the mainland of the continent. It has a soft climate, and its fertile land is magnificently timbered. Hither in 1853 came the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, with the deliberate design of founding a great city. Before the summer was ended, they had built a fort and many houses. Ships had come and gone, leaving behind merchandise for trade. The new city was named Victoria after the young queen who a few years earlier had come to the throne. Its ruler was a remarkable man. James Douglas, a member of an ancient Scottish family, had had a long training in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company. The British government, itself reluctant to face the cost of setting up a government on this remote coast, put its whole trust in the Company. Already the Company had a monopoly of trade on the mainland, and in 1849 it was granted the whole of Vancouver Island. There were conditions to this stupendous grant, but, as the deed stood, the Company was to own for ever and to pay the cost of governing the vast new property. The British government reserved the right to name the gover-

nor, but it was soon obliged to accept the nominees of the Company, and in 1851 James Douglas became the royal governor of Vancouver Island.

Douglas really governed. He was a huge, bronzed man, and he had acquired the habit of command, necessary in the varied tasks of a leader of rough men and of barbaric natives. A king could not have carried himself with greater dignity. An orderly in uniform accompanied him even when he went out for an airing. Austerity reigned in his household. On Sunday every one about him must attend church. In business he was alert, and he showed a fine integrity. But it was hard to play the double role of governor and



SIR JAMES DOUGLAS

chief trader. Settlers came in, and they resented the dominance of the Company and demanded self-government. Douglas had to yield, and the first election in a British State on the Pacific was held in 1856. There were only a few scores of voters. But they chose seven men for the Assembly, and Douglas appointed half a dozen to the Second Chamber. In August, 1856, he opened the Legislature with a speech from the throne marked by shrewd sense. Democracy had raised its head on the Pacific coast.

Events moved rapidly. Monopoly was out of date, and in 1859 that of the Hudson's Bay Company ended. With the end of the monopoly came the end of control by the

was a great outcry in the United States. A British force holding a fort well within American territory! The affair was settled in two ways;—first, the American General, Wayne, defeated the Indians at a point near the British post and brought them to terms; secondly, in London the American envoy, John Jay, was making a treaty with the British government. The French agent, Genet, had already been snubbed by the American government for his activities, and Britain, unable to do anything more for the Loyalists, agreed to give up the western posts. The British flag came down at Fort Niagara, Detroit, and elsewhere, and war was averted.

That war would come in time Simcoe never doubted, and he proved right. In the minds of many Americans the conviction was deep that they would never be secure until they held Canada. "On to Canada" for years to come was to be a rallying cry in the republic. As Simcoe rode through the country, his trained eye was always watching for points suited for military defence. He talked openly about the coming war, and was not discreet in his everlasting attacks on republicanism and democracy. Yet when he entertained Americans, he was courteous and conciliatory. Between him and his superior, Dorchester, there was deep antagonism. In the end both men returned to England in 1796. Dorchester went to a well-earned rest and lived to be eighty-five; Simcoe became a Lieutenant-General and was appointed Commander-in-Chief in India, but he died in 1806 before he could take up this great post. The two men had done their work well. Yet neither of them had understood the deepest problems of Canada. The great need, after all, was to mature the influences which should enable the people to govern themselves wisely. Dorchester's stately scorn of the trading class, Simcoe's ravings against the mob rule of democracy, were echoes from an older society where aristocracy and

privilege were still strong. In a new land, strength and integrity of character were the qualities which should fit men to rule. Democracy might be crude in its manners, but that it had vigour was to be seen in the amazing growth of the United States. In time Canada was to show that democracy could work as effectively under a monarchy as under a republic.

2. The Discontent of the French.—After Dorchester and Simcoe had gone, the problems of Canada were very little in the thought of British statesmen. They were engaged in a deadly struggle with France, and, though the spirit of the age was changing, for the time old abuses flourished. Men who performed none of the duties of an office were allowed to hold it and to draw for life high pay. Pitt, Earl of Chatham, had been offered £5,000 a year as Governor of Canada, though no one dreamed that he would go to Canada to govern. Even Carleton had lived for years in England drawing pay as Governor of Canada. When Canada was nearing war with the United States, another Governor was away for nearly four years continuously. Burton, who had the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Lower Canada, drew his pay as such for fourteen years before he even visited Canada. After a few years in Canada he retired, and he continued to draw his pay as long as he drew breath. Such abuses meant that the affairs of the colony were not really studied, and were left in the hands of officials on the spot, men often with narrow vision and unbending minds. By 1812 Montreal and Quebec had grown into important cities. From Montreal, as in the days of Frontenac, the fur-traders penetrated to the West farther and ever farther. In 1789 Alexander Mackenzie, from Montreal, reached the Arctic Ocean by the great river which bears his name, and from that time Canadian fur-traders have lived in that remote north. At last, in 1793, Mackenzie crossed the Rocky Mountains and stood

on the shores of the Pacific Ocean. He is the first known white man to brave the dangers from swift rivers and savage Indians in those terrible mountains. It was a dozen years before the Americans, under Lewis and Clark, performed a similar feat. The words which he painted on a rock, "Alexander Mackenzie, from Canada by land, July 22, 1793," meant that already Canada was stretching out to the Pacific.



MACKENZIE ARRIVING AT THE PACIFIC AFTER CROSSING THE
ROCKY MOUNTAINS

For the French in Canada the right to vote and a real influence in politics were something new. The habitant owned the land which he tilled, and in all the world probably there was no peasantry with a greater sense of independence. From the first the electors of Lower Canada had chosen for the Legislature men of their own French race. Naturally, only a minority in the elected Assembly spoke English. Both French and English were used freely, though the proceedings were usually in French. For some time the tone of the French members

had been one of gratitude to Britain for the liberties which she had conceded to them. George III was the best of kings. When war with France began in 1793, the French seemed as hearty as the English in its support. France, which executed its king and persecuted the church, could no longer claim their reverence. They sang *Te Deums* for British victories. But none the less was their social system French. They read French books. Their traditions were French. They would not be absorbed by a society English in type. Had not their Norman ancestors once conquered England as England had now conquered them? Was not France the leader of the world in the refinements of life? If arrogant English officials seemed to despise them as a conquered people, they, in turn, looked upon these new-comers as alien intruders who had no real stake in the country. It was the French who had first settled Canada, there to remain for ever rooted.*

Prolonged war with France did not make easier the governing of the French in Canada. They had, it is true, little sympathy with the extremists in France. But on the banks of the St. Lawrence was growing up a society with the advanced views of the people's rights which had overturned the monarchy in France. In 1806, the French leaders founded a newspaper—*Le Canadien*. The few British of an earlier day had made arrogant attacks on the French as spoiled by an indulgent Governor, and now the French attacked the English for the same reason. The Governor, they said, was a stranger from England, he was surrounded by an official clique who hated everything French. The result was that the French put in the forefront of their policy their language, their religion, and their laws, as things to be fought for to the death. No quarrels are fiercer than racial quarrels. The French had the rage and vehemence of a people free to speak but not in control of power

The English, more than the French, have a genius for trade, and it thus happened that it was chiefly the French who tilled the soil and the English who carried on the trade of Lower Canada. When the problem of taxation was faced, the trader wished to lay the chief burden on the owners of land, while these in turn wished to put it on the traders in the form of increased import duties. The Assembly was acutely divided on the question, with the French majority on one side, the English minority on the other. The majority had had no experience in politics and thought to repress opposition by coercion. In 1805, when the *Montreal Gazette* reported a speech at a public dinner in which the proposed duties were condemned as unsound, the Assembly ordered the arrest of the printer and the publisher for "false, scandalous, and malicious libel."

It was always soldiers whom Britain sent to Canada as Governors-General. Usually the Governor had a long record of service. General Prescott, who succeeded Dorchester, had fought with Wolfe forty years earlier. Sir James Craig, his successor in 1807, had been wounded in the assault on Bunker Hill in the first days of the American Revolution, and, in the following year, had helped to drive the Americans from Canada. He had served in South Africa at the first British occupation, and later in India and in Italy. An officer passing, like Craig, from one scene to another, each of them with its own intricate problems, was forced to rely on the officials about him, with minds often clouded by prejudice and resentment. This happened to Craig in Canada. He was accustomed to military pomp, and he had the peremptory ways of a man with the habit of command; but his mind was keen and his temper generous. When he arrived in 1807, he saw that war was imminent with the United States. And just at this time the new French paper, *Le Canadien*, was making ferocious attacks on all that he, as Governor, did. Officials about Craig persuaded

him that there was danger not only of war with the United States but also of armed rebellion in Canada. The result was that, in 1810, he threw into prison the chief persons concerned with the publication of *Le Canadien*. Great was the fury aroused by this act. The kindly and humane Craig was called the author of a "Reign of Terror." All the prisoners but one expressed regret at the tone of *Le Canadien* and were freed without trial. In the end this one, Pierre Bédard, was told that he was free. When he refused to leave until brought to trial, he was ejected from jail by force. Probably even he saw the humour of the situation. A little later Craig left Canada, a dying man, and in 1811 was succeeded by General Sir George Prevost, who had been Governor of Nova Scotia.



SIR GEORGE PREVOST

3. *The Outbreak of War.*—For nearly a score of years Britain had been at war with France. War was in the air; the policy of the time was based upon the needs of war; and men turned to war as a means of settling disputes with a light-heartedness really sickening. By 1812 the United States had a population of eight million—nearly half as many as Great Britain. Its people, having themselves created a new state based on ideal principles of democracy, were certain that the people of Canada longed to break away from Great Britain and that an invading army would be received as deliverers. They thought themselves so happy in ceasing to be British that for Canada not to wish the same thing was to turn from light to darkness. The Stars and

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THE ONTARIO HIGH SCHOOL

HISTORY OF CANADA

Toronto - The Ryerson Press - 1922

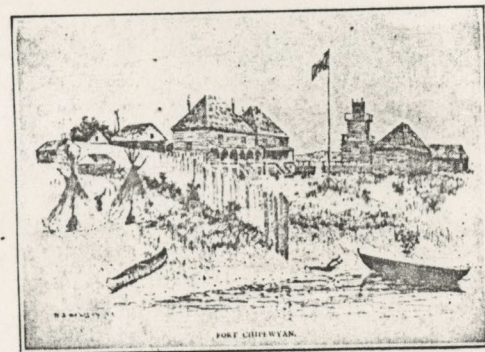
rival traders. The French Government did nothing to reward him, and he died a broken man. But he had blazed the trail along which others were to follow. In 1752 his relative, De Niverville, founded at the very foot of the Rockies, Fort Jonquière. It was soon deserted, but so well was the site chosen that on its ruins there has risen the city of Calgary.

The North-West Company.—With the Seven Years' War the sceptre of the West passed from France to England. For twenty years after the conquest the inland trade was in the hands of private adventurers, who in 1783, tired of rivalry, united to form the North-West Fur-Trading Company, with its headquarters at Montreal. Finding the best sites on the Bay in the possession of their rivals, the new company struck boldly inland, sending its factors ever farther and farther afield, and bringing the furs down to Montreal by many a winding river and across many a rough portage. Of these, the most celebrated were Grand Portage from Lake Superior to the Pigeon River and the Lake of the Woods, and Methye Portage, called by the French Portage la Loche, leading from the Churchill system to the Athabaska and the Mackenzie. Most of the partners were Scotch, with French-Canadian or half-breed *voyageurs* as their employees, and French and Scotch vied with each other in splendid daring. To one of them is due one of the greatest deeds in the history of exploration.

Alexander Mackenzie.—Alexander Mackenzie was a young Scotchman of fine physique and daring heart, who, in 1789, was in charge of Fort Chipewyan on Lake Athabaska. In that year, with a few Indians, he pushed northward up the great river which now bears his name, till amid masses of floating ice he came out upon the Arctic. In 1792 he essayed a still bolder feat. Setting

out in October with one white man and eight Indians, he wintered at the sources of the Peace River, and with the spring struck westward. Through tree-clad slopes where never white man had gone before, along rivers which

suddenly narrowed and swirled in foaming eddies through lofty cañons, on and on he went, up the Parsnip, down the Fraser to Alexandria, back to and along the



FORT CHIPEWYAN

Blackwater, over the Coast Range, and down the Bella-Coola River. Again and again he was within an ace of death, sometimes from Indian treachery, sometimes amid the cañons of the river; but with coolness and skill and undaunted heart he kept on, winning the Indians by a mixture of firmness and kindness, till at last he came out on the shores of the Pacific in latitude $52^{\circ} 20' 48''$. There, in his own words, "I now mixed up some vermilion in melted grease and inscribed in large characters on the south-east face of the rock on which we had slept last night this brief memorial—Alexander Mackenzie from Canada by land, the twenty-second of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three."

From the Indians Mackenzie heard that another white man, whom they called Macubah, had lately been off the coast in a great ship with sails. This was really Captain George Vancouver, of whose journey we

have already told. The two great explorers had missed each other by only a few days.

The X Y Co.—Mackenzie's later life was turbulent but prosperous. He became a partner of the North-West Company, but quarrelled with them, and founded a new company, known as the X Y Co. In 1801 he went to England, published his travels, and was knighted in the next year by King George III. He afterwards became a member of the Parliament of Lower Canada, but eventually retired to Scotland, where he died.

Degradation of the Indians.—In 1805 the X Y's reunited with the North-West Company. For the next fifteen years the united company was at deadly feud with the Hudson's Bay Company, whom the success of their rivals had brought inland, and blood was spilt in many an unrecorded skirmish and midnight ambushade. The daring of the traders must not blind us to the terrible effects which their rivalry had upon the Indians; the Companies would give anything for furs, and the Indians would give anything for rum or brandy. Here is an extract from the diary of Alexander Henry, an agent of the North-West Company: "April 30, 1804. Indians having asked me for liquor, and having promised to decamp and hunt well all summer, I gave them some. Grande Gueule stabbed Capot Rouge, Le Boeuf stabbed his young wife in the arm. Little Shell almost beat his mother's brains out with a club, and there was terrible fighting among them. I sowed garden seeds."

Union of the Companies.—In 1820-1 the rival companies were forced by the British Government to unite. They adopted the name of the older body and the methods of the younger, and with their union a better day dawned for the Indians. From that date no country

has so clean a record in its dealings with the old lords of the soil as has the Hudson's Bay Company. The Western States went on the theory that the only good Indian was a dead Indian, and the history of their dealings with the red man is one of bloodshed and massacre. Ever since 1821 the British flag and the initials H.B.C. have stood for justice to the Indian, insomuch that during the terrible rising of the Sioux in Minnesota, (1862-3) one white man with his wagon is said to have got through by flying the British flag. The great hero of these days of the Company was Sir George Simpson, a little Scotchman with a great heart, who on foot, on horseback, in canoe, in Red River boat, visited every part of the great West, exploring, organizing, exhorting, filling the Company's servants with his own zeal and energy.

So long as they did not interfere with trade, Sir George encouraged missionaries. In the Christianizing of the West the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches took the lead, and the work of their clergy and of the nuns in far-off forts and camps, recalls, though with a happier ending, the tales of the Jesuits among the Hurons. No man can say how much of the peace of which we have spoken was due to the justice of the Company and how much to the gentle guidance and example of these heroic souls. Later on the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches also established missions, which did work equally admirable.

The West Locked Up.—In spite of its fine record in dealing with the Indians, the Company proved a hindrance to settlement. Settlers drive the fur-bearing animals farther and farther afield; the farmer is the worst foe of the hunter and trapper. It was thus to the advantage of the Company to keep the West locked up as long as possible, and they did not hesitate to paint

it in the blackest terms to any intending settlers, setting forth that what the grasshopper spared, the hail broke down, and what the hail left untouched was nipped by the early frosts.

II. Manitoba

Lord Selkirk.—Thus the only settlements which grew up were on the eastern and the western edges of the great lone land. In 1811 Lord Selkirk, a Scotch nobleman, who had already (1803) founded colonies in Prince Edward Island and at Baldoon, near Lake St. Clair, struck by the miserable state of the Scotch labourers and of the Highland crofters, conceived the great idea that by emigration to the new and wider lands of the West, the problem of old-world misery might be solved. It was a real vision of Empire in days when the revolt of the American Colonies was still in men's minds, and the vision and the dream was vouchsafed to few. Selkirk succeeded in getting control of the majority of the shares of the Hudson's Bay Company, was granted by the Company over 115,000 square miles in which to found a colony, bought out the rights of the Indians, and in 1812-13 established a number of colonists, chiefly from the Orkney Islands, at Forts Douglas and Daer (one near Winnipeg, the other near Pembina). But neither the partners in the North-West Company nor their employees had any intention of giving up their hunting-grounds, and a small war broke out, in which the hardy half-breeds had the better of the more peaceful settlers. In 1814 Miles Macdonell, Governor of the new colony, issued a proclamation taking possession of the soil for Selkirk and forbidding for a year the export of provisions. Acts of violence on both sides followed, and at last, in June, 1816, in a massacre known as the battle of Seven Oaks,

Governor Semple, who had succeeded Macdonell, and twenty-one others were killed. In the same year Selkirk took out a number of old soldiers, who captured and plundered the chief post of the North-West Company at Fort William on Lake Superior, and re-established his colony near Winnipeg. A series of trials and of lawsuits followed, Selkirk accusing the North-West Company of the murder of Semple, and they accusing him of a conspiracy to ruin their trade. The trials were a mere farce—lawyers, judge, and juries alike being under the control of the fur-traders. The murderers were acquitted, and Selkirk was heavily fined, retiring at last to Scotland to die of a broken heart. But his soldier settlers remained on, and in the Red River Valley there gradually grew up a settlement composed mainly of Scotch and French half-breeds, who lived by farming, which they varied by hunting and trapping, and occasionally by rebelling even against the mild rule of the Company.

Canada Takes Over the West.—But the West was destined for better things than to remain for ever a hunting-ground. Once Upper and Lower Canada had begun to settle down and to find that it was possible to live together in peace, if not in harmony, the wider vision and the larger hope began to dawn. In 1857 the Conservative Government sent Chief-Justice Draper to England to try to negotiate with the Hudson's Bay Company. Although his mission failed, the Canadian hope did not die and was fostered by the great men of both parties. The Liberal leader, George Brown, and his lieutenant, William McDougall, were instant in season and out of season for the acquisition by Canada of this great domain. Once Canada had become federated, and had thus obtained the power and the resources necessary to govern so vast a territory, the negotiations were renewed. There was need of haste; the United

Modern-day explorers to follow Mackenzie

By Bruce Patterson

(Herald Banff bureau)

CANMORE — Nearly 200 years ago, Alexander Mackenzie crossed what is now northern Alberta in search of the Northwest Passage.

He never found that waterway to Asia but the fur trader and explorer became the first European to cross North America and reach the Pacific Ocean.

This summer, a local guide and a conservationist will retrace Mackenzie's historic trip across Alberta to help others rediscover part of their national heritage.

Halle Flygare, a wilderness photographer and former park warden, has been fascinated with Mackenzie's trail since the early '70s when he was working as a hunting guide in the remote wilderness east of British Columbia's Tweedsmuir Park.

Well-travelled path

He saw that large sections of Mackenzie's overland route to Bella Coola were still intact but he was surprised nothing had been done to commemorate that historic journey.

"Canadians have been slow in preserving things, particularly when you go to the States and see what they've done on the Lewis and Clark Trail."

Conservationist urges use of trail for public

A nationwide effort was made in the U.S. to mark the trail of those explorers who crossed the continent 12 years after Mackenzie.

Flygare and John Woodworth, an Okanagan architect and chairman of the Nature Conservancy of Canada, joined forces to preserve the route in British Columbia.

The trail the explorers followed was used by West Coast Indians long before the arrival of outsiders. The path was well-travelled by natives carrying loads of fish oil from the coast to their villages in the interior and early settlers described the route as the "Grease Trail."

Conservationists' efforts are finally being rewarded as the B.C. and federal governments along with native representatives are nearing an agreement to establish a protected corridor stretching 400 kilometres across the province to the coastal island where Mackenzie completed his journey in 1793.

Flygare and Woodworth have produced a detailed hiker trail guide for those who want to follow Mackenzie's 250-kilometre overland path from the Fraser River near Quesnel to Bella Coola.

Now they are turning attention to rivers the explorers used to cross the Prairies and the Rocky Mountains.

With a grant from Alberta Recreation, Parks and Wildlife Foundation, Flygare will set out this summer to cross the province using the Clearwater, Athabasca and Peace Rivers.

Mackenzie's group took three weeks to reach Fort Forks where they sat out the harsh winter before setting out for the Fraser and the last leg of their journey. The group had set out originally for the North West Company from Montreal and crossed the continent by canoe and portage using the Great Lakes and Prairie river systems.

While those early adventurers

used a six-metre canoe to cross the wilderness that has since become Alberta, Flygare will retrace the route with a raft and outboard motor.

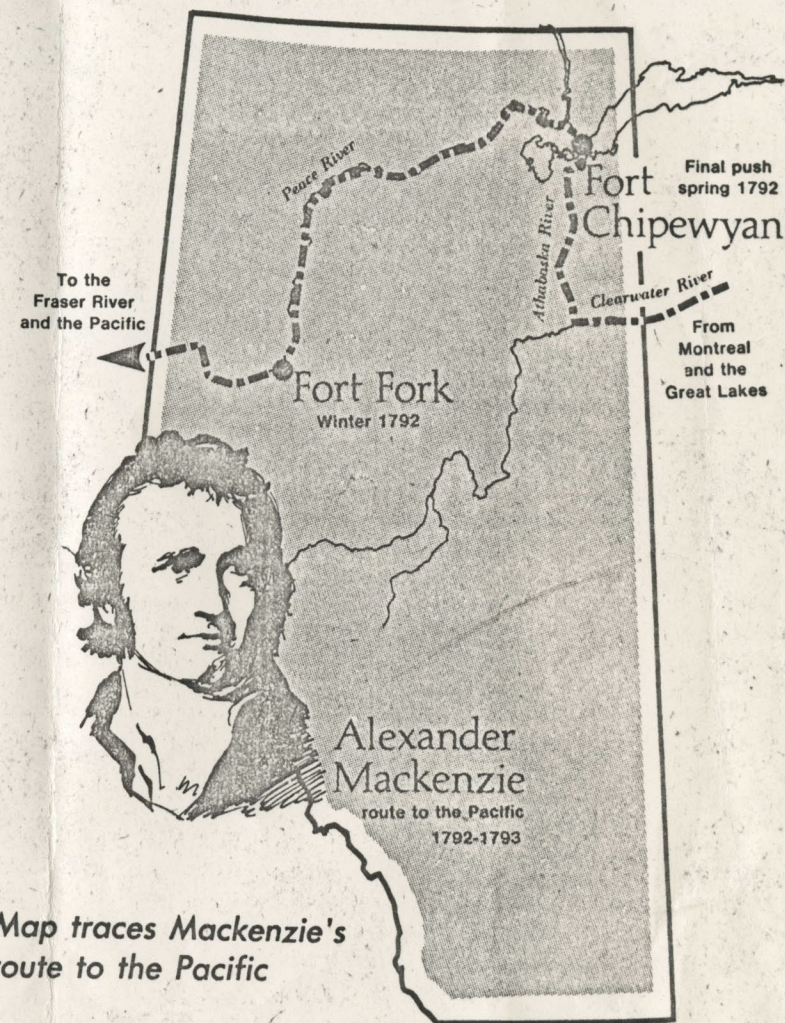
Flygare said although the rivers are ideal for recreational paddlers he plans to use a power boat to get as much field work done as possible over the three-month period this summer.

He plans to photograph the route and study potential spots for interpretive markers and protected heritage sites. He also intends to produce a pamphlet and a historic guidebook for canoeists.

A paddler could follow Mackenzie's entire 1,100-kilometre route through Alberta in six to eight weeks but most people will obviously tackle a section of the route at a time.

And, while Flygare has pushed for the preservation of Mackenzie's trail in B.C. and Alberta, he and Woodworth would like to see the route's conservation extended to Montreal in the same way Americans have treated their Lewis and Clark Trail.

"I think it would be a great benefit for the whole country," said Flygare. "Mackenzie was a Scot setting out from Quebec with voyageurs and he used Indian guides. The preservation of his route would be one way to help national unity."



Map traces Mackenzie's route to the Pacific

Nick Pearce, Calgary Herald

Aug 22/83

Dear Mr. Masson:

Your name was sent to me by H.P. Mac Millan, Archives Liaison Officer. Being doing genealogy on my father Noel Beaudry born in St Albert, Alberta about 1866. His father Jean Baptiste Beaudry, married Nancy Leveillee daughter of Pierre Leveillee and Julia McKenzie. This Julia McKenzie was daughter of Sir Alexander McKenzie and an Indian woman, This was told to me by the Leveillee family. They didn't seem to know the name of this Indian woman nor what tribe she belonged. My father and mother were separated when I was very young, my uncle of the McGillis family took care of us. Most of my ancestry on both sides goes back to the early fur trading days. My early years were times when the old folks would get together and tell stories of the Hudson Bay fur trading days. Your help will certainly be appreciated.

Sincerely

Agnes Smith

6506-187 ave N.E

Redmond, Wash

98052

INDEX DU TERRIER
de
TERREBONNE
(J. Masson)

Sept?
Outremont, 5 August 1983

Mrs. Agnes Smith,
6506 - 187th Avenue N.E.,
Redmond, Wash., 98052,
U.S.A.

Dear Mrs. Smith,

I have but very little information on sir Alexander Mac-
Kenzie's family. I know he had a few children with his
wife (à la mode des Pays d'En Haut) before coming back
to Canada from the North West Territories, prior to pro-
ceeding to Ehe Old Country where he married his cousin
Geddes MacKenzie (according to the law of that place).

A son was called Andrew who died at Fort Vermilion on
March 1st 1809, and a daughter, by the name of Maria,
was living in Terrebonne, Lower Canada, in 1813, no doubt
under the protection of her kin, the Hon. Roderick Mc-
Kenzie, of that town. Date of death unknown. These are
the only two offsprings of Sir Alexander and his Indian
wife that I know of.

Mind you, there were many Mackenzies by the christian^{name} of
Alexander, so it is often difficult to differentiate them
from Sir Alexander. May I suggest that you write to the
parish priest at St. Albert, Alberta, to obtain more de-
tails?

With my best wishes for satisfactory results, I am

Hu-K M

INDEX DU TERRIER
de
TERREBONNE
(J. Masson)

Remarques I à VII et XIV

Côte de Terrebonne 1, 2, 61, 69, 256 à 357 (1, 2, 61 et 69 à l'est du village), 256 à 357 (à l'ouest du village jusqu'à la limite ouest de la seigneurie), ^{1036, 1045, 1049, 1069, 1080, 1433 & 1436, 1444, 1447, 1448, 1466, 1467}

Village de Terrebonne:

Rue Saint-Norbert 3 à 16
 Rue Sainte-Hortense 17 à 26
 Rue Saint-Louis 27, 41, 42, 59, 60, 102, 126 à 129
 Rue Saint-Louis, nord de la 62 à 68, 70 à 78, 190 à 195, 203 à 225
 Rue Saint-Louis, sud de la 79, 80, 149 à 160, 164 à 170
 Rue Saint-Joseph 28 à 40, 43 à 58, 252 à 254
 Rue Saint-André 81 à 92
 Rue de la Potasse 93 à 101, 112
 Rue Sainte-Marie 103 à 111, 113 à 119, 121, 124, 125
 Rue Saint-François 120, 122, 123, 141 à 144
 Rue Saint-Pierre 130 à 134, 136 à 138
 Place Publique 135, 139, 140
 Rue de l'Attrappe 145 à 148
 Rue Saint-Louis, ouest de la 161, 162, 201
 Rue Saint-Louis, sud-ouest de la 163, 171 à 180
 Rue Saint-Louis, nord-est de la 181 à 189, 196
 Rue Saint-Louis, est de la 197 à 200, 202
 Rue Saint-Michel 226 à 228, 230
 Rue de la Chicane, à 1 arpent de la 229 à 238
 Rue Saint-Michel, sud-ouest de la 239 à 243, 245 à 248
 Rue Saint-Joseph, sud de la 244
 Rue Saint-Paul 249
 Rue Saint-Antoine 250, 251

Iles:

Ile Dupré 255
 Ile aux Vaches 358 à 364
 Ile aux Prûches 365
 Ile vis-à-vis la terre de Paschal Desjardins 366
 Grand Côteau 367 à 416
 Mascouche, sud de la rivière 417 à 420, 430 à 480
 Pain Court, village de 421 à 429 ^{1432, 1464}
 Mascouche, nord de la rivière 481 à ~~527~~ 599, 1015, 1018 etc etc (vers)

N.B. Rue Sainte-Hortense: rue du Collège.
 Rue Saint-Louis: Grande rue ou chemin du Roy.
 Rue de la Potasse: rue Saint-Jean-Baptiste.
 Ile aux Prûches: île Saint-Pierre?

Les pages du Terrier numérotées de 3 à 60 inclusivement faisaient partie de la terre concédée (No. 2) par Dupré à Pierre Amant dit Jolicoeur le 13 juin 1712, et de 62 à 254 inclusivement faisaient partie d'autres terres, quant au village proprement dit de Terrebonne.

M. N. 44

MACKENZIE, Andrew (d. 1809)

Fur-trader, was a half-breed son of Sir Alexander Mackenzie (q.v.). He was employed as a clerk of the North West Company in the Athabaska district as early as 1806; and he died at Fort Vermilion on March 1, 1809. *(Great men of Canada)*

Maerkerie, Sir Alex.

de maison, one Simpson

von Cahiers X No 3

p. 153

MacKenzie, Sir Alex. Voir sa lettre du 14.1.1819 écrite d'Avoch, près d'Inverness, à Roderick (auquel il donne parfois le surnom de Rory)
MacKenzie, de Terrebonne. Cf Les Bourgeois, L.R. Masson, vol. I, pp. 53 et ss.

A Londres, lors de la parution du récit de ses voyages, il demeurait à 38 Norfolk St., Strand. (1801). Cf. inscription au-dessous de la carte attachée à son volume.

Dans la même lettre, il mentionne Marguerite, fille de Roderick: "must be a stout lady", et Alexandre "my name-sake" about finishing his education for college", et aussi Roderick-Charles, deux des fils de Roderick. Il parle de son fils "this day eleven months old", et de "our little girl is very thriving". Mentionne l'épouse de Roderick, fille de Charles-Jean-Baptiste Chaboillez mort à Terrebonne en 1809.

McKenzie, Alex. Sir

R. Rummily. Cie N.O.

- Fils d'un officier écossais. Se bat dans troupes royales contre les révolutionnaires en Amérique. (93)
- Engagé comme commis par Finlay + Gregory. (93)
- Devenir associé ~~(93)~~ (105)
- "Le chevalier" (226)

voir photo de sa tombe en
Ecosse dans mes diapositives
1980

A. McKenzie, Sir

reçu au Canada
en 1810 pour 66 mois.

(Bouffens, LRM I p. 119)

McKenzie, Sir. Alexander -

died at 57. Buried at

Aroch -

von Donald Mackenzie

per Cecil Mackenzie

p. 138

McKenzie, Sir Alexander

son: Bryce, George

MacKenzie, Sir Alexander

Letter to Rob. McKenzie on 1786:

"I do not know what to do without
these articles (des requêtes) see
what it is to have no virus."

(Lamb - Journals of MacKenzie,
p. 424. Cited for S. Van Kirk,
"Many Tender Ties", p. 55)

Jurisdiction des cours cana-
diennes étendue aux terri-
toires indiens en 1803 (p. 268)

R. M. K. voir index

James " pp. 237 et 251

Henry p. 251

~~Massar, Dr. D. re traduction~~ ⊗
~~des "Voyages" par Napéon pp. 276 et~~

Carte de Poku Pond dans
livre (d'Henri) pp. 52, 53

"The Canadians" (Crown
copyright) Controller.

H.M.'s Stationery Office, London.

⊗ la petite fille de Sir A. Murray
Heald, possédait le livre en 1927
(publication M.K. of Canada)

Mackenzie of Canada

M. S. Wade

propriété de

Warren Baker

25. 7. 85

Alexander McK. (Sr)

in letter Mrs Lucas
7.2.83 (Dossier
McKenzina, Alexandra)
re antiques de Sir Alex,
McK.

a la mémoire de Madame Paula Mongeau Chapat
S.V.P. adresser les 2 cartes à Madame Réal Panet-Raymond

(Faint mirrored handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page)

Alexander M.K. (Sir)

in letter Mrs Lucas
7.2.83 (Dossier
Meckenzina, Alexandra)
re antecher de Sir Alex,
M.K.

M^c Kungie, Alex,

von les Banfiens,
p. 55, ~~1771~~

publication
1829 ↑

Mackenzii, Sir Alex. ^{un des ~~Erstes~~ des Natchez,}
^{et paru en 1801 (an IX),}

Dans préface d'Atala, 1^{re} édition, chateaux
Lionard ne semble pas au courant du trajet
exact de Meek. Se préparait de traverser tout le
continent de l'Am. Septentr., de revenir ensuite
le long des côtes, au nord de la Californie, et de revenir par
verso

N^o.

146

2 septembre 1979

Paroisse Saint-Germain

Donner, c'est faire un cadeau à Dieu, ce qui fait sa joie.

La barè d'Hudson, en tournant sur la p^{te}leⁿ

Chateaubriand. Deux choisies - p. 18

3 juin. Mardi.

Nous attendons au bord du trottoir l'autobus qui doit nous conduire à Ullapool. Nous sommes au même endroit depuis quelque temps lorsque nous apprenons que nous avons été mal informés. Nous devons changer nos plans et décidons de nous rendre à Avoch on the Isle au moyen du premier taxi qui passera. Justement en voici un qui vient se ranger près de nous. Je m'approche en faisant un signe au chauffeur qui baisse sa vitre. A tout hasard je lui dis: " M. SMITH ?" Etonné, le chauffeur dit: " Aye ". Mr. John Smith. Un autre "Aye" encore plus étonné: "How is it that you know me?" Je trouve la situation si amusante que je lui cache mon propre étonnement. Je lui explique où nous voulons aller et il offre de nous y conduire. M. Sinclair m'avait bien prévenu de dire ~~à gauche~~ de tourner à gauche en arrivant au Lazy Corner dans Avoch on the Isle, de monter la côte qui ~~conduit~~ ^{conduit} à l'église anglicane et de s'arrêter à la grille du cimetière. Sûr de moi, je lui dis en écossais: "When you come to the Lazy Corner at OK ON THE ALE, turn left, go up the hill and stop near the Anglican church at the gate of the cemetery." Le trajet fut plaisant et M. Smith s'arrêta sans difficulté à l'endroit désiré. Jacqueline fait l'inventaire des tombes de droite, et moi celles de gauche. Quelques inscriptions sont presque illisibles. C'est Jacqueline qui découvre le terrain de l'Écossais du Nord-Ouest canadien. Dans un angle de pierre fermé par une grille, il y a deux plaques sur un ~~terrain~~ ^{le mur de la fontaine}

Voir mes photos de Beaulieu dans album de voyage

(63)
Celle de droite se lit: IN MEMORY OF SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE OF AVOCH THE EXPLORER OF THE NORTH WEST OF AMERICA AND DISCOVERER OF THE MACKENZIE RIVER DIED 12th MARCH 1820 AND LADY GEDDES MACKENZIE OF AVOCH HIS WIDOW DIED 7th JULY 1860.

(64)
Celle de gauche se lit: IN MEMORY OF ALEXANDOR GEORGE ELDER SON OF SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE OF AVOCH BORN 14 FEBRUARY 1818 DIED 28 MARCH 1894 - KENNETH THOMAS YOUNGEST SON OF THE ABOVE BORN 2nd MAY 1872 DIED AT SALISBURY, RHODESIA 5th SEPT 1900 (ou 1930 ?)

P. 43
9
45

Donner mes notes
Alexander Mackenzie
dans un album de Beaulieu
dans un album de Beaulieu (Beaulieu, 1980)

Lady Mackenzie nent en 1860. Sir Alex en 1860
 Son fils Alex. nage marie Orabelle Mary Fraser.
 Les deux autres ne se sont pas marie
 en 1868 il vend Avonch à son cousin, Sir John Kirkland,
 fils de la sœur de Sir Alex., Sybilla.

Penny d' Alex. A. nent en 1888. Deux de ses fils: George
 et Alistair.

Al. A. nent 28 mars 1894. Né en 1818. He is survived
 by 3 sons and 2 daughters: Kenneth Thomas, nent
 en sept. 1900; Alistair nent en 1919; George nent
 en 1928; Alexandra Orabel et Madras -
 Alexandra marie à M. Bernard Herald. Madras
 non marie.

Sœurs de Sir Alexander.

- 1/ Sybilla, marie à John Kirkland. | Sir John (?)
 | Alex. Mackenzie
- 2/ Margaret, ⁺¹⁸¹⁵ marie à James Davis, A.W. | E?
 | Orabelle
 | Kenneth

Orabelle marie son cousin Al. Mack. Kirkland - | Sybilla
 Margaret Davis
 Kenneth marie à Mary Muir. Son 2^e fils
 James Muir Davis, marie à Annie Chambers, fille de Robert
 Chambers, D.C.L., cousin éloigné. | Robert Chambers Davis
 | Muir Muir
 Muir Muir à | Sir Harry Norman - un fils.
 | Edward Fitzgerald -

(1) son fils est: Major general John Aquandisham Jersey Kirkland

lire de Mason Wade "McKenzie of Canada" ?

Alexandre Mackenzie

un A. Mack. était associé de Hugh Montgomerie en 1767, dans achat de bois de pin de Gaspé pour l'Angleterre - p. 184

Un A. Mack. intéressé dans la pêche de Gaspé avant 1763. Il était marchand à Québec. P. 193

Notes tirées de l'histoire de la Gaspésie. Jules Bélanger, Marie Desjardins, Yves Frenette et Pierre Dausereau
1981 Boreál Express / Institut québécois de recherches sur la culture.

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE
THE EXPLORER

WHO WAS THE FIRST WHITE MAN TO FOLLOW
THE MACKENZIE RIVER TO THE ARCTIC OCEAN
AND THE FIRST TO CROSS THE CONTINENT
OF NORTH AMERICA NORTH OF MEXICO WAS
BORN IN THE YEAR 1768 IN A HOUSE WHICH
HE HAS NOW STOOD ON HIS SITE SEVENTY YEARS

*Amabile - to Ms. Morris Lucas, Amstake
Beverly Hills, Alexander's, Michigan*



PRINT
MADE
BY
KODAK



PRINT
MADE
BY
KODAK



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Kodak processing Kodak processing

SEP. 82

SEP. 82

SEP. 82

*Plaque on Martin's Church, Stomaway
Isle of Lewis*

TEXACO CANADA

G-44

Date 29 Dec 1981

To _____
À _____
From _____
De _____

Mon cher Henri,
Suite à ta conversation
avec Louis, j' te fais
parvenir quelques docu-
ments concernant votre
ancien club hockey, et
avec tous mes meilleurs
vœux de santé, j'en salue
à toi et à ta famille,

Amities,

Jacques ^{Canet} C-Raymond

711-10 Driveway
Ottawa, Ont. K2P-1K7