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Bulletin des Archambault d'Amérique
no 109, October 2020

The Archambault and the animal world



At the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine in Saint-Hyacinthe, one can admire a work of the celebrated sculptor Louis Archambault, son of Anthime-Sergius and Annie Michaud. The imposing 8.2 feet high sculpture of a rooster is made of bronze muntz and weighs nearly a metric tonne.

Photo: courtesy of the Veterinary School of Saint-Hyacinthe

Bulletin

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Les Archambault d'Amérique

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Message from the President

It's COVID-19's fault!

Dear cousins and dear friends of the Archambault.

The Association des Archambault d'Amérique, according to the rules that govern it, must normally convene and hold a General Meeting each year (AGM). As of last fall, steps were taken to prepare for the 2020 AGM. Given the opportunity offered by the 350th anniversary of the founding of Repentigny, it was planned to meet there since many Archambault played important roles in the development of this city and neighboring communities that are now part of it.

With the arrival of containment, the AGM, initially scheduled for June 7, has been postponed to September 13. The holding of the AGM is always accompanied by activities, exchanges and fraternity, after a good meal. The chosen restaurant has reopened its doors, but with severe constraints imposed in terms of distance between people, number of participating people and obligation of wearing a face cover, except when eating. In addition, it looks like the situation will not change much until the fall. There is also talk of a second wave of the pandemic that could affect us all to varying degrees.

Your Board therefore considered whether or not to hold the AGM in September. The risk that fears associated with the potential contamination by COVID-19, discouraging our members from participating and preventing the achievement of a quorum in attendance, was raised. Such a reaction is to be expected given the age of many members. The big question debated was whether or not we would be comfortable coming together in the joy, spirit, fellowship, pleasure and ambiance that characterize our meetings.

It appeared uncertain whether one could truly enjoy it and fully appreciate the planned feasts. Discussions and consultations were held. The general opinion was that in these times of pandemic, to protect the health of the Archambault and their companions and friends, it would be better to postpone the activity until next year, hoping that there will be a vaccine available by then. For the greater good of all of us, that is the decision that was made. However, this is only a postponement. I hope you all agree that you did this. At the moment, it

was not possible for us to envision a webcasting meeting like some organizations do, thanks to specialized communications equipment.

However, be reassured about the vitality of our Association, supported by your faithful membership. Thanks to the dedication of the members of the Board and our generous volunteers, the work and projects in progress will be continued, particularly with regard to the Association's new website, the genealogical database, the upcoming Bulletins and the Newsletters that allow to maintain fairly frequent contacts between us until we can meet again.



Stay cautious about COVID-19, be safe, follow Public Health instructions and be well.

Receive my warmest regards,


Raynald Archambault, ing., President.



Let's continue to protect ourselves!

- 
Cough into your sleeve
- 
Wash your hands
- 
Keep your distance
- 
Cover your face
- 
Limit your travel

[Québec.ca/coronavirus](https://Quebec.ca/coronavirus)
1-877-644-4545

Votre gouvernement 

Québec 

Our Archambault Veterinarians

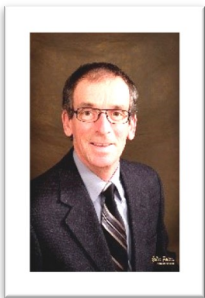
Joseph-Aimé Archambault and his son Paul

Joseph-Aimé Archambault, born in 1888, the son of Christophe and Célanire Perrier, had taken the profession of a veterinarian. Since he had loved nature and outdoor sports he had decided to buy a woody land consisting of three ponds well stocked with fish at Trois-Lacs, Estrie. One had constructed small camps which one had regularly rented to the Americans every season. After the death of Joseph-Aimé, his son Paul, also a veterinarian had taken over where his father left off.

Alphérie Archambault

Spouse of Marie-Louise Allaire, Alphérie Archambault, born in 1880, at Saint-Marc-sur-Richelieu, in Montérégie, had left school at the age of eight to help his ailing father, Jean-Frédéric. He had been educated, thanks to his sisters who were teachers. He was then self-taught. He had treated the animals, (cows, horses, fowl) at the Rang Soixante in Saint-Marc after he had consulted a book on veterinary medicine. Alphérie is the son of Frédéric and Malvina Handfield.

Guy Archambault



Son of Jean-Paul Archambault and Gertrude Gariépy, Guy, born in 1950, had obtained his doctorate in veterinary medicine in 1972.

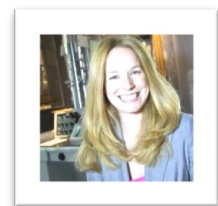
He had opened an office as a General Practicer in Saint-Denis-sur-Richelieu in Montérégie, and his spouse Claudette Janelle had become his secretary. Guy has only been treating farm animals, now. Since 1983, he had joined the board of Directors of the Veterinary Doctoral Practitioners Association where he has been the secretary in 1985, and Vice-President in 1986.

Guylaine Archambault

Guylaine Archambault, daughter of Guy and Claudette Janelle, Head of the Museum Armand-Frappier de Laval Museum.

Guylaine Archambault, the friendly scientific woman behind an institution in the city of Laval.

As a little girl, Guylaine Archambault dreams of becoming an actor. « I dabbled with theatre during all my childhood years up until College », she told us. As a veterinarian, her father initiates her very young to sciences.



After a degree in microbiology and immunology, Guylaine became animator at the Armand-Frappier Museum and became the first regular employee of the institution in 1998. She went up the ladder very quickly, obtained a MBA and was appointed General Manager of the Museum in 2005. The mission of the institution is to facilitate the understanding of scientific issues related to human health and does so by organising educative activities to the general public.

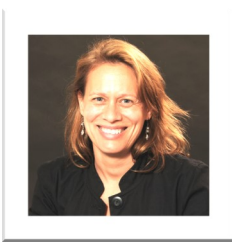
With MicroZoo, the permanent exhibition previously shown in the Museum, it became easy to distinguish between virus, bacteria, microbes, yeast and many others! The menagerie of the microworld was shown in a dynamic and interactive fashion. Launched in 2001, the exhibition MicroZoo was a great success with the visitors with its workshops and demonstrations. In June 2015, MicroZoo was replaced by an exhibition on vaccines.

Jean-Baptiste Phaneuf

Jean-Baptiste, the son of Arthur Phaneuf and Rose-Alba Archambault, was born on October 30, 1924 in Saint-Denis-sur-Richelieu. He had picked up a diploma in veterinary medicine at the Veterinarian School in 1955, and in 1968 a diploma at the Veterinarian Science of Medicine of the Veterinarian Faculty of Medicine at the University of Montreal.

He had obtained a specialist's recognition from the Canadian Veterinarians Association in 1977. He had worked at the Ministry of Agriculture of Québec, at the Health of Animals Service from 1955 until 1989; in the Veterinarian Research Laboratory of Saint Hyacinthe from 1957 until 1975, and at the Animal Pathology Laboratory from 1975 till 1989.

He had taught at the Veterinarian School from 1957 until 1968 and at the Veterinarian Faculty of Medicine of the University of Montréal from 1968 until 1986. He had worked at the Veterinarian Hygiene Laboratory of Saint-Hyacinthe from 1989 till 1993. Furthermore, he had been a speaker from 1955 until 1986, responsible of the Veterinarian Bacteriological Diagnosis Laboratory from 1964 until 1968, director of the Animal Pathology Laboratory for the district in animal health in Richelieu-Yamaska from 1980 until 1989. Jean-Baptiste had been a treasurer of the Regional History Society of Saint-Hyacinthe from 1966 until 1998.



Marie Archambault

The daughter of Jacques and Denise Forgues, Marie was born on February 23, 1970 in Sept-Îles, Québec. She had completed her Veterinarian studies at the University of Montréal on the campus of Saint-Hyacinthe where she had obtained her degree on June 19, 1993. She

had followed with her studies, and had terminated with a Ph.D. in Immunology and microbiology on June 16, 2000.

Marie Archambault has worked at the Guelph University in Ontario. She has been head of the Veterinarian Diagnosis Laboratory. Marie had 15 employees under her supervision.

In 2004, she became a professor at the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Montreal in Saint-Hyacinthe where she obtained her certification (agrégation in French). Having become a full professor (titulaire in French) in the department of pathology and microbiology, she is currently Vice-dean of this faculty for academic and student affairs.

She has participated and still participates in numerous researches in her field either as principal researcher or co-researcher.

In addition, she has made numerous scientific publications. Sometimes she was the main author, other times as a collaborator.

Awards and Recognition

Pfizer Carl J. Norden Award for Excellence in Teaching 2015. FMV, University of Montreal.

2011 Award for Excellence in Teaching Professors and Lecturers at the University of Montreal. Associate Professor category.

Marie is the niece of Roch Archambault, once the secretary of our Association.

She is the great-granddaughter of Appolinaire Archambault and Marie Gagné-Bellavance. Christian Archambault, veterinarian, son of Gilles and Johanne Doucet, also great-grandson of Appolinaire and owner of the *Clinique vétérinaire Deschaillons*, in Deschaillons-sur-Saint-Laurent, Centre du Québec

Nicholas Samuel Archambault

Nick was born and raised in the diverse little ocean state, Rhode Island. Growing up, he spent a great deal of time on the water and fishing with friends. One of Nick's favorite hobbies growing up was riding his dirt bike, and he got as far as racing the New England Motocross Circuit before having to put it aside for bigger and better things.



He started at the University of Rhode Island in 2003, and graduated in 2007 with a BS in Biology. After this, he attended Michigan State University

for his doctorate degree in veterinary medicine (DVM), followed by an internship at Texas A&M University.

It was towards the end of his time here at A&M that he met his bride to be, Kristen.

He was accepted into a veterinary neurology/neurosurgery residency at the University of Missouri in 2012, and is now completing his final year there. He couldn't shake that special Aggie girl from his mind, and convinced her to bring herself and animal crew up to Columbia, Missouri so he could see her on a regular basis.

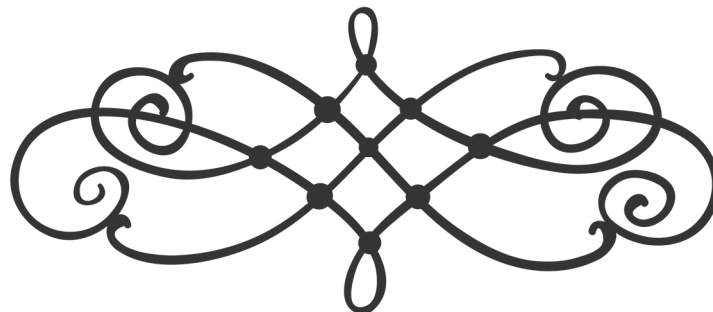
Nick Archambault is the son of Albéric and Bonnie Jean Wasburn, grandson of Gérard and Claire Bettey and great-grandson of Honorable Albéric Superior Court Justice and Louise Dion.

Kristen Elizabeth Brown-Archambault, grew up in Richmond, Texas. Growing up, she could always be found at the barn riding her horse and spent summers at camp at Rocky River Ranch in Wimberley.



In high school, she played the clarinet and traveled the country with the Stephen F. Austin High School Band. Once high school was over, Kristen joined the Fightin' Texas Aggie Class of 2009 (whoop!) as a biomedical sciences major. She was accepted into the Texas A&M College of Veterinary Medicine in 2008 and graduated as a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine in 2012.

After graduation, Kristen worked in McKinney, Texas for a while until she decided she didn't want to be apart from Nick any longer and moved to Missouri. Kristen loves to travel, ride horses, spend time with her pets and husband-to-be, and the occasional lazy day.



A short history of the profession

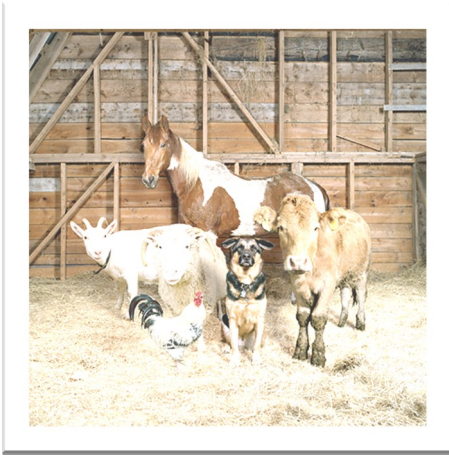
The human being has been preoccupied with a cure for the diseases of animal and man for centuries. However, the human medicine had become a profession well before the veterinary medicine. The veterinary medicine's official education had begun with the opening of the veterinarian schools in Lyon, in 1761 and in Alfort, in 1766, France. The graduates of these establishments did not come to Canada, because the French immigration had been interrupted by the British conquest in 1760. In England, the veterinarian had acquired its degree in 1791, the year when the Haut-Canada (now Ontario) had been founded. The graduates of the Edimburg Veterinary College, founded in 1823 in Scotland, had been the first veterinarians known in Canada to acquire a degree from a school of archival studies and paleography. M. A. Cuming of Saint Jean (New Brunswick), awarded with a degree in 1846, had probably been the only veterinarian of the colony in 1851.

In 1866, Duncan McEachran had founded a private College in Montréal, of which the standards of admittance had been very austere. The school had later become a faculty of the University McGill, but it had closed in 1903 from lack of capital funds. The French-speaking College which replaced it has existed since 1886. In 1894, this College had merged with two other schools of Québec to become the School of Comparative Medicine and the Veterinary Science of Montréal. In 1928, this one had moved to the Agricultural Institute of Oka (Laurentides, Québec), and it had been supervised by the monks and, in 1947, it had fallen into the hands of the Government of Québec and had been established in Saint-Hyacinthe (Montérégie, Québec).¹

In 1968, the School of Veterinary Medicine affiliated with the University of Montreal and became one of its first faculties. Since then, the spaces available for clinical teaching have multiplied and the Veterinary University Hospital Center is one of the most modern and best equipped in America, both for teaching and for research, ensuring the achievement of optimal health for humans, animals and the environment.

Veterinary care in the cattle sectors and large animal populations experienced an unprecedented boom during the 1970s and 1980s. The introduction by the Quebec government of contributory animal health insurance (ASAC) in 1971 provided farmers with access to veterinary care throughout Quebec at fixed rates. The resulting increase in demand allows several practitioners to come together, improve the services offered and consolidate the progress made since the 1950s.

The massive entry of women into the labor market in the aftermath of the Quiet Revolution



greatly marked the veterinary profession. It was in 1965 that the Saint-Hyacinthe Veterinary School awarded a diploma for the first time, as veterinary surgeon, to a young woman. The access of Quebec women to these studies breaks the tradition of almost a century of education reserved for men.

Almost forty-five years after the admission of the first women to practice, this social phenomenon completely transforms not only the image of the profession, but also its functioning on all fronts. Present for only two generations, they now practice in all areas of the profession. Family-work balance is an issue for the pro-

fession and practices must adapt to it.

While in 1965, only one woman was enrolled on the College's membership roll, in 2011 they represented 58% of the membership roll of the Ordre des médecins vétérinaires du Québec and more than 80% of the students of the Faculty of veterinary Medicine. Several women are now involved in the management of the Order, either as elected administrators or as permanent senior staff.²

One can admire a figure of the famous sculptor Louis Archambault, the son of Anthime Sergius and Annie Michaud at the Faculty of Saint-Hyacinthe's Veterinary Medicine. The sculpture, an impressive stylized cockerel of 2.5 meters high, had been made of bronze and had weighed nearly a metric ton. At the request of the artist, the cockerel had been placed in an inner courtyard rather than in front of the faculty, as it had been the custom. Louis Archambault had feared that it would become damaged by the ice from the public highways and from the traffic. Let us add that the cockerel had represented the rise of the sun, the return of the light, and by the extension of the awakening of knowledge. It has also been a symbol of alertness, often linked with Asclepiad, the Medicine God³.

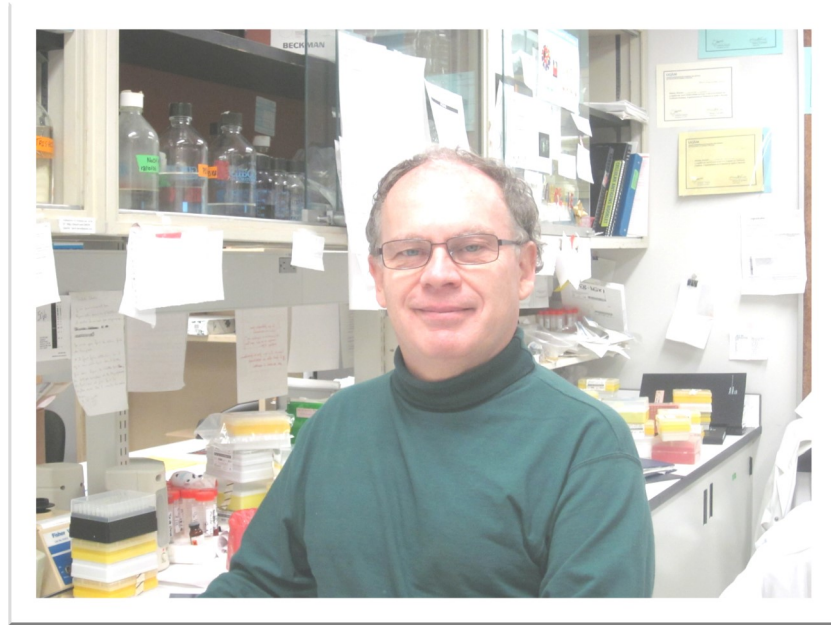
1. *L'Encyclopédie canadienne*.
2. From the Website of l'Ordre de la médecine vétérinaire.
3. M. Pépin, *Histoire et petites histoires des vétérinaires du Québec*.



Editor's note

Thank you Denis for agreeing to deliver yourself to the readers of the Archambault's newsletter. You will discover a persevering man. We wish you a peaceful retirement. Which will be for later, because I just learned that you received a large grant for research on covid-19.

**Denis Archambault,
one, two, three... and now !!**



Denis, in his research laboratory.

First: birth, childhood and adolescence

On May 14, 1953 at 9:20 am, at the Saint-Hyacinthe Hospital, Anette Deslandes from Saint-Liboire, gave birth to a son called Denis; his father, Roméo Archambault from Saint-Charles-sur-Richelieu, must surely not have been very far. Denis was neither a pink, nor even a red baby because he seemed to lack that vital element that is blood; in fact, he was rather blue and was covered by placenta debris. His was a difficult birth because the umbilical cord was caught around his neck; fortunately, the medical staff acted promptly to correct that abnormal physiological situation. It might be that the way Denis came into this world was a sign of the life he would later lead in the biomedical field.

According to popular belief, children don't remember anything that happened to them before the age of three. That early period of life is one of learning: all the young ones do is copy the adults and accumulate information. The first thing Denis remembers is traumatic; the event was so painful that it is firmly imprinted in his memory. At the time, he is on all fours underneath the open right door of a car, a rounded-top dark Pontiac model from the late 1940s or early 1950s; because his mother called him or for some other reason, he rapidly raises his head and, bang, violently hits the corner of the door. A sudden violent pain, blood streaming, tears and a beautiful long scar on the scalp, still visible today between the hair or what is left of it. Maybe another sign of the profession he would later embrace.



Denis looking to the future!

Denis is the youngest of five siblings (three brothers and a sister right in the middle). He spent his first years on a dairy farm where pure Holstein-Friesian cows grazed. He then entered elementary school, following his older brothers in a lay college while his sister was in a nun's convent. For him, everything went smoothly but he knew that certain kids suffered from polio; that was the first time he realised that a disease could alter the course of a life.

During his youth, Denis found out another important thing: he loved animals and liked to take care of them. Each time the vets came to the farm, he was fascinated by the syringes and the chains they used to help the cows give birth, and by their clothing, their boots and the shots they gave. He remembers asking either Dr Trudeau or Dr Pelletier to give him an empty bottle that had contained a medical liquid. That bottle was the first of a series that he kept after cleaning them, making sure that the rubber cap was intact. And then, he made up his own veterinary bag out of a rose metal lunch box with two handles that crossed on the top and in which he aligned his collection of bottles, each full of water.

For Denis, youth was uneventful. He went to school, worked on the farm with his brothers during summer and went back to school in September. At that time, elementary school lasted seven years. Denis was a good student and succeeded well in class, although he did not realise he was gifted; so much so that in grade 5, his teacher, Mrs. Bréniel, made sure that the following year he would be placed in Grade 7. He continued to succeed and at Christmas, he was the first one in his class.

Having completed his elementary school, Denis started his classical studies at the Séminaire de Saint-Hyacinthe, a private school. He was a non-resident student who attended classes till 5:10 p.m. every day of the week, except Friday, and even on Saturday morning. Although, tuition had to be paid for, something that was not easy when one lived on a farm, it was important for his mother that her youngest child was given the opportunity to pursue his studies.

Then came the 1960s, the arrival of a new government and the advent of what was called La Révolution tranquille. Two events were particularly important for Denis : Expo 67 that, with all its marvels, allowed Quebecers to discover the world and the deposit of the Rapport de la Commission Parent that totally changed Quebec school system and created the new colleges called CEGEPs. In the fall of 1969, Denis, having completed the new secondaire 4 studies, was enrolled directly in the Sciences de la Santé program, as it was then called, at the Saint-Hyacinthe CEGEP. At 16 years, he was a green and surely one of the youngest students, since most of his companions were two or three years older than him. And at that age, a young man being a young man, some of the time was spent at Chez Willie, a tavern and many parties, so much so that Denis spent two years and a half at the CEGEP instead of the regular two years.

Second: university studies, professional life and more studies

Denis therefore entered the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine in Saint-Hyacinthe in the fall of 1972 at the age of 19. He had been accepted in medicine too, but he opted for animals! His interest ? Farm animals of course, because for him a veterinarian it was really to take care of cows, horses, pigs, sheep, goats, chickens and rabbits at the limit, but not too much interest on the side of Denis to treat dogs and cats even if he had to study them and take care of them anyway. Four years of hard work, study and time forging friendships. Despite this crazy pace of study, Denis was a *bon vivant*, always there to party when the time was right, ac-

commodating all kinds of students, the “streaks” on one side of the class and the “hollé, hollé” on the other hand, a first for the faculty really not used to “flower power” individuals with motorcycles, leather jackets and long hair! It was the 1970s after all! And finally the graduation in April 1976, the year of the Olympic Games in Montreal, another auspicious event as they say to put Montreal and Quebec again on the “map”, the year of Nadia, you know the little one, Romanian gymnast, the goddess of games!

It was thus the beginning, on April 24, of the veterinary practice in Hemmingford, near Lacolle and the lines of the USA as we use to say: bovine practice at 75%, horses at 5%, pets (even a boa one time!) another 10% maybe and, for the last 10%, zoo animals at Parc Safari, an unforgettable experience in the latter case with tigers, lions, elephants, giraffes, buffaloes, bison, bears, elks, and the famous “pet corner” (goats, rabbits, sheep, etc.) as it was called for children. A beautiful mixed practice. And the Hemmingford area is not bad at all! Microclimate, orchards, gentlemen farmers, new vineyards, picturesque valley paths, located near the border and Lake Champlain, and not far from Montreal! And the famous private club of the Roue du Roy, founded by Henri Deyglun and Roger Beaulu, an appreciated, privileged place, with pheasant hunting according to the principle of the Roue du Roy, its famous tennis courts, the manager Ricky and a place frequented by some important people of Montreal... Wow Denis in the middle of the rich and famous! and free drinks for Denis !! All in all, a fairly enriching and interesting stay.

After a few years of practice in Hemmingford, then in Saint-Bonaventure and Saint-Valérien, the circumstances made that Denis returned to the school benches in 1980, to study the “bibittes”, and more particularly the viruses, undoubtedly an interest raised thanks to his professor of virology during his studies in veterinary medicine, Dr. Marsolais, a good and interesting teacher. And while we're there, we have to go in the infinitely small, and so it was viruses. Master's degree in virology in 1982 then a doctorate obtained in 1986 in virology and immunology (the famous defense mechanisms against infections, a prelude to the development of vaccines, a theme of activities which will come much later in Denis's academic career). As he did not have enough, Denis refused jobs and decided to go for postdoctoral internships, but not anywhere to start, it was in Bethesda (Maryland, USA), in the fall of 1986 at the National Institute of Health, the highest-ranking place in the world for biomedical research.

As long as we do, let's aim for the highest, he told himself! And all in all, it is an opportunity

in the life of an individual (“once in a life time” as we use to say). An unforgettable experience, not only for the professional side but also for the family side, the birth of Denis' second child in 1988, after the first daughter in 1985 who was born in Saint-Hyacinthe. The great story of a virus also that would become the famous AIDS virus, the 3rd international symposium on this virus held in Washington, DC, so close to Bethesda. He still remembers it so much this congress was intense and in science and in emotion, and held in the controversy, the famous AZT (if some of you saw the film Dallas Buyers Club by Jean-Marc Vallée, you will understand, and, as far as Denis is concerned, it is a must-see film that has won numerous awards including the Oscar for Best Male Actor, Matthew McConaughey and the Oscar for Best Supporting Actor, Jared Leto). Anyway, Denis will always be able to say, “at that time I was there!”. Because of family obligations he returned to Canada at the end of 1988, to the Ottawa region, for a second post-doctoral internship at the National Immunology Laboratory. Denis was well prepared by then and had decided to try his luck for a career as a professor at the University.



Third the university career ... until today

Denis turned down jobs in the United States and Canada to begin his university career in his Alma Mater, at his home in Quebec. He did not choose the best university (University of Quebec in Montreal, UQAM) but he considered it worth it to evolve in a young university where he could preserve this element which has always been close to his heart, freedom! And after all, it's what you do that matters and not where you do it, he told himself to be successful! With a research grant from the FRSQ (Fonds de la Recherche en Santé du Québec, an organization that finances research in human health), he officially started at UQAM on February 1, 1991, after a short stay at Laval University. It took some persuasion to sell to FRSQ and reviewers its scholarship application to study animal viruses as a model for the human AIDS virus.

When he arrived at UQAM, everything had to be done, as is the case when you start a career. Set up the laboratory because you have nothing at the beginning, not even a bottle, agree on a research theme to develop, write lots of research grant applications, obtain and

carry out projects, recruit students for studies graduate (master's and / or doctorate), become known in the world through scientific publications and scientific symposia, apply and obtain other grants, start and maintain collaborations, in short, a wheel at a crazy pace, during the first years with in addition to teaching activities for undergraduate or graduate students. But when you're passionate, well you go and do it. As a mentor always remembers, “as long as you do something, you do it right”

Until now, Denis has developed and taught courses in virology, immunology and cellular biotechnology. He has obtained 56 research grants totalising some \$ 11.6 million since the start of his career as a professor, the vast majority as principal researcher. The list of his scientific achievements is made up of 90 scientific articles published in international journals, 186 scientific communications with abstracts published in local, national or international congresses and 80 conferences, including several as guest speakers. Most of the scientific articles, since his arrival at UQAM, originate from work carried out in his laboratory under his immediate supervision and have as first or co-authors his graduate students, and he is very proud of it! Although the vast majority of these articles have dealt with fundamental virology and immunology in animals and humans, he has also published three articles on the immunology of belugas, which is certainly in line with his environmental fiber developed.

Denis directed the research work of sixty-three (63) undergraduate (1st degree) and graduate (master and doctoral degree) students, ten (10) post-doctoral fellows, eighteen (18) technical people / research assistants in addition to having received two (2) visitors in the laboratory for a total of 93 people. Several of his students were awarded prestigious scholarships with peer committees for their studies and some of them went on to doctoral studies. Almost all of its students work in universities or in the pharmaceutical industry as research directors or associates, team leaders or scientific directors, or work in teaching. In 2013, her former doctoral student, Ms. Andrea Gomez Corredor, was appointed Scientific Director of the Molecular Pathology in Cancer Laboratory at the McGill University Health Center (MUHC) (<http://www.actualites.uqam.ca/2013/2501-andrea-gomez-directrice-scientifique-laboratoire-cusm>). Andrea is also an associate professor at McGill University. Another highlight is that she was selected, as part of UQAM's 50th anniversary in 2020, to be part of a column entitled “Empreinte Uqamienne” which recounts the journey of seven inspiring graduates (<https://uqam.ca/empreinte-uqamienne/>).

And now?

As the years go by, Denis still has a keen interest in research, even though he knows very well that the end of the university adventure is approaching. He is often invited to give conferences in Quebec, Canada or in foreign countries. He continues to publish in major scholarly journals while giving advice to his younger colleagues to whom he tries to transfer his knowledge and expertise; his two recent feats of arms.

Two projects that are close to his heart:

The first on the avian influenza virus, perhaps it will be responsible for the next pandemic (we are waiting for it!), in collaboration with colleagues from Paris and the microbiology laboratory located in Winnipeg, see the newsletter for the month of April 2020 and the link

<https://www.actualites.uqam.ca/2020/nanovaccins-contre-virus-influenza-aviaire?fbclid=IwAR3zKZ9TDKy5a3dln1BrMLzhP3Q2Qs8nlSpoNQAdI-wcaCymudbCmGFHaLg>

And the second, a stimulating announcement made on June 12, 2020, concerning a project on a vaccine against COVID-19 funded by the Canadian Institutes of Health Research in collaboration with researchers from the maximum biosafety laboratories in Winnipeg (**National Center for Foreign Animal Disease**, Canadian Food Inspection Agency and the National Microbiology Laboratory, Public Health Agency of Canada). His last move according to Denis, but he's been saying this for the past four years!

Denis, 67 years old and all his teeth (except one, ah the dentists of the time!), quietly prepares a smooth university exit, a return to the earth is envisaged if possible, a writing project too, finally a symbiosis with nature and plan other trips, enjoy the sweets of life a little more. As he says, a rewarding career in many ways but "I've done enough I think!" His three children, Marie-Hélène, Pierre-Phillipe, Bianca Fabienne, his family, his friends, all see in Denis an endearing father, a friend, a person who has always been passionate about what he has done, a man who took the means to achieve its ambitions. And if he has contributed even a little to the advancement of science and to instilling healthy and rewarding values in his children, then so much the better!



*Family Tree
of
Denis Archambault*

Jacques France circa 1629 Françoise Tourault

Laurent Notre-Dame, Ville-Marie 01/07/1660 Catherine Marchand

Pierre Pointe-aux-Trembles 11/21/1701 Marie Lacombe

Jean Rivière-des-Prairies 11/17/1727 Marie Marguerite Angélique Hogue

Joseph Amable Saint-Charles-sur-Richelieu 10/18/1762

Desanges Meunier Lapierre

Jean Baptiste Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu 10/15/1787 Marie Josephe Allard

Jean Baptiste Simon Saint-Charles-sur-Richelieu 08/24/1812

Madeleine Jared Beauregard

François Xavier Saint-Denis-sur-Richelieu 07/04/1842

Marie Brigitte Bousquet

Élie Saint-Marc-sur-Richelieu 06/23/1874 Emma Meunier Lapierre

Alphonse Saint-Charles-sur-Richelieu 09/27/1904 Amanda Palardy

Roméo Saint-Hyacinthe (Cathédrale) 09/14/1940 Annette Deslandes

Denis Saint-Hyacinthe 12/28/1985 Guylaine Morin

Marie-Hélène, Pierre-Phillipe, Bianca Fabienne

*Pierre Archambault, member of our Association, eldest son of Aimé and Pauline Caron, has concocted a **French word game**, a little challenge for us. Enjoy! The solution will be in the next newsletter.*

THE BEEHIVE - 10 LETTERS

Theme: Genealogy



The French text in the box at the bottom of this page contains words that refer to the topic mentioned. You need to find these words and try to locate them in the grid. A hint: there are 15 words to find; the longest is 11 letters and the shortest is 3. Draw a line in this grid between each letter of each word you found in the text. The words can be written in any direction. Each letter can only be used once. The solution is made up of the remaining letters; they appear in the correct order, from left to right and top to bottom.

Solution: _____

Dernièrement, j'ai pensé à mes racines du côté de ma mère. J'imagine facilement que toute cette lignée a dû traverser des épreuves qui sont aujourd'hui à l'origine des qualités et des défauts de la famille. Cette branche de notre arbre généalogique nous a légué son sang pour la postérité. Bien que ce ne soit pas de par mon père, nous avons tous reçu la filiation comme un don successoral. En tant que rejeton mâle de mes parents, je me fais un devoir de transmettre les qualités acquises de la race de mes ancêtres à mes fils et ma bru.



Here is the family farm where Denis lived. It is located at 187, Principale St., also called Petit Rang at the time, in Saint-Thomas d'Aquin (route 137).