Asgardé Laporte (35) was a father that married Estelle Dupont (now Estelle Laporte, 34). The story starts in August 14, 1914. Their daughter (Emile) and son (André) were 16 and 17 at the time. At the time, WWI was starting. They started a factory in 1905 for producing French desserts. It started ok, and they are just on the edge of breaking even. Canada was looking for soldiers to fight in the first world war. This is where the story begins.

**August 20, 1914**:  
Asgardé wanted to go to war. Unlike many other families in his neighborhood, he really wanted to go. Originally, he was one of 300 people that wanted to go in his township. As he lived in the Greater Montreal Area, there were about 500 other people willing to go. His son, however, really looked up to him and wanted to go as well. He wanted to be a hero and be recognized as someone that was willing to put his life on the line for the good of the country. He was also connected to Sam Hughes, as his grandfather and Hughes’ grandfather were very good friends in their time. André makes a fake ID in order to participate in the war, and gets in the war alongside his father.

**November 1915 🡪 November 1918:**

Originally, the wife took charge of the company. Asgardé was way too busy fighting in the war with his son to keep some sort of touch with the company. Estelle, however, was always in tension for her husband and son, and wanted to help them in any way possible. The government approached families in Greater Montreal in 1916 for women to produce and supply weapons in the war. She accepts so she can help them in any way possible, and just hopes they survive. She gives control of the factory to Emile, who found it very hard to deal with the factory as she was only taught to take care of her family. She self-taught herself how to do everything at the factory and found it very difficult to cope with the men at the factory. However, she was only allowing men to work in the factory because although it was hard for her to admit, they knew how to do more labor tasks them women were able to do. However, less and less men were available, and eventually she needed to start hiring women. No Aboriginal was allowed to work however, as they were not allowed to as per the rules of the factory.

**Roaring ‘20s:**Asgardé had taken back position as the owner and operator of the factory. Using the money that he had earned in the factory, he made investments into the factory, and it exploded. The stores that were buying moderate amounts of stock (60 desserts per week per store) totally boosted their sales. Each store was buying at least 300 desserts a week throughout the year, with almost no slow periods in the year. From his experience, André went into the military and ended up marrying at the age of 25 to a woman named Christine Cartier (now Christine Laporte). Emile was also married at the age of 24, married to Jack Martin (making Emile’s last name Martin). Life was looking very well, until the depression started…

**The Great Depression – Losing Sales and Money:**From the middle of 1930, the factory has been slowing down a lot. They have gone down to a maximum of 5 desserts per week, losing money very fast. Asgardé has been panicking, and looking towards relief camps in Montreal to help out to get their income. All production comes to a halt by 1933, and the supplies not used were saved for feeding the family. All the excess sweet powder would be watered down and drunk for a good taste but supplies for other demands (such as electricity and heat) seemed to drop very fast as it got very costly for the family. Emile and André’s families decided to merge together into Asgardé’s home, as none of the two families had bought a property yet.

**The Union Nationale (Splitting English and French):**Maurice Duplessis was very appealing to the Laporte family, and so were his intentions for the Union Nationale. They were willing to give credits to farmworkers, who would supply the plants needed to help make the products which go into the desserts. They also begin to suspect that Canada has not done much to support the Great Depression, as Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King originally thought that the Great Depression was not a national emergency. So, the Laporte family thought that it was better to split off from Canada, so Quebec would be in charge of itself and there would be no arrogance from King to get federal government assistance in stopping the Great Depression.

**WWII – Asgardé’s death in the Dieppe Raid (August 21, 1942):**Like in the previous war, Asgardé and André participate for WWII. Just 2 days after the Dieppe Raid, and the Laporte family at home receives news that Asgardé is no more. According to André, he refused to get on the boat to safety, but rather helped others get on boats. After helping hundreds of young men get to safety, at the age of 63, was shot by a German sniper from a very tall mountain in the heart, and moments after, the head and hamstrings. André was forced to leave, and couldn’t save his father. Back home, his wife and daughter were both crying, but also thought that god was right in killing him to save hundreds of others.

**Baby Boom:**The baby boom did pick up for the factory, which did restart after WWII ended (owned by André now). André and Christine had a baby in that time as well (named Bruce), and ended up with lots of money to raise the money within a few years because the desserts started becoming more and more popular again. More and more schools started showing up in the area, and although the competition for the dessert market did increase, André was still able to sell at least 75 desserts to each store every week, which may have not been as much as the Roaring ‘20s, but still enough to make a lot of money out of it. This led to their suburban area of Montreal to become more popular and almost its own city.

**Korean War:**

André remembered how his father saved hundreds in the Dieppe Raid, so he couldn’t step down to this opportunity to fight for Canada again. He was a part of the peacekeeping force and made a friend who was a soldier from Canada that was an aboriginal named Kwan. As he was trying to keep South Korea from being taken over by North Korea (communism vs democracy), Christine was then in charge of the factory. However, she was much more accepted this time as there was a variety of men and women working at the factory, and she did not feel like she was lonely or being made fun of (like when Emile was running the factory). If one thing remained, preferential treatment against aboriginals was still there.

**John Diefenbaker’s Law of Making Discrimination Illegal:**This meant a lot of aboriginals wanted to work in André’s factory. As soon as he returned from the Korean War, many aboriginals referred from Kwan (the aboriginal he became well-acquainted with) needed a job, but they were not accepted prior to Diefenbaker’s law of making discrimination illegal. This encouraged André to keep working harder and increase the factory size to allow for these jobless aboriginals to work somewhere. Within 6 months, André had 50 more spots opened to aboriginals, and the factory had more passionate people in the working of making beautiful French desserts.

**First Ever Electric Machine:**As André got older and older and Bruce was getting more mature to adulthood, he took over the factory. To this day, he still owns the factory and has decided to postpone his marriage for some time in the future. In 2005, he purchased the first automated machine for a repetitive task that required a lot of labor. Not only has this increased the workflow in the factory, but also lets the workers in that tough station to support the other workers in assembling or making final touches to the desserts. Many other stores, since then, are constantly buying from this factory because they understand that this factory has automated and manual production, making it very speedy and reliable to produce well-tasting French desserts.

**NAFTA’S Introduction:**As the French population of Greater Montreal kept growing, Bruce decided to expand the menu of items on his factory by looking at what people in Europe eat for dessert as well, as the increasing French population is mostly coming from Europe. This was getting costly, but then the North American Free Trade Agreement was introduced. This allowed North American countries to trade without any tariffs. All the toppings that were shipped along with the desserts were so much cheaper in U.S., so when the tariff was removed with the commencing of NAFTA, Bruce started investing in lots of sprinkles and other toppings for a much cheaper price.

**NBA Toronto Raptors vs. Warriors Game (CURRENT):**Many people from the California area and all over Canada are excited about the NBA finals partially held in Toronto. Many restaurants near the area are French restaurants, so Bruce started production in advance of the NBA finals for extra deserts. The productions paid off, as many people decided to eat at French restaurants after/prior to a game, which temporarily is boosting the sales like crazy in the Greater Toronto Area, and therefore the factory’s selling speed. In Toronto alone, stores collectively need about 1000 every week from one good factory, which is blowing up food sales not only for Bruce’s factory, but for all food companies in Canada.