

The STORY of CONFEDERATION BRIEFLY TOLD

THIS year will be celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of the birth of our Dominion. It was on Monday, July 1, 1867, that the British North America Act went into force, and the four charter provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, came together in a federal union known as the Dominion of Canada.

Dawn of Confederation

It has been truly said that the project of Confederation was in the air for several years before the project became an actuality. The public opinion that made Confederation possible was created to a large extent by the speeches and writings of such public men as Joseph Howe, George Brown, D'Arcy McGee, George Cartier, John Macdonald, and Dr. Charles Tupper. They and others

three Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland. The Conference discussed and finally adopted ninety-two resolutions that subsequently formed the basis of the Act of Confederation. Prince Edward Island, however, did not then accept the plan, and Newfoundland also rejected it and still remains a separate Dominion.

After some hesitation and opposition, however, the Legislatures of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick accepted the plan of confederation framed at the Quebec Conference, and the plan was accepted by the Legislature of United Canada, in its last session, which opened on June 8, 1866, when for the first time were used the new Houses of Parliament recently built at Ottawa—the same that were destroyed by fire on the night of February 3, 1916.

On November 7, 1866, delegates representing United Canada set out for London, where they were joined by delegates from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The delegates from United Canada were John A. Macdonald, Geo. E. Cartier, W. P. Howland, Wm. Macdougall, H. L. Langevin and A. T. Galt; from New Brunswick, S. L. Tilley, Peter Mitchell, R. D. Wilmot, C. Fisher and J. M. Johnston; from Nova Scotia, Chas. Tupper, W. A. Henry, J. W. Ritchie, A. G. Archibald and J. McCully.

Under the chairmanship of Macdonald the delegates sat in the Westminster Palace Hotel and there drafted the bill that was subsequently introduced into the British House of Commons, where it passed after debate. It was then passed by the House of Lords, on February 10. On March 29 it received royal assent and became the British North America Act, the written constitution of Canada.

On May 22, a proclamation was issued by the Queen appointing July 1 following as the day on which the Act should go into force. Viscount Monck, who had been Governor-General of United Canada, was appointed Governor General of the new Dominion of Can-

ada, and on Monday morning, July 1, 1867, Viscount Monck, in Ottawa, took the oath of his new office before the Hon. Wm. Draper, Chief Justice of Upper Canada, then becoming known as Ontario.

Macdonald had been called upon to form a Ministry, and had selected his colleagues, who, with one exception, were sworn in on that first Dominion Day, sixty years ago.

As the persons who shall be first summoned to the Senate of Canada." (Here follow the names of the seventy-two appointees to the Senate.) "Given at our Court at Windsor Castle this twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and in the thirtieth year of our reign. God Save The Queen."

Thus was the formation of the Dominion of Canada officially announced to the people. There are those still living who distinctly remember the

events that followed—the surrender to Canada by the Hudson's Bay Company of the vast territory known as Rupert's Land; the formation of the Province of Manitoba three years later; the entry of British Columbia into the Confederation in 1871 and of Prince Edward Island in 1873. Years later the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were formed as part of the Dominion, which stretches across a continent, looking out to east and west upon an ocean. To-day Newfoundland alone stands aloof.

times the size of France and twenty-three times the size of Italy. At Confederation Canada's population was 3,371,594; now it is probably 10,000,000. The Dominion's increase in percentage of population for the decade 1901-1911 was 34 per cent., which is 10 per cent. greater than any similar increase in the United States. It is estimated that at the present rate of growth the population of Canada will have increased to between twenty and twenty-five millions by 1950, while there are those who confidently predict that the

there has been a steady increase. The tonnage of coasting vessels has also grown, increasing from 10 million tons in 1870 (the first data compiled) to 33 million tons in 1926, as compared with an increase in sea-going and inland international tonnage from 13 millions in 1868 to 75 millions in 1926. Canada's transportation facilities besides its immense railway mileage, include a water-way course of 2,200 miles from the head of the River St. Lawrence to the head of Lake Superior—equal to the distance to Liverpool.

number will be the year mentioned reach over thirty millions. In many other respects the growth has been enormous. Railroad construction, for example, saw its period of greatest activity in Canada during the first decade and a half of the present century, when two entirely new transcon-

Canada possesses untold wealth in its minerals, development of which has only fairly begun. A high English authority has declared that Canada is destined to become one of the most important coal-producing countries in the world—a statement that cannot be gainsaid. Canada, in fact, possesses all the valuable minerals, the production in a single year amounting to \$102,291,686. The gold production alone was worth nearly \$10,000,000.

Other natural resources with which Canada is abundantly blessed are timber, fish and potential water power, the latter being larger than that of any other country and twice that of the United States.

Thus it will be seen that the Canada of sixty years ago and that of to-day are widely different countries. Instead of two struggling Provinces, then known as Upper and Lower Canada, is now seen a vast nation stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and embracing, besides those Provinces, all His Majesty's possessions, save one small island, in North America, and linked tighter than ever before to the British Empire.

Of the thirty-four statesmen who took an active part in the connecting of these Provinces and whose names go down to posterity as the fathers of Confederation there is not one living.

Such, in brief, is the nation the sixtieth anniversary of whose birth all-Canada will this year be celebrating.

Canada, A Land of Opportunity. If one wants to get something of the romantic possibilities of success won overseas by men of courage and character, there is no better way than by learning something of the inspiring careers of some of our great adventurers, wrote Lord Apsley, D.S.O., recently.

A letter sent back to his folk in Scotland by a young stone-mason known at that time as Sandy Mackenzie is worth quoting. Young Mackenzie had left Scotland for Ontario when he was twenty. This is what he wrote:— "This is no country for idlers. Hard work for some at least would be required of those beginning to cultivate



GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA—Left to right: Right Hon. Viscount Monck, 1867-1868; Right Hon. Lord Lisgar, 1868-1872; Right Hon. the Earl (afterwards Marquis) of Dufferin and Ava, 1877-1883; Right Hon. the Marquis of Lorne (afterwards 9th Duke of Argyll), 1878-1885; the Marquis of Lansdowne, 1883 to 1888; Lord Stanley of Preston (afterwards Earl of Durbuy), 1888 to 1893.

Canada's Sixty Years of Progress

Canada has prospered in every way since Confederation the official records amply prove; that she will eventually become a giant

among the nations of the world is confidently predicted. In 1867 the area of the four provinces entering Confederation was 692,148 square miles; now the Dominion Parliament exercises jurisdiction over 3,729,665 square miles.

The area of the Dominion amounts to

one-third of the British Empire; it is larger than that of the United States, including Alaska, by nearly 112,000 square miles; it is as large as thirty United Kingdoms and eighteen Germanys; twice the size of British India; almost as large as Europe; eighteen

projected or under construction, the net increase in single track mileage being 291 miles. The expenditures of steam and electric railways on maintenance of way and structures account is also a constant item, amounting to \$170,000,000 or \$180,000,000. Altogether, investments on new railway trackage and other structures in 1924 were over \$48,000,000 and in 1925 over \$68,000,000.

Equally great, and in many cases far greater, has been the increase in paid-up bank capital, post office savings and other bank deposits, fire and life insurance in force, post offices, railway gross earnings, trade with all countries (\$2,256,029,000 for the fiscal year 1926, or about twenty times what it was at confederation, viz., \$119,792,000), manufacturing capital, number of employees and amount of wages paid and value of manufactures.

Canada's present immigration inflow represents a large annual addition to the population. Interesting, too, is the fact that while Great Britain and continental Europe have been adding hundreds of thousands to the population of the Dominion, the United States is also contributing a goodly quota of new-comers.

As a maritime country Canada stands in a prominent place. The tonnage of sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports since Confederation showed an almost continuous increase up to 1914, again since the armistice



GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA—Left to right: The Earl of Aberdeen (now Marquess of Aberdeen and Temairn), 1869 to 1873; the Duke of Devonshire, 1876 to 1881; General Baron Byng of Vimy, 1878 to 1880; Viscount Willingdon, assumed office Oct. 2, now in office.



THE PRIME MINISTERS OF THE DOMINION—Left to right: Sir John A. Macdonald, July, 1867, to Nov. 8, 1873, and Oct. 17, 1878, to June 8, 1891; Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Nov. 7, 1873, to Oct. 16, 1878; Hon. John J. D. Abbott, June 16, 1878, to Dec. 5, 1891; Sir John S. D. Thompson, Dec. 5, 1891, to Dec. 12, 1894; Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Nov. 20, 1896, to Oct. 6, 1911; Sir Robert L. Borden, Oct. 6, 1911, to July 10, 1920; Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, July 10, 1920, to Dec. 29, 1921, and June 29, 1926, to Sept. 25, 1926; Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Oct. 29, 1921, to June 29, 1926, and Sept. 25, 1926, now in office.

of like vision blazed the way and persuaded the people to follow the path that led to the goal of union in one federation under the British flag—self-governing Dominion within the British Empire.

At the jubilee of our Dominion it is natural to look back to the events of the beginning. This can be most easily done by means of a brief chronology of that time.

On September 1, 1864, a conference opened at Charlottetown, P.E.I., attended by delegates from the three Maritime Provinces, the purpose being to devise a plan for the union of those three provinces.

A request was sent to the Charlottetown Conference from the Government of United Canada (Upper and Lower Canada), asking permission to send representatives to lay before the Conference a plan of larger union that should include Canada as well as the Maritime Provinces.

The request was granted and the Government of United Canada sent the following ministers to the Charlottetown Conference: John A. Macdonald, George E. Cartier, George Brown, Alex. T. Galt, Thomas D'Arcy McGee, William Macdougall, Hector L. Langevin and Alexander Campbell.

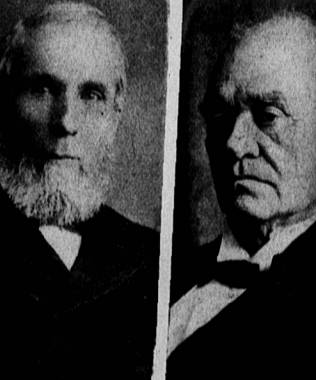
At Charlottetown the delegates from Canada invited the Maritime Provinces to send delegates to a second conference to be held in the immediate future in Quebec City to discuss a larger union that, it was hoped, would comprise all British North America.

By the Queen! A Proclamation

FOR uniting the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick into one Dominion under the name of Canada. "Victoria R." "Whereas by an act of Parliament, passed on the twenty-ninth day of March one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, in the thirtieth year of our reign, intitled, 'An Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the Government thereof, and for purposes connected therewith,' after divers recitals it is enacted that 'it shall be lawful for the Queen and with the advice of Her Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, to declare, by proclamation, that on and after a day therein appointed, not being more than six months after the passing of this act, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall form and be one Dominion under the name of Canada, and on and after that day those three Provinces shall form and be one Do-



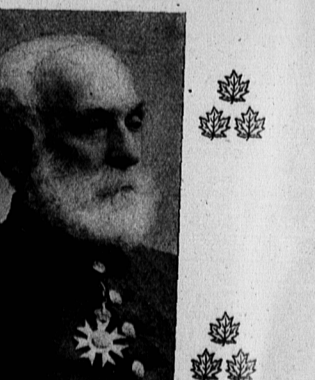
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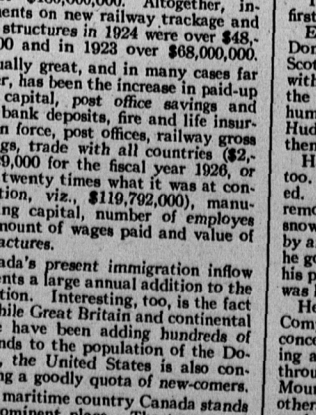
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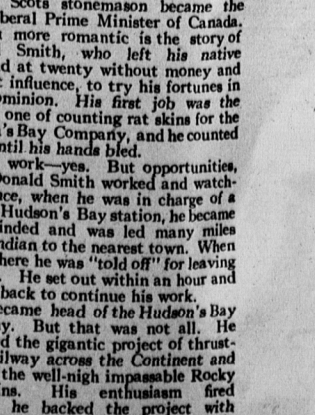
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