





8. The United Empire Loyalists - cont'd.

(9)

good citizens. They were persevering, hard working, fearless, and loyal. They loved freedom, and had ideals of government.

3. They helped to open the country quickly
 4. They proved to be a strong defence in the time of war and saved Canada from annexation with the U.S.A.

5. They brought ideals of Self-Government to Canada as they had been accustomed to self-government in the U.S.A.

6. They were dissatisfied with the Government in which they had no voice, and helped Canada to gain a government that was responsible to the people.

✓ 7. Land was cleared. Roads were built. Schools and churches were started; and the march of civilization had begun.

(8. The family dinner table was a huge stump, hewn flat on top and standing in the middle of the floor. - clothing skins of animals - calico)

h. Another name for the U.E. Loyalists.

i. The founders of Upper Canada.

i. Factors that were disliked by the Loyalists were:

1. The Quebec Act.

2. The French method of holding land.
3. Rule by the Upper Class.
4. French favouritism.
5. The difference in language.

* Note: Seignorial Tenure.

1. Aim

① To give the pupils a knowledge of the method of Land Tenure introduced into Canada by the French;
② to enable them to trace the effects of this system upon the progress of the people and the development of the country; and to increase their interest in the present system of tenure.

2. Method:-

1. Terms - Ownership; Rent; on shares.

Freehold: Leasehold; on shares.

2. The Saxon System.

The typical free settlement in Saxon England consisted first of the large arable fields divided up into strips of which each household possessed several; next the meadow, and then the waste from which wood was obtained, and in which swine were pastured, and cattle grazed.

Agriculture was carried on under the three-field system with a rotation of wheat, barley, or oats, and in the third year - fallow to allow the exhausted field to regain some measure of its fertility.

Usually the proprietorship of the strips in each field was fixed - and the usual arrangement provided that each fully endowed householder had as much arable land in the various strips as a full team of oxen could plough.

* Terms applied - Eort and Theln.

* The idea of protection.

* The sharing of the produce of the land, and the payment of necessary fees to the King.

* The ownership of the land by the freeman.

2. The Courts.

1. The Wilen - which could displace the King for certain reasons.

2. The Shire or folk-moot.

3. The Tun-moot

The people looked to these courts for justice.

3. Change:-

1. Brought about by Danish raids.
2. Small freeholders sought protection from the great lords.
3. Ownership was gradually shifted from small land owners to lords.

III. The Feudal System in France:

"The barons were too powerful for the king for various reasons:-

- a. Their property was large and compact.
- b. They administered justice, issued coinage, etc.
- c. Vassals swore allegiance to their immediate ^{superiors.}

IV. The Feudal System in England under William.

William the Conqueror innovated:-

- a. The land belonged solely to the king - because he felt that it was not the Normans as a tribe but himself personally who conquered England.
- b. The estates of the nobles were divided, either deliberately or because the land conquered was piecemeal and parcelled out as it was conquered.
- c. The vassal swore direct allegiance to the king.
- d. The witan was displaced by "The Great Council"

the members of which were the King's Vassals. (Therefore, they were with him and not against him).

c. The King used shire-reeves who were personal dependants, and who led the military levy of the counties, and collected the King's taxes.

f. The taxes imposed caused much political trouble in later times by attempts to rectify abuses in connection with them.

* Feudalism was abolished in England 1485 ^{Reign of Richard III} _{after end of War of Roses}

v. Seigniorial Tenure in Canada.

1. It was introduced by the French who came from France where all of the land was owned by the King.

* The King sublet it to the greater nobles.

* The greater nobles sublet it to the lesser nobles.

* The lesser nobles sublet it to the large farmers.

* The large-farmers sublet it to the lesser farmers or hired men to work it.

2. Every one who held land had to do some thing for his Lord.

3. In Canada, the Governor represented

the king, and claimed all of the land in his name.

* He sublet it to the seigniors. (officers and nobles)

* The Seigniors sublet it to the habitants.

4. Cardinal Richelieu introduced feudalism into Canada about 1627. He had two objects in view:-

- ① To establish an easy system of dividing land among the settlers.
- ② To create a Canadian aristocracy.

5. The Seigniors were to clear their estates of forest within a certain time. In order to do this, he rented it at from half a cent to two cents an acre and received his rent in produce.

If the habitant sold the land that was cleared, he had to pay the Seignior one twelfth of the price.

If the Seignior sold the estate, he had to pay the king one fifth of the price.

6. The early Land owners-

1. Few of them settled in the country because the Canadian forests were not attractive to the nobles of France.

2. Some of the prominent colonists were created seigneurs.

3. The landowners were prevented by their rank, from cultivating the soil, and they soon became bankrupt. They then became fur-traders, and later many of them became explorers and soldiers.

* The actual workers, the habitants were discouraged in making improvements because they did not get any credit for their work; and they were often called upon to take part in controversies in which they were not interested.

* In 1763- Canada was ceded to St. Britain and British Settlers commenced to make homes for themselves in Upper Canada.

* In 1783-4- the U. S. Loyalists increased their numbers after the American Revolution.

The English disliked the French method of holding land.

* In 1791 the British Government passed the Constitutional Act which gave the people of Upper Canada the privilege of holding land

in their own names.

In Lower Canada too, those who wished were allowed to avail themselves of the freehold system, but the French did not take advantage of their opportunity.

P.S.
p- 81. B.H. → Feudalism was abolished in England 1485 -
centuries before feudalism was abolished in Eng.

In 1854, Seigniorial Tenure was abolished in Can.

The government recommended recompensing the seigniors for the surrender of their ancient rights and privileges, and Freehold Tenure, as in Ontario was introduced.

*The reasons why Seigniorial Tenure failed:-

- a. It was not adapted to conditions in Canada.
- b. It did not provide sufficient incentive to settlers to improve their lands.
- c. It gave the habitants no chance to rise.
- d. It tended to divide the population into three classes.
- e. It failed to develop a civic spirit.

This fact alone made progress practically impossible. Each seignior was the master in his own domain. Thus the people had no chance of working together, and under such circumstances no great national spirit could be developed.

J. The Results.

1. Canada had a population of industrious British patriots who struggled nobly to meet the hardships of pioneer life in the woods.
2. They sent a petition to the British Government to have the Quebec Act; the method of holding land; and the method of government changed.
3. The French in Canada petitioned the British Government to have the Quebec Act; the method of holding land; and the method of Government retained.
4. The British Government considered the petitions, and wanted to please both the Loyalists and the French; and as a result the Constitutional Act was passed by the British Government.

* A review of the forms of Government that had been in operation in Canada; and reasons for the introduction of new forms -

Date.	Under	Form.	Reason for change
1. 1608.	Champlain	One man. Few people-	It became too great a proposition and help was sought.

Date.	Under	Form	Reason for Change.
2 1627-63	Champlain	Company of 100 Associates. Two-fold project. ① To Bring out settlers. ② To have a monopoly of The fur-trade.	The Co. of 100 associates neglected to bring out settlers in accordance with their agreement because an increase of settlers would infringe on returns from the fur-trade. unsatisfactory.
3. 1672-1759	Frontenac and other Govern ors.	Royal Government. Three-fold. Governor - Protection Bishop - Church. Intendant - finance.	The officials quarrelled among themselves regarding their several duties and it was impossible to clearly define the duties of each so that there would not be an infringement of some one else's department.
4. 1760-66	Murray	Military Gov't.	The soldiers and civilians were constantly quarrelling. unsatisfactory.
5 1774-91	Carleton	Quebec act. favoured Fr. majority but held most important departments for British.	British minority did not like French favouritism; System of government; method of holding land; lack of representation in Govt; British settlers increased in numbers after American Revolution - The U.S.A. These people favoured British institutions and Government.
6. 1791-1840	Carleton and other Br. Governors.	The Constitutional act.	

9. The Constitutional act. 1791.

a. The date.

1791.

6. The Reasons for the passing of the Constitutional Act.

1. The English wanted.

a. Self-Government

b. Free-hold Tenure

c. Trial by Jury

d. The Habeas Corpus act.

e. The Quebec Act repealed

The French wanted.

a. Rule by the Upper Class.

b. Seigniorial Tenure.

c. Trial by Judge.

d. The Customs of Paris.

e. The Quebec Act retained.

2. The Loyalists had been accustomed to self-government and English institutions while they lived in the thirteen colonies.

3. The Quebec act, in many ways, was no longer suitable as it did not provide an assembly.

4. The English disliked French Civil Law.

5. The Loyalists were chiefly Protestant and they thought the Catholic Church was favoured by the Quebec act.

6. The British Fur-traders in French Canada wanted British Government.

7. The population had changed from a

majority of French speaking colonists to a majority of English Speaking colonists.

8 Carleton, the Governor, advised the granting of separate governments to the French and English settlements.

9. The British Government wanted to please both the English and the French.

c. The Provisions.

1. The territory was divided into two provinces and was named Upper and Lower Canada.
2. Each province was to have a government consisting of :-
 - a. A governor appointed by the King.
 - b. A Lieutenant-governor appointed by the King.
 - c. A Legislative Council appointed by the Governor ^{for life}.
 - d. An Executive Council appointed by the Governor and holding office at his pleasure.
 - e. A Legislative Assembly elected by the people for a term of four years.
3. British Criminal Law was established in both provinces.
4. British Civil Law was to be established in Upper Canada, and French Civil Law was to be continued and established in Lower Canada.
5. Duties and Customs were to be levied by Great Britain and collected by Lower Canada.

6. One-eighth of the duties were to go to Upper Canada.

7. Taxes in each province were to be levied by each parliament, and were to be controlled by the Governor and Executive Council.

8. Land Tenure in Upper Canada was to be Free-hold; and in Lower Canada it was to be Free-hold as well as Seigniorial Tenure or Feudalism.

9. Previous guarantees of religious freedom were renewed; The Roman Catholic clergy could collect tithes and other accustomed dues from their own people.

10. The Clergy Reserves were established in Upper Canada, and allowed that one-seventh of the Crown lands of Upper Canada was to be set aside for the support of the Protestant clergy.

11. The Quebec Act was to remain in force until repealed by either Province.

d. The results of the Constitutional act were:-

1. The boundary between Upper and Lower Canada caused hardship.
2. The duty collected at Montreal was not fairly divided between the two provinces.
3. The system of government was supposed to be an exact copy of the British Government - but, although it gave representative Govt it did not give responsible Government.
4. The Clergy Reserves gave rise to bitterness because all of the Protestant Denominations claimed a share, and their location ~~and~~ separated and hindered settlement.
5. A "Family Compact" arose in Upper Canada and a "Scotch party" or "Château Clique" arose in Lower Canada. These practically ruled the country in their own interests.
6. The English and the French did not work together. The result was discord and distrust. (language, customs, laws, Religion and ideals.)
7. The British and the French were satisfied for a time, and the British lost an opportunity of uniting the two races.
8. The act of 1791 contained many seeds of serious trouble.

10. John Graves Simcoe.

a. The dates :-

1791 - 1796.

b. He was :-

1. A British officer who had fought in the American Revolution. 1775 - 1783.
2. A member of the British parliament 1790.
3. Appointed Governor of Upper Canada 1791.
4. Very loyal to Great Britain and Canada.
5. The first Governor of Upper Canada - the new Province created by the Constitutional Act ¹⁷⁹¹.
6. Opposed by Sir Guy Carleton - the Governor of Lower Canada because he wanted a Governor in Upper Canada who was willing to follow his lead and to take his advice.

* A diagram to show the location of the settlements in U.C.



E.P. 1929. C His work in Canada included:-

E.P. 1930.

1. Abolition of Slavery.
2. Assisting in Agriculture in Upper Canada the election of.
3. Arranging for the members to the legislature.
4. Building up a system of Education.
5. Building roads.
6. Care of the Indians in Upper Canada.
7. Choosing the site for the Provincial Capital.

8. Dividing the province into Counties and naming them. He also gave other place names.

9. Increasing the population of Upper Canada.

10. Making the first provincial laws.

11. Making journeys of exploration to provide himself with first hand information in connection with the needs of the province.

a. Journey No. 1.

1. Newark to Hamilton.

b. Journey No. 2.

1. Newark, Hamilton, Brantford.
London, Chatham, Windsor.

c. Journey No. 3.

1. Toronto - Georgian Bay.

12. Organizing the Government of Upper Canada.

13. Promoting trade with the U.S.A.

14. Supplying a means for enforcing law and ^{Order.}

15. Providing a suitable currency.

16. Establishing the Family Compact.

d. General note.

His chief defect was in supporting the Family Compact, and the Anglican church so strongly. He considered all those who opposed his views as disloyal. He disagreed with

Carleton because Carleton was the Commander-in-chief of the Canadian Militia and he resented Simcoe's interference in military matters.

He was recalled to England in 1796 after having spent but five years in Canada. He laid the foundation of the province of Ontario, and received the names :-

"The Father of Upper Canada".

"The Founder of Upper Canada".

11. Sir Isaac Brock.

a Dates :-

1. 1802 - 1813.

b. He was :-

1. A soldier who was skilled in military tactics and the commander-in-chief of the British forces in 1806 - 1807.

2. A successful organizer, and one whose administration put the province in a good state of defence.

3. The president and administrator of the province of upper Canada with the rank of major-general when the war of 1812 broke out.

E.P. 1928. B His work in Canada included:-

- E.P. 1929.
1. Marching against Detroit 1812, where General Hull was trying to win the Canadians to the side of the American by proclamation.
 2. He became allied with Tecumseh and his Indians and moved against Detroit which was captured without a struggle, and gained thereby control of the State of Michigan. This success inspired the Canadians and gave them more confidence in themselves.
 3. He hurried from Detroit to the Niagara Frontier where the Americans were preparing to attack Queenston Heights. The Americans crossed the river and gained the Heights.
 4. He led his men from Fort George to repel the invaders, and was killed as he led his men in the attack. His successor, General Sheaffe drove the Americans from the Heights.

D. The Results.

1. His death deprived Canada of her most capable Leader, and his loss was keenly felt.
2. He gained control of the State of Michigan; and defeated the American attempt to hold Queenston Heights.

3. In 1816, a coin was struck by the Royal mint in his memory.

4. In 1820 a stately column was erected on Queenston Heights in his honour by the Canadian people. In 1840, the monument was destroyed, but it was later rebuilt, and still stands on the Heights.

5. He won for himself the title "The Hero of Upper Canada."

12. The War of 1812.

a. From the American Viewpoint

1. The Reason for England and France going to war - 1792.

In 1789, the French people who had been suffering under heavy taxes for many years, revolted against their rulers. This was called the French Revolution. They were greatly encouraged by the success of the American (Colonies) Revolution when the thirteen colonies threw off the tyrannical yoke of English rule. France became a Republic as a result of the French Revolution.

Before many years had passed, Napoleon seized control of the government of France and became dictator. He then began a series of wars against the various monarchies of Europe. He claimed that his purpose was to liberate the oppressed common people from their tyrannical rulers. But his real object was to increase his own power and make himself master of Europe.

The Government of England feared that if Napoleon were successful in overthrowing the established governments on the continent, he would then invade England and overthrow the Government. To prevent this, England joined with several other European nations for the purpose of defeating Napoleon.

2. The Duration of the Napoleonic wars.

1. The wars between England and France lasted from 1792 until Napoleon was defeated in the decisive battle of Waterloo in 1815. The wars which were fought during the later part of this period are sometimes called the Napoleonic wars.

3. The Relation of the American Colonies (U.S.A.) to this struggle.

1. In the early period of these wars, it was felt that it would be better if the young colony-republic did not take any part, even though the Republic had a treaty of alliance with France. 1778.

A proclamation of neutrality was issued in 1793, and as a result of this the United States did not take sides in the long struggle between England and France.

There were a great many people in the U.S.A. who thought that the Republic should have aided France in this struggle with England. They favoured helping the French because they believed that that country was striving to establish democracy in Europe.

4. The Effect of the Napoleonic wars on the American Republic.

1. Most of the countries in Europe became involved in the Napoleonic wars.

2. The U.S.A., although only a young nation, was the largest neutral country.

3. Both England and France naturally looked to the U.S.A. for food supplies and raw materials to help support their large armed forces. But, if the United States attempted to trade with either country, the other country would try to destroy this commerce. For twenty years, the commerce of the U.S.A. was endangered by both England and France.

4. Napoleon tried to close all ports of Europe to British goods by issuing The Berlin Decrees and The Milan Decrees, in which he declared that no British goods should be imported by European countries.

5. England then issued a series of blockade orders called "Orders in Council". By these orders she declared that the ports of France and her allies were closed to the commerce of all neutral countries.

6. The Decrees and the Orders in Council were not "in themselves" effective blockades. They were what are known as paper blockades.

(In order for a blockade to be effective, vessels must be stationed at the blockaded ports to actually prevent ships of neutral countries from entering those ports.)

7. In spite of the Decrees of Napoleon and the Orders of England the commerce of the U.S.A. increased rapidly. The commercial interests of the New England states were rapidly becoming wealthy through trade with both warring countries. But many of the American merchantmen were captured by either France or England when they attempted to evade the restrictions of the paper blockades.

8. During the Napoleonic wars, both England and France claimed the right to stop any vessel on the high seas and search it for sailors who had deserted. As a result of this, a great many American citizens were forcibly seized and compelled to serve in the navies of England and France. In impressing American Sailors, England was a great deal more guilty than France.

9. As a result of ① the paper blockades and ② the impressment of Americans, there was a growing demand for war against England. To prevent this, Jay's Treaty was made with England in 1794. This treaty was very unsatisfactory but it prevented a war with England at the time.

10. Three American Commissioners were sent to France to try to straighten out the existing difficulties with France. The Commissioners were insulted by the French. The Americans were highly indignant and war was carried on against France in 1798. Some naval battles were fought, but the war soon ended when the French Government came to terms with the USA.

11. In 1806 the Americans passed a "Non-Importation Act" which prohibited the importation of certain articles from Great Britain.

12. In 1807 the Americans passed an "Embargo act" which forbade all merchant vessels to leave American ports for foreign countries. The purpose of this act was to cripple the trade of England. England had an immense trade with the U.S.A., and it was hoped that if she were cut off from this trade, she would treat the Republic better. England paid very little attention to the Embargo. In fact America was harmed more by the act than she benefitted. It was soon found that America needed trade with England as much as England needed trade with America. The Embargo act was repealed but England did not stop annoying the Americans.

13. In 1809 the Non-Intercourse act was passed. It prohibited commerce with England and France.

14. The Non-Importation act, Embargo act and the non-intercourse act failed to force either England or France to respect the rights of the American Republic on the sea. They were designed to bring suffering to England and France, but instead, they really worked a hardship on the Americans - and in the meantime American vessels and their cargoes were captured and American sailors were impressed.

5. The War of 1812.

1. The Americans were not entirely united in condemning the actions of England and France. In New England, the commercial interests were rapidly becoming

wealthy by trading with both France and England. In spite of the paper blockades. The loss of a few ships and their cargoes made little difference to them. The others felt a desire to defend American rights on the sea.

2. In the West, England was accused of arousing the Indians to attack American citizens on the frontier. There was a general demand for war. Many Southerners joined in this demand. The leaders of this demand were known as "War Hawks" - new political leaders who represented the new western states. They were very patriotic and believed that England had insulted the Americans long enough.

3. In 1812, America was not prepared for war. The army was very small, and most of the troops were scattered throughout the West to defend the frontier settlements against Indian attacks. On sea - the American navy consisted of only twelve vessels. Most of the American officers were old men who had fought in the Revolution. All of the people did not want war. Some did not want war.

4. The causes of the war: * The growth of a spirit of nationalism.

1. England had been urging the Indians to attack West Settlements.
2. England interfered with American Trade by the Orders in Council.
3. England seized American merchant vessels.
4. England impressed American sailors.

5. The names given to this war: 5. A desire to conquer and annex Canada.

1. The war of 1812.
2. Mr. Madison's war.
3. The Second war with England.
4. The war for Commercial Supremacy.

6. The reason for the American Invasion of Canada was:-

1. The westerners hoped that Canada would be annexed as a result of the war of 1812. The plan failed when Detroit was surrendered to the British by General Hull.

Detroit was the "key" to the Northwest Territory. This region had been conquered by the Americans during the Revolution and was rapidly filling up with settlers. If the British were able to hold this territory to the end of the war they might try to regain the Northwest Territory which they had lost by the Treaty of 1783.

7. The reasons for the U.S.A failures in the Land battles 1812-14.

1. The American army, at the beginning of the war was practically a minus quantity - no standing army.
2. Their military forces were made up of volunteers. No military experience.
3. In the early years, weak generals were in command.
4. England had better trained forces commanded by experienced officers.

8. The reasons for American successes in the Naval Battles.

1. Although the American navy was smaller, the sailors handled the ships and guns more expertly.

2. The Americans did not attempt to fight the entire fleet, but waited until only one was found - then in the duel which followed - the American vessel was usually victorious.

3. The reason for the Americans regaining control of the Northwest Territories.

The Americans established a fleet on the Great Lakes. The Americans and British met in 1813 on Lake Erie. The Americans were victorious - and General Harrison was then able to recapture Detroit. This regained possession of the Northwest Territory.

4. The reasons for the British being able to carry on the war more vigorously in 1814.

a. Napoleon had been defeated in Europe and England was able to send large armies of well-trained soldiers to Canada.

5. The Treaty that ended the war was -

The Treaty of Ghent 1814.

@ This treaty did not settle any of the questions that brought on the war.

b. It did not mention anything about the impressment of American sailors, or the capturing and destroying of American vessels while peace existed between the two countries.

c. Since 1814, England has never been guilty of disregarding American rights on the sea.

6. The Results of the war.

1. In America, a feeling of nationalism cemented the union.

2. The nations abroad respected America for standing up for their rights.

*3. In 1814, the British captured and burned Washington, the Capital. After the burning of the Capital the British advanced to Baltimore with the intention of burning that city also. After bombarding the fortifications of Baltimore they retreated in failure. During the attack on Baltimore, Francis Scott Key, an American prisoner on one of the British ships, who had watched the attack throughout the night, and saw the American flag flying in the morning, wrote the American National anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner."

1. The war of 1759 was a war of "Boundary lines."
2. The war of 1775-6 was a war against "Taxation."
3. The war of 1812 was a "Commercial" war.

12. The War of 1812.

a. The Causes. (Remote.)

1. In 1789 the French revolted against their rulers and excessive oppression caused by heavy taxation (Fr. Revolution).
2. Napoleon became dictator of France and desired to become master of Europe.
3. England feared the results of Napoleon's successes on the continent, and joined with several European nations for the purpose of defeating Napoleon.
4. The Napoleonic war commenced in 1792 and lasted until 1815 when Napoleon was defeated at Waterloo.
5. The Americans sympathized with France in her struggle to become a Republic - and also favoured Napoleon's attempt to establish other European Republics.
* The U.S.A. issued a proclamation of neutrality in 1793.

b. The Causes (Immediate.)

1. England and France procured food supplies and raw materials from the U.S.A., and as a result each country tried to prevent the trade with the other.
 - a. Napoleon issued the Berlin Decree and the Milan Decree in which it was declared that no British Goods were to be imported by European countries.
 - b. England issued a series of Blockade orders.

called "Orders in Council", by which she declared that the ports of France and her allies were closed to the commerce of all neutral countries.

*The Decrees and the Orders in Council were not effective because vessels were not on hand to prevent trade being carried on. This was known as a paper blockade.

2. The Right of Search. Both England and France claimed the right to stop any vessel on the High Seas and search it for sailors who had deserted. As a result, a great many American sailors were forcibly seized and compelled to serve in the navies of England and France. This was known as impressment of American sailors.

3. Great Britain refused to give up a number of western Posts which controlled the fur-trade because the Americans had broken the terms of the Treaty of Versailles 1783 by persecuting the Loyalists. England was accused of arousing the Indians to attack the Americans on the frontier. This resulted in the growth of Nationalism and a demand for war.

4. The desire to capture Canada. The American attempt to force Canada to become the Fourteenth colony in the American Union 1775-6 - had been unsuccessful, but the Americans still wanted to capture and annex Canada, and out of the combined territories to make one vast Republic extending from the Arctic to the Gulf of Mexico.

5. The Americans claimed that the Governor of Canada was sending spies into their country to find out conditions in the country.

Summary of Causes.

- See next page. -

E.P. 1928/12. The Causes of the war of 1812.

a. The Remote Causes.

1. 1789 - The French Revolution.
2. 1792 - The Napoleonic wars.
3. American Sympathy extended to France during the struggle for the establishment of a Republic, and to France in the struggle to establish a Democracy in Europe.

b. The Immediate Causes.

1. The interference with American trade by the issuing of the Berlin Decree by Napoleon, and the Orders in-Council by England.
2. The seizure of American vessels and cargoes.
3. The issuing of the Right of Search.
4. The Impressionment of American Sailors.
5. The Western situation - along the American frontier.
6. The Growth of American Nationalism.
7. The desire to include Canada in the American Union.
- (8) The American opposition to the Canadians spying.

c. The names given to this war:-

1. The war of 1812.
2. Mr. Madison's war.
3. The Second war with England.
4. The war for Commercial Supremacy.

d. The American plan of attack.

1. The Americans planned to attack Canada in such a way that the Canadian forces would be scattered.

2. This was attempted by the Americans sending three armies against Canada

a. The Army of the West -- Detroit River.

b. The Army of the centre -- Niagara Frontier.
via Lake

c. The Army of the North-(East) -- Montreal. Champlain

e. The chief events of the war.

1812	1813	1814	
1. Detroit	c. Put-in-Bay	A. Crooked Tree	C.
	Amherstburg	A.	
	Moraviantown	A.	
2. Queenston Heights	c. York	A. Chippewa	A.
	Newark	A. Lundy's Lane	C.
	Stoney Creek	C. Fort Erie	A.
	BeaverDams	C.	
3. Lacolle mill	c. Ogdensburg	C. Plattsburg	A.
	Chateauguay	C. Washington	C.
	Crysler's Farm	C. Baltimore	A.
		(New Orleans)	A.

e. The chief events of the war.

Year.	West.	Centre	North-East.	
1812.	Detroit.	C. Queenston Heights	C. La Colle Mills	c.
1813.	Put-in-Bay	A. York	A. Ogdensburg	c.
	Amherstburg	A. Newark	A. Chateauguay	c.
	Moraviantown	A. Stoney Creek	C. Crysler's Farm	c.
		Beaver Dams	C.	
1814.	The Crooked Tree	C. Chippewa	A. Plattsburg	A.
		Lundy's Lane	C. Washington	c.
	Fort Erie		A. Baltimore	A.
			New Orleans.	A.

f. The Close of the war.

1. The war was closed by the Treaty of Ghent 1814.
2. all territory taken from either country was to be restored
3. The points in dispute were left unsettled.

g. The reasons for the failure of the Americans.

1. Canada was at that time a country almost without roads, and as a result the invading armies found it difficult to penetrate it.
2. Canada was defended by experienced, well-trained British soldiers whereas the Americans were inexperienced.

CANADIAN HISTORY....

Columbus found the Western world in fourteen ninety-two,
But long ere this the Norsemen say of Vinlands vales they knew.
The Cabots sailed the north and east for England's king to claim;
Diony and Veranano sought for France to gain the same.
Through Belle Isle Strait Jacques Cartier passed in fifteen thirty-four,
Explored the gulf and claimed at once stern Gaspe's rugged shore.
Next year returned, the river scanned, Mount Royal fitly named.
A winter spent, some natives seized, much more for France he claimed.
To Canada once more he sailed in fifteen forty-one;
Memor Roberval, as chief, undid all France so far had done.
In vain Lery, and then La Roche, by means of exiled bands,
Resolved to found for France a realm on sable Island's sands.
Though De Monts, and rival claims, Champlain at Lundy failed,
Undaunted still, to found Quebec in sixteen-eight he sailed.
He built the city, fought it's foes, Lake Huron's bounds explored,
Then lost Quebec, which England's king by peace to France restored.
Some countless priests, like brave Brebeuf, 'mid fire, torture, pain,
When teaching friendly Huron tribes, by Iroquois were slain.
While Tracy, Frontenac, Beauvois, their forest foes effaced,
Marquette, La Salle and Jellet the Mississippi traced.

At Oswego, Schenectady, St John and Hudson Bay
Bold Iberville met English foes o'er whom he swumptw the day.
From Louisbourg, Annapolis, too, the French were forced to fly,
When scourged by raids New England's sons resolved to win or die.
Canadians long by French feuds torn or British arms coerced,
Were shipped at length to distant shores and there exiled, dispersed.
Two famous chiefs, Montcalm and Wolfe, were slain on Abram's plains,
When Pitt resolved to join Quebec to Britain's broad domains.
To please "New Subjects" Britain gave, in seventeen seventy-four,
~~Quebec~~-et

Quebec an act - "French Civil Law" - and all Chic's shore.
From Murray, Beaumont, Pontiac, and Bushy Run,
We come at length to Civil war by Boston men begun.
Montgomery slain and Arnold checked, Burgoyne in Carleton's place
At Saratoga met defeat, surrender, blame, disgrace.
Spain, France and Holland joined in league with Britain's rebel foes,
O'ercome Cornwallis, seized his arms, and saw the struggle close.
The thirteen States, united, free, forgetting freedom's laws,
Soon drove from home as exiles those who favoured Britain's cause.
Great Britain gave them food and land, an extra province ~~just~~ framed,
And then mid war in eighteen twelve their loyal deeds acclaimed.
Of bold Bellard, of Maid Vercheres, of Laura Secord brave,
Mack has thought, then rushed to arms, his home and friends to save.
Sir Isaac Brock, mid flying foes, at Queenston Heights was slain,
And Britons won at Chateaugay, Detroit and Lundy's Lane.
Of My Chrysler's Farm, of Stoney Creek, of Beaver Dens they tell,
But mourn o'er York, o'er Barclay's fleet, and how Beauchamp fell.

...INTRODUCING...
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2.

With peace proclaimed Canadians sought as fair and just demands
Complete control of taxes paid , of timber , mines and lands.
MacKenzie's friends, and Papineau's , at length resolved to fight.
But when they raised their rebel flags they soon were put to flight.
United Canada secured , when Durham's task was done,

A government responsible , in eighteen forty-one.
In six and twenty years again a British act defined
As federated Canada four provinces combined.

Macdonald , Tupper , Tilley, Galt and Mitchell , Cartier , Brown,
All joined to form a mighty realm beneath the British crown.
No foreign rates , no Fenian raids , or western native scare
could check a growth which stood the test of e'en the Trent affair.
It grew till now a vast domain from ocean shore to shore
Extends through nine provincial states three thousand miles or more,

This is Canadian History in verse: there being sixty lines.....

5

ubanot farj ha: vizi ux tigurz mazharz lizmizloeng osaq DIV
. abal ha: amir, vedut le, Aliq asut le fentzis atelqut
. Jigilt et devicer abyzel te, n'menqib ha: abozut u'ebenizell
. tigilt et tig erew noes yedi keder tigurz hasirz yedi maz ha:
. qob ha: rast e'endzit amir, borpoes amazd berimz
.. emzghut mazrigi te, al'bamzqim qazmirev
beritash te. qatish u' amira tigurz yedut ha: maz et
. qazkhan amazrigut maz abozut beritash et
. amir, qatish, hizdoti am zist, qazkhan, nequt, hizdotash
. maz mazikh et abozut maz yedut u'ebz et ha: amir. Ha:
. erew evliz amazut te, abim amir et, amir amir et
. qatish tigil et maz te tigut et bozha mazik silwet u'ebz amir
. erew et erew mazik silwet tigut u'ebz tigil et maz
. qazkhan et mazik silwet erew et tigurz amir amir et

.....asut vizi gazi et erew et qazkhan mazik silwet et

and led by weak generals - and old generals who had fought in the American Revolution.

3. The Indian Allies of the British disliked the Americans and respected the British.

4. Canada had been settled by United Empire Loyalists who had been driven from the U.S.A. They were fighting to defend their new homes.

5. The Canadian border was defended in the early stages of the war by Sir Isaac Brock who had a genius for war-fare.

h. The results of the War.

1. It did more (to show) than any other event could have done to show that Colonial Liberty and Colonial Patriotism did not leave the British Empire when the U.S.A. left it.

*2. It determined that North America should not belong exclusively to the American Republic.

3. It determined that Great Britain should keep her place on the North American Continent through this Canadian Community which was already on the High road to Legislative Independence.

4. The Canadian people were united for a time.

5. They were given Confidence in themselves.

6. Numerous lives were lost, and considerable property was destroyed and damaged.
7. The land was neglected owing to the fact that the men were away fighting.
8. The Government had to help because there was a scarcity of crops.
9. The Canadian people were embittered against the Americans.
10. They passed laws excluding the Americans from Canada.
11. The French-Canadians and the British Canadians had fought side by side, and it tended to promote a better feeling in Canada between the two races.
12. This resulted in the development of a strong national sentiment which has bound all elements together.

13. Tecumseh.

a. The dates

1. 1768 - 1813.

b. He was -

1. He was born in the present state of Ohio, and became a chief of the Shawnee Tribe. He was a brave in the battle with the Kentucky soldiers in 1788, and also in the campaign of 1794-5 between the American troops

and the Indians during which he came into prominence as a daring warrior.

C. His work included:-

He formed an alliance which planned to unite all of the Western Indians in a war against the Americans in 1805. The Americans were forcing the Indians to move farther and farther west by defeating them at Tippecanoe. They tried to obtain redress from the Americans but failed.

He then became allied with the British against the Americans in the war of 1812-14, and brought about a thousand Indians to Procter's camp at Sandwich, Ontario.

He met Sir Isaac Brock, became his friend, and joined with him in the siege of Detroit where General Hull was in command. He drew a map of the city of Detroit, advised attacking it, and helped to win it and control of the whole of the State of Michigan.

He was left with Proctor in charge of Detroit when Brock hastened to the Niagara frontier.

He made a hasty retreat with Proctor when the Americans won the naval victory at Put-in-Bay on Lake Erie 1813. This American victory had cut

the Canadians off from their base of supplies in the East. They were followed by the Americans under General Harrison.

The Indians and Canadians faced the Americans in the Battle of Moraviantown or the Battle of the Thames. Procter fled in shameful retreat, and Tecumseh was killed.

d. The Results.

1. In 1812, he was given the rank of Brigadier-General in the British Army. He was killed on the field of battle in the battle of the Thames, at Moraviantown. A small cairn has been erected to commemorate his bravery and to mark the site of the combat.

Summary.

Sir Isaac Tecumseh.

a. The dates.

1768 - 1813.

b. He was -

1. An Indian chief - Ohio- Shawnee tribe.
2. An Indian brave in the wars against the Americans.
3. An ally of the British and a friend of Sir Isaac Brock.

c. His work included.

1. Forming an Indian Alliance.

2. A British ally.
3. Friendship with Brock.
4. The retreat and stand.
5. The result of the battle.

Results:-

1. Recognition of his services.
2. His death.
3. Modern commemoration.

14. Laura Secord.

@The dates.

1. 1775 - 1813 - 1868.

b. She was:-

1. She was the daughter of Major Thomas Ingersoll, and became the wife of James Secord, a merchant of Queenston who entered military service in 1812. She was a quiet, eager listener to the plans of the Americans who were billeted in her home, and the carrier of the message to Fitzgibbon at Beaver Dams.

c. Her work included.

She left her house before daylight, passed the sentry, and journeyed to St. David's to see her wounded brother. She rested at Mrs Stephen Secord's

for a few moments and then went on. She was accompanied by Elizabeth Secord as far as Shipman's Corners (St. Catharines). From there she went on alone, always on the alert, and afraid that she would meet and be taken prisoner by some Americans or Indians, before she reached the British Lines and had given her message to Fitzgibbon. She made her way through the forest, across streams, that were swollen by the heavy rains, and over which she had to crawl on hands and knees on fallen trees. When she found that the road bridges had been swept away. She travelled about 20 miles and had avoided the highway because she thought it too dangerous. Upon her approach to Fitzgibbon's camp, she was captured by some Indians, and was taken to Fitzgibbon to whom she delivered her message.

d. The Results.

Fitzgibbon placed his men in preparation for an ambush. He surrounded the Americans and forced them to surrender. Laura Secord had performed a sacred duty for her country; and a monument has been erected on Queenston Heights to commemorate her valour.

15. The Independent Fur-traders. 1730 - 1783

a) They were:-

French fur-traders from Montreal 1730-1763, and English and American traders from Montreal after the conquest of Canada 1763. Two of the most important were Thomas and Joseph Frobisher.

b) Their work included:-

They pushed up into the western country beyond Lake Superior and covered the western prairie provinces with fur-trading posts. In 1772 the Frobishers built a Fort at Sturgeon Lake on the Saskatchewan River, in such a position that it intercepted the Indians as they were going to Hudson Bay by way of the Churchill River.

c) The results.

The Hudson's Bay Company discarded its policy of confining its activities to the shores of Hudson Bay, and it began to establish posts in the interior because their supply of furs was being cut off (at its source). The H.B.C. sent Samuel Hearne inland to establish a rival post on Sturgeon Lake. It was erected only 500 yards from the Fort that had been established by the Frobishers. The building of these two posts ushered in a

a half-century of conflict between the traders from Hudson Bay and the Traders from Canada. The Hudson's Bay Company established a network of Posts from the Athabasca Country to Minnesota, and from Hudson Bay to Oregon. The Montreal Traders then joined forces and formed the North West Company 1783.

16. The North West Company 1783 - 1821.

(a) It was:-

It was a Company of Montreal Traders who joined forces in 1783 to make profit from the fur-trade, and to combat the influences of the H. B. Co. The Nor'westers called themselves "The lords of the lakes and the forests".

b. Its work included:-

It took over the (old) posts of the French at Detroit, in western Canada, Michilimackinack, Sault Ste Marie, Grand Portage, and those on the rivers south of the Great Lakes. It established its headquarters at Grand Portage (Fort William) on Lake Superior. It extended into the west by way of Rainy Lake, Lake of the Woods, and lake Winnipeg; and it gradually spread (out) throughout the (vast) interior of the Continent. It built trading posts on the Red, Assiniboine, and Saskatchewan Rivers, and on the Churchill, Athabasca, Peace and Mackenzie; and west of the mountains throughout the most of what is

to-day British Columbia (and the states immediately to the south of it.) It also sent out some explorers, the most important of whom were: Alexander Mackenzie, Simon Fraser, and David Thompson.

c. The results.

1. The traders kept pushing farther and farther west; and the barrier of the Rocky mts was pierced, and the Pacific Ocean was visited. The aim of the early explorers had been achieved and an overland route to the western sea was discovered. Maps of western Canada were drawn by the fur-traders, and considerable was contributed to the discovery and the exploration of the West.

8. 1930. 17. The Hudson's Bay Company.

a. Its claim to the country.

In 1670, a royal charter gave the H. Bay Company sovereignty over all of the territory watered by the rivers flowing into Hudson Bay.

b. Its early work included:-

It established posts on Hudson Bay and traded with the Indians of the Interior who took their furs to H. B. Posts. It allowed the early

independent traders to trade in the interior without opposition.

c. The reasons for its change of policy, and its later work.

The establishment of the trading posts on Sturgeon Lake (on the Saskatchewan River) by the Frobishers (who intercepted the Indians who usually took their furs to the H. Bay Trading Posts by way of the Churchill River, and deprived them of their furs. A rival post was established on Sturgeon Lake by Samuel Hearne. It was only 500 yards from the Frobishers' Fort. It was named Fort Cumberland. This resulted in open rivalry and the establishment of a net-work of posts from the Athabasca Country to Minnesota and from Hudson Bay to Oregon. The Hudson Bay Company sent out two explorers - Samuel Hearne and Joseph House. The H. B. Co. became amalgamated with the North West Company in 1821.

d. The results.

The two companies were united in 1821 and became known as the Hudson's Bay Company. It governed western Canada until 1867. It protected the Indians who were ^{its} chief source of wealth, and it discouraged white settlers. The Nor'-westers - the Lords of the Lakes and Forests passed away but the memory of the path-

finders such as Alexander Mackenzie, Simon Fraser, and David Thompson ^{is} written forever in the map of the Dominion of Canada.

18. Samuel Hearne.

(a) The dates.

1745 - 1792.

b. He was:-

He was a member of the H. Bay Co. who arrived at Fort Prince of Wales on the Hudson's Bay Company's ship "Prince Rupert."

c. His work included:-

He made a journey of exploration to the mouth of the Copper-mine River 1770 - 1771. He returned by way of Great Slave Lake, and arrived at the fort in 1772. He wrote an account of his journey, and it is the basis of our knowledge of the country visited. He journeyed to Sturgeon Lake in 1774, and established Fort Cumberland 500 yards from Frobisher's Post. He was appointed Governor of Fort Prince of Wales in 1775.

d. The results.

Rivalry was established between the Independent Traders and the H. B. Company.

19. Joseph House.

a. Dates:-

1773 - 1852.

b. He was:-

He was an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company.

c. His work included:-

He crossed the Rocky Mountains in 1810 by the pass that bears his name, and travelled down to Kalispell, Montana where he built a trading post. This post was the only post west of the Rocky Mountains that was constructed by the H. Bay Co. prior to the union of the two companies in 1821. In 1814, he took part in a conflict with the Northwest Company on the Red River. He was captured and was held prisoner for a time. In 1844 his "Grammar of the Cree Language" was published, and he was elected a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. He died in 1852.

E.P. ^{1930.} 20. Sir Alexander Mackenzie.

(a) The dates

1788 - 1820

b. He was:-

He was a Scotchman who came to Canada in 1779 and entered the service of the Montreal Trading Company. He spent several years with this Company and became

the factor at Fort Chipewyan 1787.

(c) His aim:-

His aim was to establish a strong trading post in the region of Lake Athabasca for the North West Company; and to discover an overland route to the Pacific Ocean.

(d) His journeys of Exploration.

He made two journeys of exploration:-

a. Journey number one - 1789. (102 days.)

He went down the Mackenzie River to its mouth in the Arctic Ocean, and later called it "The River of Disappointment," because he failed to find the western sea.

b. Journey number two 1792-1793.

He set out in 1792 and wintered on the upper Peace River. In the spring of 1793 he set out to the westward (and visited) the Parry River, ^{down} Fraser River, ^{and across the} Black water River, and Bella Coola River. He finally reached the Pacific where he painted on a rock "Alexander Mackenzie, overland from Canada, July 22, 1793." His dream was accomplished, and he returned to Fort Chipewyan in 33 days - and prepared an account of his two journeys.

a. The results.

He solved the problem of reaching the Pacific, over-
land, and claimed vast areas of western Canada for
the British Empire. In 1801, he had his narrative published
and in 1802, he was knighted by George III in recognition
of the service rendered as an explorer. In 1808, he
returned to Scotland where he died in 1820.

31. Simon Fraser.

@ The dates.

1776-1862

b. He was:-

1. He was a Scot from Glengarry who had entered
the service of the Northwest Company and later became
a partner.

c. His work included.

He crossed the Rocky mountains by the Peace River Pass
and searched for the Columbia whose mouth had been
discovered by some American explorers. He gave the name
"New Caledonia" to the country now known as British
Columbia, and it retained it until 1859. In 1808 he
explored the Fraser River to its mouth and was disappointed
to learn that it was too far north to be the Columbia. On
his way back he explored the Thompson River which he

named in honour of his friend David Thompson.

(d) The results.

1. He added information to the knowledge of the west, and his expedition played an important part in the history of exploration. The Hudson's Bay Company erected a memorial over his grave in 1921.

22. David Thompson.

@ The dates.

1770 - 1857

b. He was:-

He was a Welshman who was the astronomer for the Northwest Company.

c His work included:

He explored the Bow River Pass, and in 1811 traced the Columbia River to its mouth. He spent the rest of his time at Kootenay House making maps for the traders going into the Interior. His maps of the mainland of British Columbia and the northwest are monuments to his industry and skill.

d. The results.

In 1812, he settled near Montreal. He died in 1857, and was the greatest land geographer who ever lived.

23. Lord Selkirk (Thomas Douglas).

(a) The dates

1771- 1820.

1803, 1811, 1820

b. He was:-

He was a wealthy Scotman who took a keen interest in the sufferings of the poor tenants of the Scottish Highland and he played an important part in the settlement of different parts of Canada.

c. The reasons for the existing conditions in Scotland were:-

1. The landlords began to turn their estates into sheep farms.
2. The poor tenants were in many cases driven from their homes.
3. Those who remained were unable to make a living from the barren lands of northern Scotland.

d. The settlements established by Lord Selkirk in Canada:

1. The Prince Edward Island Settlement 1803.

2. The Baldoon Settlement in Upper Canada near lake St. Clair 1803.

3. The Red River Settlement or the Selkirk Settlement ¹⁸¹¹

E.P. 1928.c. The Red River or Selkirk Settlement.

E.P. 1929. In 1811, Lord Selkirk bought a controlling interest in the Hudson's Bay Company and obtained a grant of land on either side of the Red River in

what are now known as Manitoba and Minnesota, and embracing forty-five million acres. His object was to establish a colony there, and he took this method of overcoming the objection of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Northwest Company to the colonization of the west.

He secured a party of emigrants in the north of Scotland and in Ireland and sent them out to Hudson Bay as an advance guard to the colony that was to be established in the Red River Valley.

Upon their arrival at York Factory they found that no provision had been made for them, and they had to spend the winter in huts and cabins built by themselves. In the spring of 1812, they journeyed by way of the rivers and lakes to the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers where they established a settlement (under the governorship of Captain Miles Macdonell). They had to build houses for themselves, break the soil with hoes and spades, and sow the seed for their first crop of grain. In 1813, another party of colonists went through a similar experience, and the Northwest Company made it clear to the

settlers that they were not welcome. They adopted a hostile and threatening attitude toward them, and persecuted them through the traders, Indians and half-breeds.

^{here} The Nor'-Westers attacked the colony. The Hudson's Bay Post - Fort Douglas, on the Red River was surrendered, and the colony was broken up. Some of the settlers were driven north to the shores of lake Winnipeg. Others were induced by promises of land and money to leave the Red River and settle in Upper Canada.

Those who had fled northward met a party of colonists under the leadership of Governor Semple who had been appointed by Selkirk to act as Governor. They returned to the Red River and re-established the colony.

In 1816, the French half-breeds, encouraged by the Nor'-Westers attacked Governor Semple and his men. They shot them down almost to a man, captured Fort Douglas, and forced the settlers to flee once more to lake Winnipeg. This engagement was known as "The Massacre of Seven Oaks". Lord Selkirk had arrived in Canada, and was on his way to the colony when he heard of the massacre. He took a company of soldiers with him, and upon arriving at Fort William, he captured the headquarters of the North West Company. In the spring of 1817, he continued

to the Red River where he retook Fort Douglas, brought back the colonists, re-established the colony, and restored order. He made a treaty with the Indians. They agreed not to molest the settlers. Selkirk's generosity earned for himself the title - "The Silver Chief". He named the settlement "Kildonan", and it continued to flourish.

Selkirk was the pioneer of settlement in Western Canada, but on his return to Canada he was prosecuted by the North West Company. He was charged with conspiring to ruin the trade of the N.W. Co. He laid a counter charge against the Co. in which he charged them with murder. Owing to the influence of the N.W. Co. in the government of Canada, he was found guilty, and was ordered to pay a heavy fine. He felt that justice had miscarried and appealed to Lord Liverpool - prime Minister of England against the decision of the Canadian Courts. While waiting for the inquiry to be made his health failed, and he went to Southern France where he died in 1820.

f. The Results.

1. The first permanent settlement was established in Western Canada.

2. The population was increased by the soldiers who remained to farm, hunt and fish. trap.
3. The city of Winnipeg is an outgrowth of the Selkirk Settlement.
4. The city of Winnipeg and the whole Canadian West is a living memorial to his foresight and determination.
5. Some years after the death of Selkirk, the land was sold back to the H.B.C., and for fifty years the settlement did not progress very rapidly, but after that it gradually became the gateway to Western Canada.

24. Pioneers of Upper Canada.

a. The United Empire Loyalists.

The first settlers of Upper Canada were the United Empire Loyalists who came to Canada after 1783. They settled ① along the ^{north shore of the} St. Lawrence River, ② around the Bay of Quinte, ③ in the Niagara Peninsula, ④ in Brant Co., ⑤ and along the Detroit River. The settlement in Brant County was established by Joseph Brant, a chief of the Iroquois tribe who brought a number of Loyalist Indians to Upper Canada and was established on a reservation in that County.

The late loyalists established a colony near Lake Erie, and also in various parts of western Canada.

These late Loyalists included a number of Americans who were persuaded to come to Canada by offers of cheap land during the governorship of John Graves Simcoe. These settlers were obliged to take "The Oath of Allegiance" to the British Sovereign. In 1791 the population of Upper Canada was about 6000 and between 1791 and 1796 Governor Simcoe welcomed numerous settlers. The war of 1812 caused a discontinuance of the tide of immigration from the United States of America for some time.

b. The British immigrants.

After the war of 1812 immigrants began to arrive in Upper Canada from the British Isles. These increased in numbers year by year and finally outnumbered the American Loyalists. They gave the province of Upper Canada its distinctly British character.

Some of the leaders of the settlement movement were Lord Selkirk, Peter Robinson, Colonel Thomas Talbot, John Galt, Colonel John By, and Archibald McNab.

1803-1826

c. The Settlements established in Upper Canada were-

1. a. Settlement : Baldoon Settlement. 1803.

b. Location : Near Lake St. Clair.

c. Leader : Lord Selkirk

2. a Settlement : Glengarry Settlement 1804-5

b. Location = In Glengarry County ^{and Stormont} on the north shore of
the St. Lawrence River.

c. Leaders. : Highland Scotch.

3. a. Settlement : Kitchener Settlement 1806

b. Location : In Waterloo County at Kitchener (Berlin).

c. Leaders : Germans from Pennsylvania.

4. a Settlement : Talbot Settlement 1809.

b. Location : In the Counties of Elgin and Middlesex,
North of Lake Erie.

c. Leaders : Colonel Thomas Talbot. Irish.

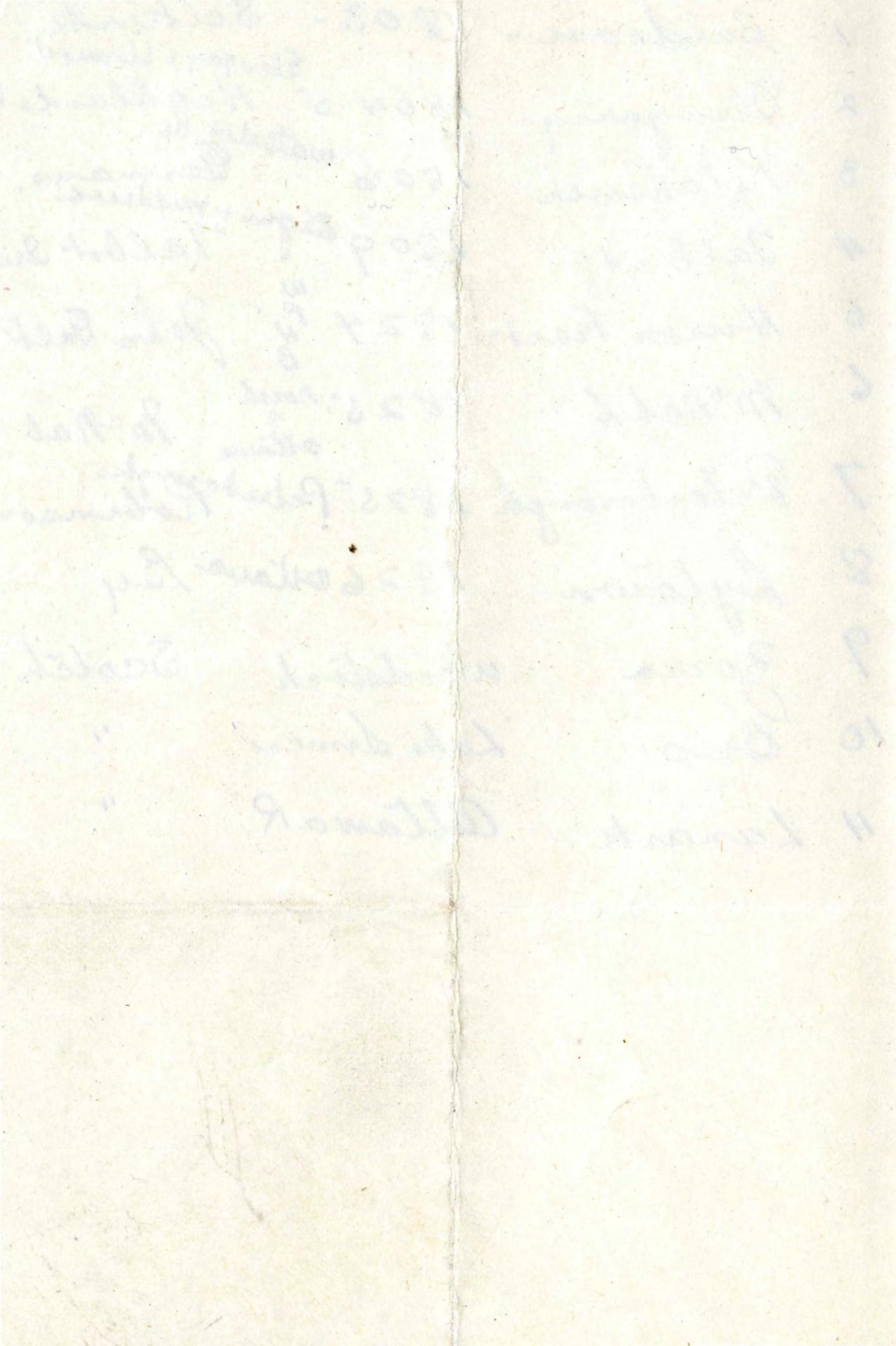
5. a. Settlement : Huron Tract Settlement 1824

b. Location = In the counties of ⁿWaterloo, Perth, Huron,
Bruce. Wellington

c. Leader : John Galt.

St. Clair

1. Baldoon - 1803 - Selkirk
Glengarry + Stormont
2. Glengarry 1804-5 Highland S
3. Kitchener 1806 Waterloo Co.
Germans.
4. Talbot - 1809 Elgin + Muddies Talbot Irish
5. Huron Tract 1824 ^W _P John Galt
6. McNab's. 1825 ^W _N _B Ottawa McNab
7. Peterborough 1825 Peterborough Robinson
8. Bytown 1826 Ottawa By
9. Zorra Woodstock Scotch
10. Oro Lake Simcoe "
11. Lanark Ottawa R "



✓

6. a Settlement : McCrae Settlement 1825.

b. Location : North of the present city of Ottawa on
Ottawa River.

c. Leader : Archibald McCrae (Scotch).

7. a. Settlement : Peterborough Settlement 1825.

b. Location : In the present county of Peterborough.

c. Leader : Peter Robinson (Irish).

8. a. Settlement : Bytown Settlement. 1826.

b. Location : The present site of the city of Ottawa.

c. Leader : Colonel John By. (English).

9. a. Settlement : Zorra Settlement

b. Location : Near Woodstock in the County of Oxford.

c. Leaders : Scotch.

10. a. Settlement : Oro Settlement.

b. Location : On Lake Simcoe.

c. Leaders : Scotch.

11. a. Settlement : Lanark Settlement.

b. Location : On the Ottawa River.

c. Leaders : Lowland Scotch.

a. The Baldoon Settlement - 1803 - Selkirk.

A settlement was established at Baldoon in U.C. near Lake St. Clair by Lord Selkirk in 1803. He named it after his own estates in Scotland. The number of settlers there was increased by a number of those who had been brought to Prince Edward Island the same year, and later moved to Baldoon which was situated in a swampy district and did not thrive. The war of 1812 added (to) its hardships to the sufferings of the colonists. The settlers built the Baldoon Road from the settlement to the present city of Chatham.

* Give note here on Colonel Thomas Talbot.

E.P. 1920. The Talbot Settlement 1809. Talbot.

Colonel Talbot had accompanied Simcoe on the journey to Detroit, and he had planned to found a colony north of Lake Erie.

He returned to Europe when war broke out with France, and when it was over, he resigned. He obtained a grant of five thousand acres on the north shore of Lake Erie for the purpose of establishing a settlement there, and he devoted himself to its development.

He built a log cabin at Fort Talbot, and from there directed the settlement of the neighbouring townships. In 1809, only twelve families had settled

along what was known as "The Talbot Road." By 1831, there were 40,000 settlers, and before 1853 there were about 75,000 settlers including those in London and St. Thomas. Fort Talbot became the centre (of an ever-widening region of cultivated land), and before Talbot died some 28 townships were settled as a result of his efforts.

He visited every part of his settlement. He did not give title-deeds to his settlers, but he merely entered their names in pencil on a large map in his office. If the land changed hands, the name was erased and the new one substituted.

He was responsible for the building of the Talbot Road; laying the foundation of the county of Elgin, and laying the foundation of the city of London.

f. The Huron Tract Settlement 1824. John Galt.

In 1824, the Canada Co. was formed in London, England, by John Galt as a colonizing scheme. A large tract of land was secured in western, upper Canada. John Galt, the Scottish novelist was the first superintendent of the Co.

and Dunlop, Talbot, Strickland and others were associated with him in the enterprise.

The Canada Co. built a road through the forest of the Huron Tract and established a communication by land between Lake Ontario and Lake Huron. Settlers then moved into the counties of Waterloo, Perth, Huron and Bruce.

In 1827, he was instrumental in having the town of Guelph established. In 1829, the town of Goderich on lake Huron only had four families but in less than ten years it was a prosperous town of five thousand persons. The name of Shade's mills was changed to "Galt" in honour of his work.

The Canada Co. was hampered by lack of funds during its early years, but in 1833 the Governor of Canada - Lord Dalhousie congratulated John Galt on the success of his colonizing scheme.

The settlers brought to Canada by this Company were almost all of a high type, and as a result Western Ontario owes a debt of gratitude to John Galt.

Part III

The Struggle for Responsible Government.

A Review The forms of Government from the British Conquest- to show the need for reform-

1. The Quebec Act. 1774

1. It favoured the French Majority because there were very few British living in Canada.

2. It granted a Governor and a council composed of from seventeen to twenty-three members, the majority of whom were to be of British Birth.

3. This form of Government was unsatisfactory because the United Empire Loyalists settled in Canada after 1783 and brought with them ideas of self-Government. They objected to the Quebec act- and the British Government in an attempt to satisfy both the English and the French passed the Quebec Constitutional Act 1791.

2. The Constitutional Act 1791. (The Canada Act.)

1. It divided the country into two sections and gave each section a government to look after its affairs. It also provided for the election of members to the legislative assembly which represented the people.

2. This gave representative Government, but the representatives of the people did not control the revenue.
3. The Constitutional Act also had other defects.
4. These led to individual leaders working for Political Reform in Canada.

B. The leaders in the Struggle for Responsible Government

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Robert Gourlay.
2. William Lyon Mackenzie
3. Samuel Leonard
4. Peter Matthews. | { | Upper Canada | |
| | | | 5. Louis Joseph Papineau |
| | | | 6. Louis Lafontaine |
| | | | 7. Sir George Cartier |
| 8. Dr. Wilfrid Nelson | { | Lower Canada | |

C. The Reasons for the Struggle for Responsible Government-

1. The Growth of Democracy.
2. The introduction of the Democratic Spirit into Canada.
3. The repressive measures used by the Government.
4. The failure of the existing government to meet and satisfy the demands of the people.
5. The attitude of the Colonial Office toward the demands for self-government.

3. William Lyon Mackenzie. (The Little Rebel.)

a. The dates.

1. 1820 - 1837 - 8.

b. He was:-

He was a young Scotsmen who came to Upper Canada in 1820. He was a shop-keeper, and later the editor and owner of a newspaper. He opposed the Family Compact in Upper Canada, and as an agitator became the leader of the extreme reformers. He was the chief champion of the popular rights of the people of Upper Canada against the governing class. He became a member of the Legislative Assembly and attacked the administration of the province with the result that he was expelled from parliament. He was one of the most famous figures in the history of Upper Canada.

c. The centres in which he was established were:-

1. York.

2. Dundas - near Hamilton.

3. Queenston - on the Niagara.

4. York.

d. His aims or the objects of his reforms were to gain

1. Abolition of the Clergy Reserves.

2. Control of official Salaries.
3. Control of Public Lands.
4. Reform in the Banking Law
5. Responsible Government.

e. His work included:-

1. He attacked the Government of Upper Canada in the columns of the Colonial Advocate, and exposed the abuses of the Family Compact.
2. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly and took an active part in parliament. He was expelled from the Assembly in 1831. He was re-elected and was again expelled. He was elected and expelled five times.
3. He was elected the first Mayor of Toronto.
4. He took an active part in drawing up the Seventh report on Grievances which was published in 1835. This embodied the platform of the reformers.
5. He organized an uprising against the government and led the rebels against Toronto. They were defeated near Montgomery's Tavern on Yonge Street. A number of the rebels were captured and thrown into prison where some of them died. In the spring of 1838, two of Mackenzie's lieutenants - Samuel Count and

Peter Matthews were hanged as traitors.

6. He fled from Canada and set up a provisional government on Navy Island in the Niagara River. He enlisted the Americans in an attempt to capture the Government of Canada. He was arrested as a menace to the peace of Great Britain and the U.S.A.

7. He was pardoned, and was allowed to return to Canada in 1849. He re-entered politics but was no longer the popular hero and later retired.

f. The results.

1. Attention was drawn to the abuses of the Government.

2. The rebellion was a failure because the majority of the people of upper Canada were loyal and law-abiding. They believed that they were fighting for their rights and had been led astray.

3. The people were allowed a greater voice in the control of their own affairs in upper Canada.

Some
4. The members of the Government 1824 --

1. Rev. John Strachan.

2. John Beverley Robinson

1824-1826.

3. Sir Peregrine Maitland - Lieutenant-Governor

4. Sir Francis Bondhead - Lieutenant-Governor

1826-

E.P. 1928. 5. The Family Compact.

1. The Family Compact was the ^{name given to the} ruling class in Upper Canada under the Constitutional Act and came into being during the Governorship of John Graves Simcoe. It consisted of the Governor, the Executive Council and the Legislative Council. The members were appointed and could not be removed for wrong-doing even though they administered the affairs of the Province as they pleased and in their own interest.

The members of the Compact and their friends were bound closely together by race, religion, and relationship.

6. The definite abuses which were charged to the Compact were:-

1. Large tracts of land were granted to the friends of men in power.

2. Corruption was allowed to go unpunished.
3. Exorbitant salaries were paid to officials.
4. The anglican church was favoured in the matter of the Clergy Reserves.
5. The Compact was highly abusive in its treatment of its opponents. (^{Robert} John Gourlay, the first leader of the Reformer Party was persecuted until his mind gave way; and William Lyon Mackenzie, his successor, was five times expelled from the Assembly although he had been legally elected.)

* The methods of the Family Compact was one of the chief causes of the Rebellion of 1837-1838.

(See School- Feb. 1935 - page 469.)

* Note Re Church of England.

It is a fallacy to suppose that the Church of England was ever established in either Upper or Lower Canada. It was endowed, ostensibly, by Parliament in 1791; and after permission given by the same body in 1853, it was dis-endowed in 1854 by the Canadian legislature which are two very different matters. It is maintained that the essential points in an establishment are beliefs, doctrine, discipline, form of worship, and orders, not endowments and support of clergy. In this sense the Church of England was established in Nova Scotia in 1758, and in New Brunswick 1786.

The Constitutional Act of 1791 provided for the Clergy Reserves, but made no provision concerning doctrine, worship, rites, ceremonies, and discipline, as had the statutes establishing the church in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and no such provision

was afterwards made by the Legislatures of Upper or Lower Canada. None of the provisions of the Canada act - (Constitutional act) can be said to have established the Church of England, and all the special rights and privileges granted to it were offset by similar if smaller concessions to other denominations.

7. Louis Joseph Papineau - The Tribune of the People

(a) The date:-

1837-8.

b. He was:-

He was the son of Joseph Papineau - a French-Canadian Seignior who had helped Carleton defend Quebec against the Americans in 1775-1776. In his younger days, he was an admirer of British rule and British institutions. He was an officer on the British side in the war of 1812. He was the unrivalled leader of the great mass of French Canadians, and became known as "The Tribune of the people", because he championed the rights of the French people in Lower Canada. He was the leader of the Reform Party in the Assembly and the leader in the struggle for Political Reform in Lower Canada.

c. His work included:-

He was elected to the Assembly in 1812.

In 1815, he was chosen Speaker or chairman of the Assembly - and he held this position in successive Assemblies for over twenty years. In 1820, he praised the benefits of British Rule in Canada.

In 1822, he learned of a plot of some of the British in Lower Canada who planned to bring about a union of Upper and Lower Canada with a view to submerging the French in the larger, English-speaking population. He then turned against the British Government in Canada and became a bitter antagonist of the governing class in Lower Canada. He criticised the government, the governors and the attitude of the governing class toward the French. He introduced into the Assembly the famous "Ninety Two Resolutions," in 1834, and threatened that Lower Canada might break from the British Empire. He persuaded the assembly to withhold the voting of money thereby to carry on the government and (expected that such would) force the British Parliament to authorize the government of Lower Canada to pay money out of the provincial treasury

without the approval of the assembly. He advocated
① an elective Legislative Council; ② That no
government official could sit in the Legislative
Council; ③ That judges were to remain out of
politics; ④ That the assembly was to have control
of the revenue; and thereby make all salaried
officials including the governor, dependent on
parliament for their salaries. He organized
his friends into a group called "The Patriots".
He became an extreme reformer and favoured
the Rebellion of 1837-1838. He allowed "The Sons
of Liberty" (French) to come into conflict with
members of the "Doric Club" (English). He was
advised by the French Clergy to leave the country.
The English thought that he had gone to rouse the
Parishes in revolt, and they ordered his arrest.
He fled to the U.S.A. when fighting started and
tried to induce the American Government to
interfere in Canada. He failed in this and went
to France where he remained for six years. He
returned to Canada after the general amnesty
was granted, and re-entered the legislature
from which he finally retired in 1854.

d. The Results.

1. The rebellion failed.
2. Numerous lives were lost.
3. Considerable property was damaged.
~~destroyed.~~
4. The attention of the British Parliament was drawn to the defects of the government of Lower Canada.
5. The people were allowed a greater voice in their own affairs.

8. The Scotch Party or "the Chateau clique."

This was a group that was somewhat similar to the family Compact in Upper Canada. It was introduced into Canada shortly after the Conquest in 1759, and was composed of Public Officials, merchants, lawyers, and judges who assumed control of the government. It included the leaders of the commercial life of Quebec and Montreal where the Scotch Settlement was prominent, and for that reason it was sometimes called the Scotch Party.

From its ranks, most of the members of the Executive Council were drawn, and as a whole the government took no pains

to conceal their belief that the French Canadians were an inferior race, and were fit only to be governed, but not to govern.

There were those among the official class who frankly avowed that the language, religion, and ancient laws of the French in Canada should be suppressed or abolished.

9. The Rebellion of 1837-8.

(a) Review.

1. The war of 1759- was a war of Boundary lines.
2. The war of 1775-6 was a war against Taxation.
3. The war of 1812 was a commercial war.
civil war -
4. The war of 1837-8 was a struggle for political ^{Reform}

b. The Causes.

1. The growth of Democracy.
2. The occurrence of Democracy in Canada.
3. The repressive measures of the Canadian Government and its refusal to consider reforms.
4. The defects of the Constitutional act.
5. The Political abuses in Upper and Lower Can^a
6. The desire to make Canada a copy of Great Britain.

7. The lack of sympathy between the Government and the people re- race, language, religion.
8. The fact that the government was not responsible to the people.
9. The unsympathetic attitude of the colonial office.
10. The failure of the efforts in parliament to secure reform.

6. The Rebellion

(a) In upper Canada:

a. The Leader was:-

1. William Lyon Mackenzie.

b. The engagement was:-

1. Montgomery's Tavern.

(b) In Lower Canada:

1. The Leader was:-

1. Louis Joseph Papineau.

2. The engagements were:-

1. St. Denis

2. St. Charles

3. St. Eustache.

next

d. The Patriots' War 1838.

Exiled rebels were in the United States appealing to the Americans. Hunter's Lodges were formed near the Canadian border. In these some forty-thousand men were preparing to invade Canada at Prescott and Sandwich but they were defeated.

In Montreal, the French were planning a new (war or) rebellion and sympathizers from the U.S.A. entered Canada under the leadership of Robert Nelson, a brother of Dr. Nelson. These proclaimed Lower Canada a republic and posted the following notice:- There was to be a free press; manhood suffrage; vote by ballot; religious equality; and freehold tenure. These rebels were joined by thousands of peasants who were armed with pitch-forks and rakes. They were defeated and some of them were banished from the country.

e. The reasons for the failure of the rebellion were

1. The leaders Mackenzie and Papineau misjudged the feeling of the people regarding reform.

2. In Upper Canada, the majority of the people were loyal and law-abiding, but had been misled by Mackenzie.

3. In Lower Canada, the rebels were opposed by the French Clergy; they were limited to a few districts, and few men of prominence took part in it.

f. The Results.

1. The attention of the British parliament was drawn to the defects or abuses of the government in Canada.

2. Lives were lost and property was damaged.

3. The British Government sent out Lord Durham as Governor-General to inquire into the causes of the rebellion and to make suggestions for improving the government of Canada.

4. The people were allowed a greater voice in the control of their own affairs and it paved the way for the establishment of Responsible Government.

(10) *f. The Struggle for Political Reform in other Provinces

a. In Nova Scotia.

1. Joseph Howe, an editor, became a member of the Legislature, and led the people of Nova Scotia with wonderful ability along the path of Constitutional Reform without violence.

b. In New Brunswick

A similar agitation was successfully led by Lemuel Allan Wilmet.

II. 10. Lord Durham. (John George Lambton)

a. The dates:

1. 1830 - 1837- 1838.

b. He was:-

He was a son-in-law of Earl Grey, the Prime Minister of England. He was a strong liberal who was popularly known as "Radical Jack". He was a champion of the common people; and an English Statesman and Politician who had radical views. He was the Governor-General of Canada, and Lord High Commissioner for Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, and was appointed to conduct a thorough investigation of the situation in Canada after the Rebellion of 1837-1838.

O * c. His work before coming to Canada:-

He was a cabinet minister in the government formed by his father-in-law. He helped to frame the Reform Bill in 1832; and he was sent as ambassador to Russia in 1835.

O * d. The Reasons for his appointment to Canada were:-

His colleagues found him difficult to work with, and found that his radical ideas were distasteful to them. They had frequent disagreements with him, and as a result tried to persuade him to accept the appointment to Canada. Queen Victoria appealed to him to accept the post. It was felt that his radical leanings would mean that he would deal sympathetically with the reformers; that his lordly manners placed him on a pinnacle above the strife of the Canadian parties; and that his clear and powerful mind would enable him to penetrate to the heart of the problem of British Government in Canada, and would devise a remedy.

Q * e. The reasons for his hesitating to accept the appointment.

Canada had been for many years, a graveyard of reputations. His health had not been of the best; and he felt that he could do more in England to help reform.

E.P. 1928.c.

f. His work in Canada included:

E.P. 1929.

1. He took over the government of Lower Can. and appointed a new executive chiefly from his own staff because the Legislature there had been suspended. This meant that he held all of the governing power there.

2. He visited Upper Canada where he acted as governor and restrained the legislation of the Family Compact and stopped some of its revengeful doings.

3. He found certain conditions existing in the provinces. He dealt with them - and also with the rebel leaders.

a. In Lower Canada, the French were in sympathy with the rebels, while the British were in favour of meting out extreme punishments.

b. There was no sympathy between the two races.

c. The jails were full of rebels.
d. He was not in favour of any of the rebels being sent to the scaffold. This was hard to avoid because the French juries acquitted, and the English juries condemned the rebels to death; and public trials stirred up bitterness between the English and the French. Lord Durham had been given unlimited power to pardon, so he promptly released from prison nearly all of those who had been arrested. He was afraid of rousing the antagonism of the English by pardoning too freely, so he banished Nelson and seven other rebel leaders to the Bermudas. He forbade fifteen others permission to return to Canada, and granted full pardons to a number of others.

His method of dealing with the situation was considered a measure of wise clemency, but he exceeded his authority in sentencing the rebel leaders without a trial. The British government cancelled or revoked or disallowed the sentences because no one could be sentenced without a trial, and because no authority had been given him

pertaining to Bermuda. He considered himself discredited, and promptly resigned.

4. He remained in Canada, even after resigning, to complete his survey of the situation. His investigation revealed grievances pertaining to:-
- a. Racial Jealousy.
 - b. The Government.
 - c. Land Grants.
 - d. Freedom of Speech.
 - e. The management of the Clergy Reserves.
 - f. The Revenue.

d. g. The Results.

1. He returned to England in November 1838, where he prepared and submitted a report to the British Parliament. (He died shortly afterwards.)

2. His report to the British Parliament ushered in a new era in Canadian History.



11. The Grievances found by Lord Durham.

a. Racial Jealousy.

1. The division of the country into two provinces, one British, and the other French, - by the Constitutional act of 1791 caused jealousy because there was a difference in race, language, and religion.

b. The Government.

The Family Compact in Upper Canada, and the Scotch Party in Lower Canada consisting of the Governors and the Councils ruled the provinces in their own interests. They ruled autocratically; controlled the revenue; and could not be removed for wrong-doing because they were appointed and not elected. They did not favour the establishment of Responsible Government and would not allow the representatives of the people to gain their desires.

c. Land Grants.

Large grants of land had been given by the ruling classes to their friends.

These lands were held for speculation. They paid no taxes, and hindered the opening up of the country.

d. Freedom of Speech.

Freedom of speech in the press and from the platform was rigidly suppressed-as was evidenced by the ^{arrest of the} Editor of the Niagara Spectator, and ^{Robert} John Gourlay; the destruction of Mackenzie's Press, and his being expelled from Parliament.

e. The management of the Clergy Reserves.

The division of the land of these reserves was unfairly and carelessly done. The Anglicans received their share, but the other Protestant denominations were neglected.

f. The Revenue.

The people who supplied the revenue had no control over the spending of it.

* 12. Lord Durham's Report.

② Definition

1. It was an impartial statement and a complete summary of the situation found in Canada, and ~~it~~ contained suggestions for remedying the existing abuses.

13. The Importance of Lord Durham's Report.

1. It was the first report which spoke in glowing terms of Canada, (~~and~~ ^{omit.}) and it portrayed a dependent colony as a daughter nation growing up beside the Mother Country.)
2. It ushered in a new era in Canadian History.
3. It is considered one of the great documents in Canadian Constitutional History.

14. The Recommendations made by Lord Durham in his Report were:-

1. The union of the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.
2. The establishment of one parliament for the United provinces.

3. The extinction of the French nationality by anglicizing them and making them forget that they were French by impressing upon them their Canadian Citizenship.

4. The granting of Responsible Government in all matters that did not conflict with strictly imperial interests.

5. The establishment of Party Government. The Executive Council or Cabinet was to be made responsible to the people, and was to hold office only so long as it had the support of the majority of the Legislature.

6. The Revenue was to be under the control of the Assembly, and a permanent civil list was to be established. The assembly was to provide for the payment of judges and other officials.

7. Members were to be elected to parliament according to population.

8. The establishment of Municipal Government which was to serve as a training school for future statesmen.

9. The building of highways, railroads, and canals. An intercolonial railroad that was to bind all parts of British North America together.

in commerce and ideals.

10. All of the provinces were to be united as soon as possible.

11. Educational institutions were to be encouraged.

12. Trade within the country and with outside markets was to be encouraged.

13. English was to be the only official language

15. The attitude of the provinces toward, Lord Durham's Report, and the results. ^{the recommendations of}

1. In Lower Canada the French were opposed to the recommendations made by Lord Durham because they thought that they would lose their nationality in union. However, owing to the fact that the legislature of Lower Canada had been suspended after the Rebellion, the French were voiceless, and the special council that had been appointed was in favour of the recommendations.

2. In Upper Canada, the Tories were opposed because they felt that the French would be supreme in parliament as they had the greater population. The Family

Compact had crushed the Rebellion in Upper Canada and was not anxious to face new problems connected with the government of Lower Canada. They were afraid that the union of the two provinces might result in the movement of the Capital from Toronto; and that they would lose some of their political power.

Finally the two provinces were persuaded that their needs were such that they would be benefitted. Canals, highways, and railroads were badly needed; their finances would be helped as the duties which were collected at Montreal would be more evenly distributed. The Government of Upper Canada had a very large debt, and this would be taken care of by the Union Government.

4. The Act of Union was passed by the British Parliament in 1840, and came into force 1841.

16. The Act of Union.

a. The date.

1840 - 1841

b. The Reasons for - the act.

1. The people in Canada, especially the ^{extreme} reformers, were dissatisfied with the Constitution act of 1791, and demanded government reform.

2. The government objected to granting political reform, and as a result, the radical reformers led a rebellion against the government.

3. This drew the attention of the British Government to the existing conditions in so far as the government was concerned, and Lord Durham was sent to investigate and to make a report on how best to remedy the situation.

4. Lord Durham's Report strongly recommended a change in the government of Canada.

c. The Provisions of the Act of Union.

1. The provinces of Upper and Lower Canada were to be united under one parliament.

2. The government of the United provinces was to consist of:-

- a. A governor appointed by the Crown.
- b. A Legislative Council of 20 members appointed by the Crown for life.

8. An Executive Council of 8 members chosen from the party in power by the Governor.

9. A Legislative Assembly of 42 members from each province, elected for four years by the people.

3. The Legislative Assembly was to control the revenue.

4. The assembly had to arrange for the paying of judges, and for all other necessary expenses of the Government.

5. The debt of Lower Canada which was small, and the debt of Upper Canada which was large were to be taken over by the new Government.

6. English was to be the official language.

7. A permanent civil list was to be established.

8. Judges were not to be dismissed except for good reason.

9. The Capital of the United provinces was to be at Kingston in Upper Canada.

d. The results of the act of union.

1. The provinces of Upper and Lower Canada were united.

2. The defects of the Constitutional act were remedied in so far as the government, Land grants, division of the Clergy Reserves, and the revenue were concerned.

3. The assembly gained control of the revenue.

4. The first step toward Responsible Government was taken.

Some of the outstanding

17. The Governor- Generals of Canada 1838-1854

1	Lord Durham.	1838
2	Sir John Colborne	1839
3	Lord Sydenham- Charles Poulett ^{Thomson}	1839-1841
4	Sir Charles Bagot	1842-1843
5	Sir Charles Metcalfe	1843-1845
6	Earl Cathcart	1846-1847
7	Lord Elgin	1847-1854
8	Sir Edmund W. Head	1854-1861
9.	Viscount Monck	1861-1867

18. Lord Sydenham- Charles Poulett Thomson

@ The dates :-

1839 - 1841

6. He was:-

He was the ^{first} Governor-General of Canada after the passing of the Act of Union; a courageous reformer; a sane, practical radical; and an experienced politician.

C. His work included:-

1. He was the Governor-General of Canada at a particularly difficult period 1839-1841. He brought to a close the old regime with its absolute racial antagonisms and its party divisions of Loyalists and rebels. He opened a new era of government in which it was possible for both races to share in the government; and in which both the government and the opposition were brought to be loyal Canadian citizens. He made a visit to all of the provinces soon after his arrival and conferred with the leaders of Public Opinion. ^{here} He secured reports on the various questions with which he had to deal. He found that the reformers and the moderate conservatives of Upper Canada were friendly, and that the extremists on both sides were inclined to oppose his views. He won all but a few to the idea of responsible Government by his tact, personality and

honesty of purpose. He satisfactorily disposed of the question dealing with the Clergy Reserves. He united Upper and Lower Canada under one parliament. He rendered valuable advice with regard to financial affairs, trade, municipal governments, public works and education. He was instructed by the Colonial Office not to accept the advice of his council unless it seemed well for him to do so. He reorganized the Public Departments and made the Executive Council resemble the British Cabinet which was composed of ministers who were heads of departments. He took part in Extradition and Boundary negotiations with the United States. He selected Kingston as the seat of government. He laid the foundations of municipal Government by establishing Municipal Government.

d. The results.

He refused to admit in the full sense the principle of responsible Government ^{its}.

but he paved the way for its acceptance. He was his own prime minister and laid the foundations of Canadian liberties and the inspiration of our national life. He was held responsible to the Colonial Office which had appointed him, and he refused to place the responsibility on anyone else.

19. Sir Charles Bagot:

a. The dates:-

1841 - 1843.

b. He was:-

He was an elderly man with a wide political experience, and the successor of Lord Sydenham as Governor-General of Canada.

c. His work included:-

He was the Governor-General of Canada during the period immediately following the Union of Upper and Lower Canada and the adoption of the principles of Responsible Government. He visited all settled parts of Canada. He requested Robert Baldwin of Upper Canada and Louis Lafontaine of Lower Canada to

form an administration. They had refused to accept seats in his cabinet unless he would promise that the entire cabinet should be Reform, and unless he would promise to be guided by his ministers. He chose his cabinet from the Liberal and French members. He allowed ^{Robert} Baldwin to preside at meetings of the council or cabinet, and he thereby became Canada's first Prime Minister. Bagot was too ill to preside.

d. The results.

He established the principle that the council must command the support of the majority in the legislature, especially in the assembly which represented the people. This marked another step in the advance toward Responsible Government.

20. Sir Charles Metcalfe.

a. The dates:-

1843 - 1845

b. He was :-

He succeeded Bagot as Governor-

General of Canada. Although he was liberal and kindly progressive, he had been warned by the Colonial Secretary that the British Government would not allow Canada to be self-governing.

c. His work included :-

He refused to allow the cabinet to make decisions or have a voice in the appointments of office. He tried to reverse the policy established by Begot. He disagreed with his ministers, and for some time ^{tried} to govern the country without a responsible ministry or a parliament. He moved the capital from Kingston to Montreal.

d. The results.

He tried to secure a return to the old rule of irresponsible government, but did not succeed. It was clearly shown that the Governor must act only on the advice of his ministry.

21. ~~Fogertor Ryerson~~

a. The dates :-

1844 - 1846.

b. He was :-

He was a leader of the more moderate reformers in Upper Canada. He became a Methodist Minister of U.E. Loyalist descent, and an educationalist.

c. His work included :-

He was made Superintendent of Education in Upper Canada in 1844. He visited schools in Europe and in the U.S.A., and selected the best from each system that he observed. He made a report to parliament in 1846. He had schools built in every township, and they gradually became free to all.

d. The results.

In 1871 our present system of free, compulsory schools came into being. The general plan adopted for education was - a system embracing primary, secondary and university education. b. Free public Schools under Local control, and receiving government support and Government inspection. In 1872 the Ontario Agricultural College was opened

at Guelph. Ryerson was the first president of Victoria College in Toronto. In 1876 upon his resignation as Superintendent of Education his place was taken by the minister of Education who had a seat in the Cabinet.

22. Lord Elgin.

a. The dates.

1841 - (1849) - 1854

b. He was:-

He was the son-in-law of Lord Durham, and a well-trained politician. He was a sympathizer with Lord Durham's plans for Canada; and was the Governor-General of Canada 1847-1854.

c. His work included:-

He found that a spirit of unrest similar to that found in Europe was prevalent in Canada. It was brought about through immigration, papers, books, periodicals, and the existence of sympathies with the home lands. He found the Conservatives in power upon his arrival and gave them his confidence and support for nearly a year. He made it clearly understood that

he would give the liberals his support if they came into power. He found that the Conservatives were defeated in the election of 1847, and that the Liberals had the majority in the assembly. He invited the Liberal leaders, Robert Baldwin and Louis Lafontaine to form an administration. He had the Baldwin-Lafontaine Government - which was sometimes known as "The Great Ministry," sworn in as the advisers of the Governor-General in 1848. He gave his consent and signed the Rebellion Losses Bill which was introduced into the assembly in 1849, and passed by the assembly and the Legislative Council which represented the people.

d. The Results.

The principle of Responsible Government was upheld, and the signing of the Rebellion Losses Bill by Lord Elgin completed the struggle for this type of Government. (He established firmly and finally the principle of the Government which was responsible to the

representatives of the people). Since then the Government of Canada has been ^{by} in a cabinet which commanded the confidence of the Canadian Legislature; and the Governor-General has occupied the impartial position similar to that which he occupies to-day. Canada received Responsible Government. Elgin spent six years in Canada, and during that time he played a "wise and beneficial part in Canadian affairs. In 1854, he played a conspicuous part in the negotiation of a trade treaty - "The Reciprocity Treaty," with the U.S.A. This brought to Canada a measure of prosperity which she had not enjoyed before. Since that time the political interests of the Governor-Generals have become less and less, and at the present time his position in Canada somewhat resembles that of the position of the King of England.

23. The Rebellion Losses Bill.

a. The date:-

1849.

b. The Reasons for:-

Considerable property had been destroyed

during the Rebellion of 1837-8, partly by the rebels, and partly by the British troops. Much of this property had belonged to persons who were loyal to Great Britain, and it was only fair that losses should be made good. (This had already been done in Upper Canada, and the Bill of 1849 was an attempt to recompense the sufferers in Lower Canada.)

c. It was:

It was a bill which devoted £ 90,000 to repay the loyal people whose property had been destroyed during the Rebellion of 1837-8. (The French sufferers claimed a share, and the Family Compact and their friends claimed that the French were not loyal. The government ruled that all claims were to be paid except of those convicted of treason by legal process.)

d. The results:

The introduction of the bill occasioned furious debates and quarrels in parliament and an outcry among the Loyalists - especially

among the English element in Montreal. The Bill was passed by both the Assembly and the Legislative Council without difficulty. The opponents of the Bill tried to persuade Lord Elgin to withhold his assent, but he pointed out that it had been passed by the representatives of the people, and the government that they supported had sponsored it. Lord Elgin accepted the advice of his constitutional advisers, and he gave his assent to it, because the veto of the bill would have denied Canada's power of Self-Government. This resulted in one of the most disgraceful riots of history. The Parliament Buildings were burned, and the Canadian Parliament was without a home. Canada lost a mass of records that could not be replaced. The mob attacked the home of Louis Lafontaine the next day, and he had to flee for his life. Upon Elgin's appearance a week later to receive from the House of Assembly an address of loyalty, he was subjected to a second attack and barely escaped with his life. Responsible Government was established in Canada.

* The signing of the Rebellion Losses Bill 1849 by the Governor General, Lord Elgin, established Responsible Government in Canada.

24. The Reciprocity Treaty.

a. The date:-

1854.

b. The reasons for:-

1. In 1849, Canada lost British Preference, and as a result, discontent and hard times followed.
2. Canada wished access to American markets.
3. The United States wanted to fish in Canadian waters.

c. The terms:-

1. The natural products of the sea, farm, forest and mine were to be freely exchanged between the two countries.
2. Canadians were allowed to navigate Lake Michigan.
3. The Americans received the use of Canadian Canals and the privilege of fishing in Canadian waters.
4. The Treaty was to be in force for ten years, and after that it could be terminated by either country giving the

other one year's notice.

d. The Result:-

The commerce of Canada was greatly extended by this treaty with the United States.

25. Alexander Tilloch Galt.

a. The dates:-

1845, 1849, 1867, 1880, 1884.

b. He was:-

He was the youngest son of the Scottish novelist, John Galt who founded Guelph in western Upper Canada in 1827. He was a member and later, ^{became} president of the "British American Land Company" which established settlements in the Eastern Townships of Quebec. He was a pioneer railroad builder; and an active worker in the cause of Confederation.

c. His work included:-

^{a Settlements}
He worked for the British American Land Company in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, and became President of the Company in 1845 at the age of 28 years. ² He was one of the chief ⁴ Railroad Building

promoters of the railway that was to connect Montreal with Portland on the coast of Maine. He became the President of this road and had the Canadian section of it built. He was interested in a through line which was to connect Montreal with western Upper Canada. He contracted to build this line but the Canadian Government rejected his offer and gave the contract to an English Firm of Contractors who formed "The Grand Trunk Railway Company". The Grand Trunk was first built from Montreal to Kingston, and then to Toronto. Galt did not have any share in the building of these sections but he was the leading member of the contracting firm which built the line from Toronto to Sarnia. This section was later absorbed by the Grand Trunk. He was the Canadian who played a leading part in the Railway building of that early period.

c. Politics.

3. He was a member of the Legislature in 1849 and opposed the Baldwin-Lafontaine Government. He voted against the Rebellion

Loosse Bill. He was invited by the Governor-General to form a Government when the Brown-Dorion administration came to an end, but he declined. He took a very active part in the movement that led up to Confederation. He was the finance minister in the first Dominion Government. He was the High Commissioner of Canada in England in 1880. He resigned in 1884 and was succeeded by Sir Charles Tupper.

d. The Results.

Canada was brought out of the pioneer stage by the building of railroads; and Galt helped to bring about the confederation of the Provinces of British North America.

26. The Building of Railroads.

@ Before the coming of the Railroads.

Travel was by road, river, lake or canal. The time required to travel from Quebec to Detroit was from one to two weeks. The settlements were cut off from each other and depended largely especially in winter on ^{their} own resources. Five-sixths of the people were engaged in farming or lumbering.

Each community was largely self-contained and self-supporting, and there were few communities of any size.

b. The early railroads.

The first successful steam locomotive "George Stephenson's Rocket" had been placed on the rails in England 1829. The first steam railway began operations in Canada in 1837. This was the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad which covered the sixteen miles from the St. Lawrence to St. John's on the Richelieu River. This railway was very primitive. The rails were of wood with thin bars of iron spiked to them. These bars of iron under the influence of the sun were apt to buckle and curl up, with the result that they became known as "snake rails". This railway which connected the two river routes was the only railway in British North America for ten years. In 1850 there were only 66 miles of railway in what is now the Dominion of Can. Shortly after 1850 the railway boom began, and by 1860 Canada had over two-thousand miles of railway in actual operation. These lines

of steel made a great change in Canadian Conditions.

c. The immediate results or changes made by the Railroads were:-

1. Travel and Trade became easier.
2. Exchange of commodities with other parts of British North America and even with foreign countries became possible and profitable.
3. The old isolation of separate communities drew to a close.

d. The later Results were:-

1. The railway made Canada a nation.
2. It brought Canada out of the pioneer stage by opening up interprovincial and international trade on a scale not dreamt of before.
3. It broke down the barriers of distance between the British Provinces in North America and thus made their union possible.
4. It made possible, the acquisition and settlement of the Great North West, by Canada.
5. It enabled Canadians to grasp the vision of the present Dominion of Canada.

27. Sir James Douglas.

a. The dates:-

1820 - 1830, 1832, 1840, 1843, 1851, 1858-

1859 - 1860, 1866.

b. He was:-

He was a Scotman in the employment of the Northwest Company until its union with the Hudson's Bay Company. He then became an employee of the H. B. Co. He became the Governor of Vancouver Island, and later, the Governor of the mainland - now British Columbia.

c. His work included:-

Upon his arrival in Canada, 1820, he worked for the Northwest Company. After the union of the N.W. and H.B. Cos he served an apprenticeship in the Athabasca Department of the H.B. Co. He was sent to New Caledonia ^{on Burrard Inlet.} and was later transferred to Fort Vancouver in 1830. While there he was promoted to chief trader in 1832, and he became chief factor in 1840. He built fort Victoria on Vancouver Island in 1843, and became the governor of Vancouver Island in 1851, and still

remained an officer of the Hudson's Bay Company. He governed the colony with the aid of his council until he was advised by the colonial office to divide the country into electoral districts, and to call the first Legislature of Vancouver Island. He was appointed governor of the mainland in 1858 when a separate colony was formed there. (The creation of the new colony had been made necessary by the discovery of gold on the Fraser River, and the rapid increase of the population). He devoted his energies to the urgent problems of transportation and civil government which arose as a result of the Cariboo Gold Rush. He maintained law and order among the miners who flocked into British Columbia 1859 and 1860. He had roads built to the mining areas. The chief one was The Cariboo Trail which was built overland to the diggings. His road-building policy was extraordinary for such a small community.

d. The Results:

He is considered the founder or Father of British Columbia. He guided the destinies of British Columbia in its earlier days with

wisdom and firmness, and for this reason alone, he is entitled to be remembered as its real founder. He was knighted for his great services. In 1866 Vancouver Island and British Columbia were united and became a self-governing province with a Legislative Council and a Legislative assembly like the other provinces in British North America.

28. The Gold Colony:

a. Another name for the Gold Colony.

1. New Caledonia.

2. British Columbia.

b. The fur-trading Companies interested in the early development were:-

1. The North West Company.

2. The Hudson's Bay Company.

c. The Early explorers of this region were:-

1. Alexander Mackenzie:

He journeyed overland to the Pacific in 1793, and blazed the way for later explorers.

2. Simon Fraser:

He explored the Fraser River

and its tributary the Thompson in 1808. He named the territory "New Caledonia". This name was used until it was changed to British Columbia.

3. David Thompson.

He explored the course of the Columbia River between 1807 and 1811. He spent some time at Kootenay House making maps for the traders who were going into the interior of the country.

4. Captain George Vancouver.

He was sent by the British to survey the Pacific Coast for them; and it was after him that Vancouver Island was named.

Ques. 1. d. The activities of the Hudson's Bay Company in the region were:-

In 1825, the H. B. Co. founded Fort Vancouver on the mainland; and later the Co. was granted a monopoly of the trade on Vancouver Island by the British Government.

Sir James Douglas who had been sent to the Pacific Coast founded Fort Victoria on Vancouver Island in 1843, and he was made Governor by the Hudson's Bay Company.

The discovery of coal on the Island in 1849 attracted British, American, and Canadian settlers, who resented the rule of the N.B.C., and they demanded self-government. Douglas yielded to their demands and the first Parliament west of the Rockies was formed.

e. The finding of Gold on the mainland, and the effects on the affairs of the West.

In 1858, an Indian found some gold in the Thompson River in the Cariboo District, and later gold was discovered in the Fraser River. The Discovery of Gold caused an influx of miners from the Gold Fields of California. These came by way of Fort Victoria on Vancouver Island.

Douglas made it understood that Vancouver Island was British Territory and that lawlessness would not be permitted. He imposed a registration fee on every miner who proposed to go into the interior, and a toll for each canoe and boat that went directly to the mouth of the Fraser River.

In 1858 when the British Government

made the mainland a crown colony Douglas was appointed Governor there as well as on Vancouver Island. This new authority enabled him to preserve law and order in the mining camps.

In 1859-1860 rich strikes were made in the Cariboo District east of the Fraser River. In 1862 Douglas set his Royal Engineers to work to build a road which is still known as "The Cariboo Trail", overland to the diggings.

It is estimated that there were at one time about ten thousand miners in the colony. Gradually the unsuccessful miners left the country and by the end of 1860 the number remaining was about four thousand. These made up the original population of British Columbia.

In 1863, Douglas was knighted for his services, and in 1864 he resigned his commission as Governor of British Columbia, and retired to private life.

f. The Results.

In 1866, Vancouver Island and British Columbia were united and became a Self-Governing Province with a Legislative Council

and a legislative assembly like the other Provinces in British North America. The reason for the union was because the cost of two governments was too great. The capital was established at Victoria, and British Columbia has ^{since} become one of the chief provinces of the Dominion of Canada.

29. The Defects of the Act of Union were:-

1. Canada had responsible government but it was impossible to establish a strong party government.
2. The act of union gave to Upper and Lower Canada equal representation regardless of population. At first Lower Canada had the larger population, but due to immigration the population of Upper Canada became larger than that of Lower Canada, and the number of representatives in the Assembly remained equal.
3. The two races became jealous and distrustful of each other.
4. In ^{ten} years there were nine ministries and several general elections.

These did not bring out definite results as it was impossible to secure working majorities in the parliament.

i. Party government broke down and there was a deadlock in parliament.

30. The Steps leading to Confederation.

1. The United Empire Loyalists brought ideas of Responsible Government with them when they came to Canada in 1783-4.

2. In 1791, the Legislative assembly was established by the Constitutional Act. It was to represent the people.

3. Between 1791 and 1840 there was a demand for Responsible Government.

4. In 1840, responsible Government was established in name but not in actual fact.

5. In 1849 responsible Government was established by Lord Elgin by the signing of the Rebellion Losses Bill.

^{omit} 6. Before 1850 there were numerous suggestions of a larger union.

a. John Beverley Robinson

b. William Lyon Mackenzie

c. others.

These suggested the union of all of the provinces of British North America.

d. Lord Durham.

He urged a union in his report of 1839. This report played an important part in promoting Confederation in 1867. He urged the union of Upper and Lower Canada so that the French Canadians might be kept in check by the English majority.

6. 7. after 1849 there was a demand for representation in parliament according to population. This caused a political deadlock and resulted in the formation of coalition Governments. One of the chief factors that promoted a confederation of the provinces was the deadlock which occurred in 1864. The French members opposed an equal number of English members in the legislature on important questions, and progress was impossible. The political leaders then dropped their political feuds and united for a common cause.

8. In 1865-6 The Reciprocity Treaty with the United States was cancelled because the Americans felt that Canada had reaped the greatest benefit during the American Civil war. It then became necessary for Canada to look for other markets, and it is said that this resulted in the removal of the inter-provincial barriers, and in the establishment of a commercial union of the Canadian Provinces.

9. From 1775-6 when ~~the~~ the Americans tried to force Canada to become the Fourteenth colony in the American Union; through the war of 1812; the American Civil war 1861-5, and the Fenian Raids of 1866, the necessity for organized military protection was shown.

10. There were thoughts of a union of the maritime provinces, and a conference had been called to discuss the issue there. In 1864 representatives from the other provinces asked permission and were allowed to attend the Charlottetown Conference where the question of union was discussed.

11. Later in 1864, a Conference was held at Quebec, and plans were made for the

union of all of the Canadian Provinces. The Representatives returned to their Provinces to ascertain the feelings of their people, and the parliaments in connection with the issue.

They found:-

1. In Upper Canada, and in Lower Canada the Parliament was in favour.

2. In Nova Scotia the Parliament was in favour, but the people were opposed at first.

3. In New Brunswick the people were at first opposed, but later were in favour.

4. In Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland the people were opposed.

5. In 1866, the delegates were sent to England to draft suitable terms. The British Parliament approved the terms submitted and the British North America Act was established.

Q1. The factors which brought about Confederation were :-

Q8.

The reasons for Confederation were:-

1. Political.
2. Commercial
3. Military.
4. Imperial.

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320 An explanation of the Reasons for Confederation..

a. Political.

A deadlock occurred in the Parliament of Upper and Lower Canada in connection with the question regarding Representation in Parliament according to Population. This forced a new line of action because the parties in parliament were so evenly divided that a suitable government could not be formed. A political union of the Provinces of Br. North America was suggested by Robinson, Mackenzie and Lord Durham before 1840, and after 1840 Lord Sydenham favoured a wider union than that suggested by the act of Union.

The idea was to establish a Central Government to look after all of the Canadian Provinces in General.

The first real step toward this was the establishment of a coalition Government which aimed to break the political deadlock, and to bring about a federal union of the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, instead of a legislative union. The Coalition Government was established in 1864 under Tache, and the members of the cabinet pledged themselves to work for Confederation.

It was then thought that the inclusion of the Maritime Provinces would overcome the existing difficulty.

In the Maritime Provinces a union was discussed because of the cost of maintaining the three governments, and three expensive governors for such small territories. There were also rivalries and jealousies instead of mutual support.

It was felt that a larger union embracing all of the provinces would be an advantage or a political expedient, and would in future prevent the occurrence of deadlocks in parliament.

There was also a sincere desire to retain British connection, and to counteract the effort that was being made to force Canada to join the Republic to the South.

b. Commercial

The Americans cancelled the Reciprocity Treaty in 1865-6 because they felt that Canada had reaped the greatest benefit during the American Civil War. This meant that the Canadians had to look for new markets.

The British Possessions in North America looking for an extension of their commerce, proposed a commercial union and free trade among themselves, and better facilities for carrying on the trade at home and with the mother-land and other British Colonies. This was to take the place of that which they had had with the United States.

There had been trade barriers between the provinces and it was recommended that these be removed. It was thought that their removal would provide a prosperous inter-provincial trade.

By linking up their railways and waterways, it was felt that they would make each province a paying concern, and provide better means of communication and transportation with their home markets.

c. Military

The general relationships which had existed showed the need for organized military protection.

a. In 1775-6 the Americans had tried to force Canada to become the fourteenth colony in the American union.

b. In 1812 the Americans wanted and tried to capture Canada.

c. In 1861-5 the American Civil war was in progress. The North was angry at Great Britain because of the Trent affair 1861. This placed Canada in danger. In 1864 the war was nearing a close and a trained army of over a million men was at the disposal of the American government which

resented British Sympathy for the South. A Bill was passed through Congress to provide for the inclusion of Canada as a state of the Union.

a. In 1866 the Fenians from the U.S.A. invaded Canada and caused some fear.

Great Britain felt that Confederation would solve the problem of Canadian defence and would open the way for a reduction of the British Garrison in Canada.

A union of the Provinces would give military strength which was needed for organized military protection.

a. Imperial.

Great Britain felt that Canada would have sufficient military protection if the Canadian Provinces were united. This would allow the withdrawal of the British Troops from Canada, and would enable Canada to cooperate with the British Empire of which it formed a part.

Great Britain offered to guarantee protection if it were required; and to help

raise money, or to make grants of money for the building of railroads. Great Britain strongly urged the Confederation of the Provinces of British North America.

32. Confederation

E.P. 1929. @ Definition.

It was a union of the individual Canadian Provinces under one Federal Government, or Dominion Government for mutual support in connection with issues which concerned all of the Provinces, and each Province was to have a government to look after local or Provincial affairs.

33. The Fathers of Confederation were:-

They were the thirty-six representatives from Upper Canada, Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland who met at Quebec in 1864 and agreed unanimously to the resolutions on which the Constitution of Canada is based.

34. The Reasons that the Fathers of Confederation are entitled to Fame and Honour are:-

1. They united the British North American Provinces into one permanent Dominion which is a distinguished and prosperous self-governing State of the British Empire.
2. They formed a constitution which was unlike any that had been previously organized, and which had solved the problem of a central government for the entire Dominion while each Province had a parliament to look after its local affairs.
3. They forsook strong party differences, and forgot personal ambitions while they worked in the interests of the Dominion and the welfare of the British Empire.
4. They showed a wisdom and a patriotism which was far in advance of the spirit of the day, and created a new state which was one of the most notable achievements of the nineteenth century.
5. They believed in the future of Canada and refused to listen to the pessimistic predictions of all who lacked faith and courage.

6.P.1929.35. The leaders of the Confederation movement

were :-

1. Sir John A. Macdonald.
2. George Brown.
3. George E. Cartier.
4. Leonard Tilley.
5. Dr. Charles Tupper.
6. Thomas D'Arcy McGee.
7. Alexander Tilloch Galt.

36 The British North America Act.

a. The date

1867

b. The Reasons for - or the factors which prompted -

1. Political.

2. Commercial.

3. Military.

4. Imperial.

c. It was drafted by :-

1. The Fathers of Confederation.

d. It was passed by :-

1. The British Parliament.

e. It became effective :-

1. On July 1- 1867 (The Birthday of the Dominion).

E.P. 1928. The Provisions or Terms.

1. Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were united under a Federal or Dominion Government, and were to be known as the Dominion of Canada.

2. Provisions were made for the admission of other British Provinces.

3. There was to be a Governor-General over the Dominion. He was representing, and was appointed by the Crown.

4. The Federal or Dominion Government was to consist of :-

a. A Governor-General appointed by the British Parliament for a term of five years.

b. A Cabinet or an executive council of 30 members to advise the Governor-General. They were responsible to the Representatives of the people in the parliament. It was to be composed of Senators and members of the House of Commons.

c. A Senate of 72 members. One third from Ontario; one-third from Quebec, and one-third from the Maritime Provinces. These members were appointed for life by the Gov.-Gen.

Montreal Trust

4% per month



d. A House of Commons, elected every five years on the basis of the representation according to Population. Quebec was to send 65 members, and the other Provinces in proportion to their populations.

5. The Federal or Dominion Government was to control:-

1. Postal Matters.
2. Militia
3. Criminal Law
4. Tariffs
5. Penitentiaries
6. The appointment of Provincial Lieutenant Governors.
7. The appointment of Judges.
8. all national matters.

6. Each Province was to have a Provincial Government which was to control:-

1. Education
2. Municipal Government.
3. Jails and asylums.
4. The enforcement of Law.
5. The Sale of Liquor
6. Licenses
7. Local affairs.

7. The Canadian Government was to build an Intercolonial Railroad connecting the St. Lawrence with Halifax. It was to be commenced within six months after the union.

9. The Results.

1. The old provinces of Canada were divided into two parts and were named Ontario and Quebec.

2. These were united with New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

3. The Dominion of Canada was formed.

4. Ottawa was selected as the Capital of the new Dominion.

5. True Responsible Government was obtained.

6. Representation according to Population was established.

37. Sir John A. Macdonald.

@ The dates.

1. 1854, 1864, 1867, 1891.

B. He was:-

1. He was a Scotch lad who had been brought to Canada in 1820 by his father who

had decided to come to Canada. He settled in Kingston. He was the foremost man of Canada, and a student of History, Literature and Politics. He was one of the Fathers of Confederation and the First Premier of the Dominion of Canada.

E.P. 1928.

c. His work included :-

1. Before Confederation.

1. He started the study of law in 1830, and became a lawyer in 1836. He entered the parliament in 1844, and became the Receiver General in 1847. He was asked by Sir Allan MacNab to help him in the formation of a Tory administration in 1854 upon the defeat of the Liberal Government. He welded the moderate element of both the Tories and the Reformers into one party which was known as the Liberal-Conservative Party. He became the attorney-General in 1854 and introduced the Bill for the secularization of the Clergy Reserves. He became the joint leader in the Macdonald government in 1857.

upon the retirement of MacNab. He came into conflict with George Brown, the leader of the Reform Party and as a result, he was a personal and political antagonist of George Brown. He formed an administration with Cartier upon the resignation of Tache in 1857. He became the Prime Minister and was the real head and the organizing spirit of the Government.

He attended the Charlottetown conference where the Maritime Provinces were discussing a union. He helped to persuade the representatives there to agree to have a conference at Quebec where a larger union could be discussed.

He attended the Quebec Conference where resolutions were drafted for the confederation of all the Provinces of British North America. He helped to put the resolutions before the Canadian Parliament and his skill, tact, and patience helped to convince the members so that they agreed to the proposal. He attended the London Conference in 1866 where he helped to draft the British North America Act. He was the chairman of this conference.

d. 2. The results.

1. The British North America Act was passed.

2. The Dominion of Canada was formed.

3. He became the First Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada.

His work

E. 2. After Confederation.

He organized the Government of Canada. He persuaded Joseph Howe, the anti-confederation leader of Nova Scotia to enter the cabinet. He took quite an active part in the negotiations that led up to the annexation of the Northwest Territories and the admission of Manitoba into the Dominion. He persuaded British Columbia to enter the union. He was the commissioner to Washington in connection with the safeguarding of Canadian interests. He was involved in the Pacific Scandal. He sponsored the formation of the Northwest Mounted Police. He became the leader of the opposition after the defeat of his party, and he worked on the development of the

National Policy. The National Policy restored him to power in 1878, and a duty was then placed on manufactured goods coming into the country. This policy has been modified but it has never been abandoned. He was instrumental in having the Canadian Pacific Railroad built.

f. The results.

1. He laid the foundations for a development that were unsurpassed in the history of the world.

38. George Brown.

a. The dates.

1864 - 1865.

b. He was:-

He was a Scotsman who came to New York (in 1842) and was associated with his father in journalism. He was a liberal and an opponent of slavery. He later moved to Toronto where he became the Editor of the Globe Newspaper. He was a personal and political antagonist of Sir John A. Macdonald - and he

Became a father of Confederation.

E.P. 1928.

c. His work included:-

E.P. 1929.

He carried on a fight for Responsible Government in the columns of the Globe, and joined with Baldwin and others (~~in~~) in the Toronto Reform Association in 1844. He supported Lord Elgin in 1849 in connection with the Rebellion Losses Bill. He rose to a commanding position in the Assembly where he advocated representation in parliament according to population. (He formed an administration which lasted only four days)

He strongly advocated Confederation, and proposed a Confederation scheme either for Upper and Lower Canada, or for the British North American provinces. He became a member of the coalition government in 1864, and took an active part in the negotiations which paved the way for Confederation.

He was a delegate to the Charlottetown conference where the scheme of union

was discussed, and to the Quebec Conferences where a scheme of union was drawn up. He played a conspicuous part in presenting the resolutions of the Quebec Conference to the Canadian parliament and secured its consent to the proposals. He resigned because of a disagreement with his colleagues in connection with the handling of the Reciprocity Treaty.

d. The Results.

He was associated with Macdonald in the Great Coalition under Etienne Tache, a French Canadian of moderate views. This coalition broke the deadlock, and paved the way for union. He did not go to England to help in the final draft of the British North America act, but he received the honour of being "a Father of Confederation. He became a Senator in 1873, and was sent to Washington in 1874 to negotiate a Trade Treaty - Reciprocity with the U.S.A. He retired from Public Life so that he could devote his time to journalism. He was shot by George Bennett an employee of the Globe who had

been discharged for intemperance. He died on 7 May 10th, 1880.

39. Thomas D'Arcy McGee.

a. The dates.

1857- 1868.

b. General Note.

His life falls naturally into three periods:-

① In Ireland 1825 - 1848.

② In the United States 1848 - 1857

③ In Canada 1857 - 1868.

While only a quarter of his life was spent in Canada, it was to her that he gave his fullest and most abiding service.

In 1846, he identified himself with the Young Ireland movement, and he did considerable literary and historical work.

c. He was:-

He was an Irish journalist who took part in the Irish Rebellion of 1848, and he had to flee from the country disguised as a priest. In Canada he was an Orator and

a Father of Confederation.

d. His work:-

He entered upon a journalistic career in the U.S.A. where he established newspapers. He found that he favoured a Monarchy, and moved to Montreal where he established the "New Era" an Irish Canadian Newspaper. He entered Canadian Politics in 1858 as a representative from Montreal.

He found that there was a lack of a common feeling or a spirit of Nationalism among the ^{people of the} Canadian Provinces. He became a Canadian Nationalist and preached the gospel of a new Nationality in the columns of his paper, in the Canadian Parliament, and from the public platform.

He held an important portfolio in the Coalition Government of 1864, and was able to take an active part in the events which led to Confederation. He was a delegate to the Charlottetown Conference where the scheme of Union was discussed, and to the Quebec Conference where the scheme of union was

drawn up. He urged the acceptance of the Quebec Resolutions in the Canadian Parliament. After the B.N.A. act was passed in 1867, he stepped aside when the first Dominion Government was formed to make room for other political and racial groups. By doing this, it was possible for Sir John A. Macdonald to form a Government which met all of the conflicting claims of the Dominion. He denounced the Irish extremists or Fenians ⁱⁿ of the U.S.A. who attempted to invade Canada.

e. The Results.

His work resulted in the growth of a Canadian National Feeling, and to the creation of the new Nationality in the Dominion of Canada. He was regarded as a traitor to the Irish Cause and in the early morning of 1868 as he was returning to his Lodgings in Ottawa after delivering one of his brilliant speeches in the House of Commons, he was killed by a bullet that was fired by a Fenian. He was the first martyr to Canadian National Unity.

40. The Canadian People in 1867.

Canada was just emerging from the pioneer stage, and life in many parts of the country was a struggle for existence. There were but few luxuries, and most of the people had very little leisure. Only a fraction of Canada's natural resources had been touched, and much of Ontario's richest farmland was covered with forests. The deep-sea and inland fisheries were exploited chiefly for home use. The mineral wealth of Canada was unknown and was almost wholly undeveloped. Canada was entering a new era of great development.

41. Joseph Howe.

@ The dates:-

1840 - 1864 - 1868 - 1873.

b. He was:-

He was a printer and a man of tireless energy and ambition who was determined to make his paper a power in the Province of Nova Scotia. He became a leader of the Reform Party, and the idol of the people of Nova Scotia.

c. His work:-

He advocated responsible Government for Nova Scotia; a system of compulsory education, and the establishment of an undenominational college. He became Provincial Secretary in 1847, and had the satisfaction of seeing the granting of a full measure of Responsible Government in 1848. He strongly advocated the building of a railway in the province, and became the chief commissioner of railroads in 1851. He became the premier of the province in 1859. He opposed confederation and refused to attend the Charlottetown Conference. He created the anti-confederation League, and carried his opposition to England while the delegates were preparing the resolutions for the adoption by the British Parliament. He won the provincial and dominion elections after the passing of the British North America Act in 1867, on the anti-confederation issue. For a time he carried on an agitation for the repeal of the Union, but upon receiving better

financial terms for Nova Scotia, he abandoned the movement. He entered the Dominion Cabinet in 1868 as president of the Privy Council. He visited Winnipeg in 1869, and tried to allay the ill-feeling in the Red River Country. He became Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia in 1873.

d. The Results.

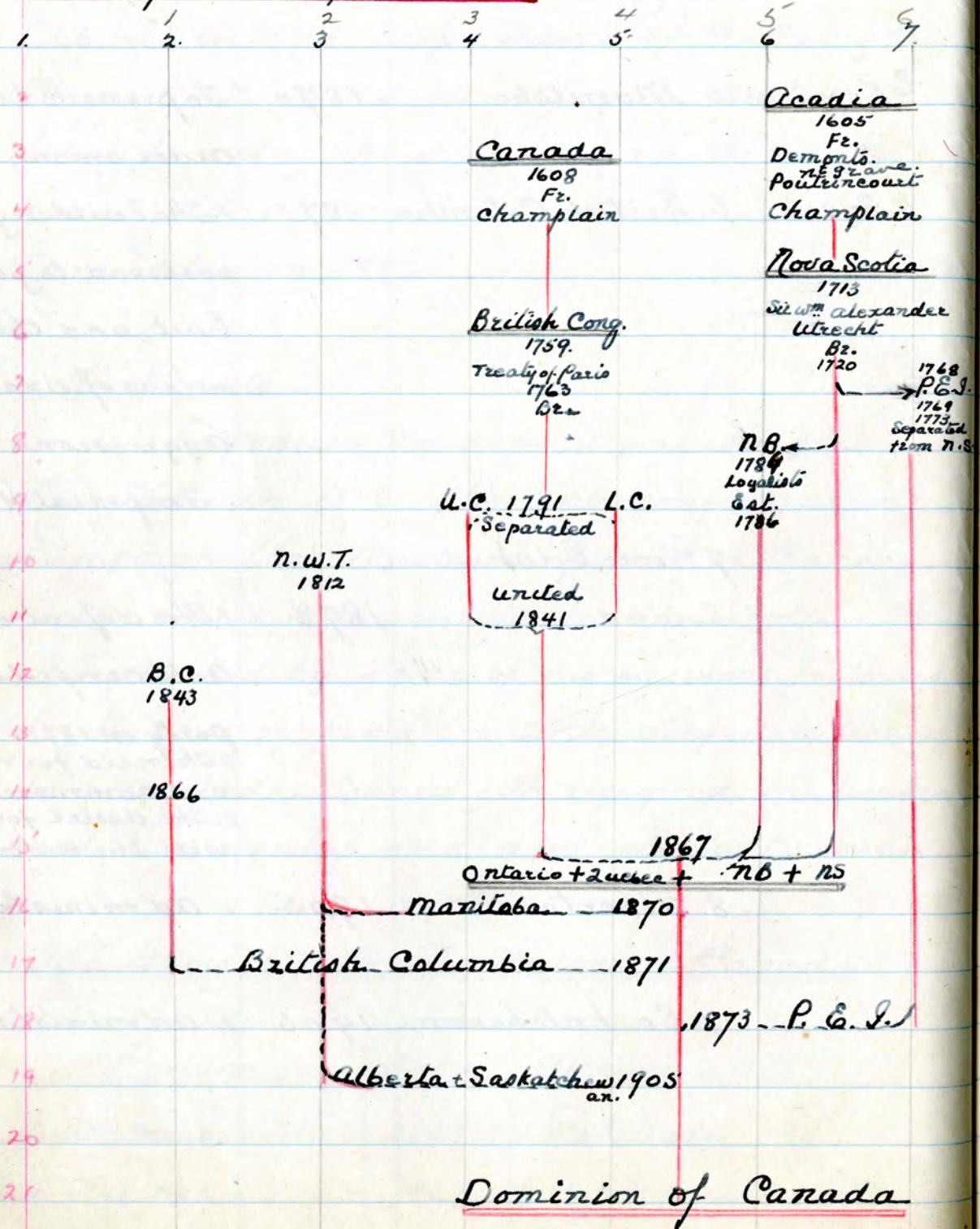
Responsible Government was won for Nova Scotia in 1848. His anti-confederation campaign threatened the future of Canada. Better terms were secured for Nova Scotia. He was attacked by some of his previous followers for his change from an anti-confederationist to a confederationist. He resigned the lieutenant-Governorship and died soon afterwards.

42. The Growth of the Dominion of Canada.

Provinces	Dates	Circumstances.
1. Ontario	1867	1. Political
2. Quebec	1867	2. Commercial
3. Nova Scotia	1867	3. Military

Provinces	Dates	Circumstances.
4. New Brunswick	1867	4. Imperial.
E.P. 1928 5. Manitoba	1870	To preserve Law and Order among the metis.
E.P. 1928. 6. British Columbia	1871	1. The building of a railroad to join the East and the West. 2. Fear of American Aggression 3. Imperial Pressure
7. Prince Edward Island	1873	1. The defeat of the Anti-confederation party in 1873. 2. The need for money, trade and commerce. 3. The desire for connection with the mainland.
8. Alberta	1905.	1. Administration.
9. Saskatchewan	1905.	1. Administration.

43. A Schematic Review of the Growth and Development of Canada.



Part IV.

1. Louis Riel

a. The dates:-

1. 1844, 1869-70, 1886.

b. He was:-

He was the half-breed son of French-Canadian parents, and a student of unusual ability who was sent to Montreal to be educated for the priesthood. He returned to the west and became the leader of the half-breeds in the Red River region during the rebellion of 1869-1870, and later in Saskatchewan in 1885.

c. His aims:-

He aimed to establish a French-Canadian Republic on the Red River.

d. His work:-

He became the leader of the metis during the negotiations between the Hudson's Bay Company and the Canadian Government for the North West Territory. He resented the method of transfer of the territory because the half-breeds were completely ignored. Their interests were not safeguarded, and

Resentment.

it was felt that they were sold to Canada together with their lands. He resented the sending of surveying parties into the west by Canada. These parties ran their survey lines through the lands claimed by the metis. He resented the Canadian Government sending William McDougall, one of the Fathers of Confederation, out as Lieutenant-Governor in 1869. He organized his half-breed compatriots. These interrupted the surveyors, and threatened violence if the survey was not stopped. They met McDougall at the border and refused to allow him to enter the N.W. Territories from the U.S.A. until he had an understanding with the half-breeds. *They then seized Fort Garry in an attempt to safeguard their own interests, and organized a Provisional Government in the Red River Colony with Riel as President. It preserved law and order by arresting all of those who were opposed to its authority. It entered into negotiations with Donald Smith (Lord Strathcona), the representative of the Canadian Government.

He allowed the Provisional Government

to make the mistake of shooting Thomas Scott, an Irish Canadian prisoner, whose home was in Ontario.

The Results.

There was an outbreak of bitter feeling in Ontario, and the government there under Edward Blake offered a reward for the capture of the murderers of Scott. In Quebec, considerable sympathy was expressed for Riel and the half-breeds, and the Dominion Government organized a force under Colonel Garnet Wolseley which was to go to the Red River area to remove Riel and his friends from control. Upon its arrival, Riel and his followers fled, and the rebellion collapsed.

The Red River Colony; and the surrounding country was organized as a province. It was named Manitoba, and was admitted to the union in 1870. A new Lieutenant-Governor was sent out to organize a government in which the half-breeds were given the same representation as was enjoyed by the other people in the Province. Riel fled to the U.S.A. and was outlawed from the country in 1875.

2. The Rising of the Half-breeds.

a. Other names:-

1. The Red River Rebellion.
2. Riel's First Rebellion.

b. The date:-

1. 1869 - 1870.

c. The causes:-

1. Unfriendly relations existed between the early French half-breed settlers and the newcomers from Canada and England because the British openly despised the half-breeds and they resented it.

2. The half-breeds were afraid that their lands which were being surveyed, and to which they did not have title-deeds, would be taken from them.

3. The half-breeds wanted a guarantee in regard to religion, language, and education but it was not granted to them.

4. They feared the coming of the British Governor.

5. The Roman Catholic Bishop, Tache, was out of the country, and the Governor of the H.B.C. was ill. As a result there was no trusted

person to advise them.

6. The Americans in the near-by country encouraged rebellion, and hoped for a chance to step in and take the territory.

7. The leader of the half-breeds, Louis Riel, who had been trained for the priesthood, wanted to found a French-Canadian Republic on the Red River, and was opposed to the transfer of the H.B. Territory to the Dominion Government without consulting the people in the Territory. He caused the half-breeds to feel that they had been completely ignored; that the H.B. Co. proposed to hand them and their lands over to Canada for a sum of money; and that their interests had not been safeguarded. He caused them to resent the arrival of the surveyors who ran their lines through the lands on which they had squatted; and the appointment of a lieutenant-governor to govern the Territory.

d. The Course of the Rebellion.

1. The half-breeds interrupted the work of the surveyors, and threatened violence if the survey was not stopped.

2. In 1869, William McDougall was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of this territory. He travelled to his new post by way of St. Paul in the U.S.A.

3. The half-breeds met him at the border and refused to allow him to enter until he had come to an understanding with the inhabitants. He was forced to retire to St. Paul, but the half-breeds were afraid that he would proceed in spite of them.

4. Mr. McDougall issued a proclamation announcing himself the Lieutenant-governor of the territory, and that he proposed to treat them as rebels.

5. Louis Riel then seized Fort Garry and established a provisional Government of which he was the president. It preserved law and order by arresting all of those who were opposed to its authority, and it entered freely into negotiations with the representatives of the Dominion Government, particularly

Donald Smith (Lord Strathcona),

6. McDougall was recalled.

7. Some of the loyal settlers under the leadership of Major Bolton attempted to compel the release of certain prisoners.

8. They were defeated by Riel, and forty-seven prisoners were taken. They were tried by court martial for treason. Major Bolton was sentenced to be shot, but the sentence was not carried out. Thomas Scott, a Canadian from Ontario was condemned and was shot.

9. Bishop Tache returned from Rome and used his influence to restore peace and loyalty.

10. There was an outbreak of bitter feeling in Ontario, (the province from which Scott had gone).

11. The Government of Ontario under Edward Blake offered a reward for the capture of the murderers of Scott.

12. A force under Colonel Wolseley was sent by the Dominion Government to remove Riel and his friends from control in the Red River Valley.

e. The Results.

1. The Rebellion collapsed.
- (10) 2. Riel and his followers fled.
- ① 3. The Red River Colony and the surrounding country was made "The Province of Manitoba" by the Dominion Government in 1870. to preserve law and order among the Indians; and to give them a provincial government whereby they might control their own affairs.
- ② 4. A new Lieutenant-Governor was sent out to organize a government.
- ③ 5. Manitoba was to have its own legislature. It was given a constitution similar to that of the other provinces. ⁽⁴⁾ The half-breeds were given the same representation as was enjoyed by the other elements in the province.
- ⑤ 6. The French and English languages were on equal footing for official usage.
- ⑥ 7. The existing rights of the Roman Catholics and the Protestants were guaranteed.
- ⑦ 8. Louis Riel went into hiding for a time.
- (10) 9. In 1875, he was outlawed from the country and he took refuge in the U.S.A.

3. Donald Smith. (Lord Strathcona).

a. The dates:-

1820, 1838, 1869-1871, 1878, 1880, 1886.

b. He was:-

He was a poor Scotch lad who came to Canada to seek fame and fortune. He succeeded in the commercial and political fields. He was a junior clerk in the N.B.C. in 1838, and by his industry, determination and persistence rose to the position of chief factor in the North West in 1862. Later he became resident governor and chief commissioner, and finally he became Governor of the Company. He became a special commissioner who was sent by the Dominion Government to investigate the Riel Rebellion in 1869. He became a member of the Manitoba and the Dominion Parliaments. He was a railroad builder, and became the Canadian Commissioner in England.

E.P. 1929. C. His work:-

associated with N.B.C.

He became a clerk of the N.B.C. in Montreal, and worked for some years in the

(Company's interests) in its posts north of the St. Lawrence. He was sent to Hamilton Inlet on the Labrador coast, and spent thirteen years at various posts there. He was then moved to the Northwest where he became chief factor in 1862. Later, he became the Governor of the Company.

In 1869, he was appointed by the Dominion Government to investigate the Riel Rebellion. After making an investigation he returned to Ottawa and recommended that a military force be sent to western Canada to overawe the Indians.

In 1871, he became a member of the Manitoba Parliament, and also a member of the Dominion Parliament.

He absolved Sir John A. Macdonald personally from the suspicion of having taken money from Sir Hugh Allan for corrupt purposes in the Pacific Scandal, in the Dominion Parliament in 1873. In 1878, he helped to reinstate Sir John A. Macdonald in power because he felt that the future of the country depended on his return.

He became interested in railroad construction, and opposed the building of the C.P.R. by a private company when it was first suggested. He favoured the government constructing the road, but later, when the government proposed giving a new contract to a private company, he supported the scheme. A company was formed under the leadership of his cousin, George Stephen, and it entered into a contract with the Government to build the road. He had the satisfaction of seeing the railroad completed within five years after the contract was accepted; and he drove the last spike at Craigellachie in the Rocky mountains of British Columbia in 1885. He was knighted for the services rendered ^{to} this project.

He was appointed High Commissioner for Canada in England, and while there he was raised to the peerage.

He recruited a body of men from western Canada, and outfitted them at his own expense to help Great Britain in the Boer War. They were known as the Strathcona

Horse, and rendered valuable services in the war.

He gave money to help establish the Royal Victoria Hospital and the McGill University in Montreal. \$250,000 was placed in the Strathcona Trust Fund in 1907 to further physical and military training in Canadian Schools.

d. The Results.

He helped to build Canada from an insignificant colony to a strong and self-reliant Dominion. As a business man and as the builder of the C.P.R., he did much to promote the material prosperity of the Dominion. As a Statesman he helped to strengthen the ties which bind Canada to the mother country.

4. The Riders of the Plains.

@ The Dates:-

1873 - 1920.

b. Other names:-

1. The North West Mounted Police.

2. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police

3. The Soldiers of the Queen.

c. The reasons for their Organization.

1. There was a need for the preservation of Law and Order in the vast territory lying to the westward of Lake Superior, which was inhabited chiefly by the wandering tribes of war-like Indians, with a scattering of fur-traders and American Desperadoes who were engaged in selling whiskey to the Indians.

d. The area to be policed.

It extended from Ontario to the Rocky Mountains, and from the International Boundary Line to the Arctic Ocean.

e. The Original Force.

1. It was to number only 300 men.
2. It was to be purely civilian in character.
3. The uniform with its scarlet tunic was intended to impress the Indians who remembered the red-coated British Regulars who had been on duty at some of the forts in the prairie country.

4. Preference was given to men who had served in the British Army, and as a result, the force was composed of good horsemen and dead shots, who were accustomed to the fearless discharge of their duties, and to immediate obedience to orders.

5. The credit for its organization goes to Sir John A. Macdonald.

f. The March Westward.

In the early summer of 1874 the force gathered at Lower Fort Garry on the banks of the Red River near Winnipeg. They had journeyed there on the American Railroads because at that time there were no railroads to western Canada.

The famous march westward was commenced on July 10, 1874.

The mounted Police led the way. Each division was mounted on horses of different colours. Ox-carts, prairie schooners, wagons, agricultural implements - mowing machines and cattle followed. The column was a mile and a half long, and snow was falling before the

Last detachments reached ^{their} destinations at Fort Edmonton, and at Fort MacLeod near the Rocky mountains.

g. The work of the Police.

1. The first duty was the suppression of the whiskey Traders from the U.S.A. who were corrupting the Indians.

2. The second duty was the winning of the confidence of the Indians.

3. The third duty was the fighting of forest and prairie fires.

4. The fourth duty was to nurse the sick.

5. The fifth duty was to escort mariacs.

h. The reorganization of the force.

1. The territory to be patrolled by the police became less as the West became more settled.

2. In 1920, the force was reorganized and became known as "The Royal Canadian Mounted Police."

i. The results.

1. They helped to preserve Law and order in the West.
2. They won the confidence of the Indians.
3. There was a new feeling of security throughout the west.
4. ^{smil.} They rendered an outstanding service to Canada.

5. Alexander Mackenzie.

a. The dates:-

1842, 1867, 1872 - 1873 - 1878 - 1880. 1892.

b. He was:-

He came to Canada from Scotland in 1842. He was a stonemason by trade and became a successful contractor in Sarnia where he later became the Editor of "the Lambton Shield" a liberal or reform newspaper. He was a friend of George Brown; a supporter of Confederation and a statesman who rose from a very humble beginning to the highest position in Canada. He was the first Liberal Premier of the Dominion of Canada after the establishment of Confederation.

1. Scolsman
2. stōnemason
3. contractor
4. Editor - Lambton shield
5. Friend of Brown
6. supporter of Confederation
7. Statesman.
8. 1st liberal Premier of Can

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5 Alexander Mackenzie.

a The dates.

1842 - 1852 - 1861 - 1865 - 1867 - 1872 - 1873 - 1878 - 1880

b He was:

He was

a hardworking, conscientious Scotch lad who came to Canada in 1842. He was a stone mason by trade, and became a successful contractor in Sarnia, where he later became the editor of the "Lambton Shield," a reform newspaper. He was a member of the Provincial and Dominion Parliaments; a friend of George Brown; a supporter of Confederation; and a statesman who rose from a very humble beginning to the highest post in the gift of the Canadian people. He was the first liberal premier of the Dominion of Canada after ^{the establishment of} Confederation, and held office from 1873 to 1878.)

b His work - until he became premier.

: He moved from Kingston to Sarnia in 1842 and started in business as a builder and contractor. He became interested in politics, (and edited the Lambton Shield. He) advocated the adoption of Reform or Liberal principles in the Government of Canada, and was elected to parliament in 1861. (He supported Confederation and from 1867 to 1872 he was a member of both the Provincial and Dominion Parliaments. He took an active part in driving John Sandfield Macdonald who had been placed in charge of affairs in Ontario by Sir John A. Macdonald, from power. He became the Provincial Treasurer in the ^{Government} administration of Edward Blake in 1872, and withdrew from provincial politics (in 1872) because a law was passed ^{in 1872} which prevented anyone from sitting in both parliaments. He moved a vote of want of confidence in the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald in 1873 ^{because of} connection with the Pacific Scandal, ^{This} brought about ^{the} resignation of the Conservative Government.

1950-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58

1959-60-61

1959-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68
1969-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78
1979-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88
1989-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98
1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006-2007-2008
2009-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19
2019-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29
2020-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30

1959-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68
1969-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78
1979-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88
1989-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98
1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006-2007-2008
2009-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19
2019-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29
2020-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30

He was asked by the Governor-General to form a new administration, ^{government}. ^{but} He was willing to allow Edward Blake to accept the office, ~~but~~ Blake ^{refused} declined to accept the leadership of the party, and ^{he} Mackenzie was compelled to become Prime Minister in 1873.

c. His Premiership is characterized by:-

He was the premier for the five years - 1873-8, and he devoted himself to reforming the Government of Canada. Vote by ballot was introduced in 1874; the powers of the Governor-General were ^{etc} limited and defined, and ^{with the result} ^{that} the extent to which the Canadian people were able to look after their own affairs ^{to a} greater extent increased. He placed politics on a new plane, and gave Canada a government of efficiency and economy. The Dominion Supreme Court of Canada was organized in 1875, and the Intercolonial Railroad was opened in 1876. He did not favour the building of the C.P.R., and very little was done in connection therewith during his term in office. He offered to substitute post roads, canals and telegraphs ^{as an inducement} in place of the railroad which had been offered to British Columbia by Sir John A. Macdonald.

The reasons for his defeat fall naturally under three issues. These

meat of the animal - carcasses etc. yd bodies now all
would make of protein now ~~the~~^{the} ~~proteins~~^{proteins} were a
series of carbohydrates which were the source of energy in the
~~carbohydrates~~^{carbohydrates} here. From all the information etc
of 1981 we can see that there was a large amount of carbohydrates
and proteins etc in digestions of all.
In 1981 many such etc of animals etc now all
consisted of proteins etc from the bodies of birds
which contained some fat and meat. In the
birds bodies the protein - carcasses etc have all
been converted into protein - meat. This is due to the
high protein content of the meat, which is the
primary source of protein for the animal. A large
amount of protein is also present in the meat of
the animal. The protein content of the meat is
approximately 20% of the total weight of the meat.
The protein content of the meat is approximately
20% of the total weight of the meat.

Ontario Department of Education

The Fathers of Confederation



ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF
THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION

Prefatory Note

In view of the commemoration this year of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation, and the interest thus aroused in that great event in Canadian history, I have deemed it advisable that some information should be available for the pupils respecting the Founders of the Dominion. This booklet, therefore, has been prepared for the use of teachers of elementary schools. It contains the names of the Fathers of Confederation, with brief biographical notices of each, since such particulars are not readily accessible in all school libraries. One copy of this booklet should be placed in the school library.

Additional copies may be had upon application to the Deputy Minister, Department of Education.

G. HOWARD FERGUSON,
Minister of Education

Toronto,
Department of Education,
September 1, 1927

THE FATHERS OF CONFEDERATION

The boys and girls in the schools ought to know something about the Fathers of Confederation, both because they founded the Dominion of Canada, and because their careers are instructive and inspiring. The title "Fathers of Confederation" is usually, and correctly, applied to the thirty-three delegates who met at Quebec in October, 1864, and passed unanimously the resolutions on which the Constitution of Canada is based. But to these thirty-three may fairly be added the names of three others who were not at Quebec, but who attended the final Conference in London, England, in December, 1866, and helped to frame the bill passed by the British Parliament.

The names of these thirty-six statesmen in alphabetical order are:

From Upper Canada (Ontario)	George Brown Alexander Campbell James Cockburn William Howland John A. Macdonald — William McDougall Oliver Mowat
From Lower Canada (Quebec)	George E. Cartier J. C. Chapais Alexander T. Galt H. L. Langevin T. D'Arcy McGee Sir E. P. Taché
From Nova Scotia	Adams G. Archibald R. B. Dickey William A. Henry Jonathan McCully J. W. Ritchie Charles Tupper
From New Brunswick	E. B. Chandler Charles Fisher John Hamilton Gray J. M. Johnson Peter Mitchell William H. Steeves S. L. Tilley R. D. Wilmot
From Prince Edward Island	George Coles John Hamilton Gray T. H. Haviland A. A. Macdonald Edward Palmer William H. Pope Edward Whelan
From Newfoundland	F. B. T. Carter Ambrose Shea

These Fathers of Confederation are entitled to fame and honour for several reasons, a few of which may be set down briefly as follows:

1. They united the British North American Provinces in one permanent Dominion which, after sixty years, is a distinguished and prosperous self-governing state of the British Empire.
2. They framed a Constitution unlike any that had previously been seen, which has solved the great problem of a strong central government for the Dominion while the Provinces retain their autonomy and control their local affairs.
3. They sank strong party differences, and forgot personal ambitions for the interests of the Dominion and the welfare of the British Empire.
4. They showed a wisdom and patriotism much in advance of the spirit of their day, and created a new state which was one of the most notable achievements of the nineteenth century.
5. They believed in the future destiny of Canada, and refused to heed the pessimistic predictions of all who lacked faith and courage.

ONTARIO'S SEVEN FATHERS OF CONFEDERATION

1. **George Brown** was a Scot by birth who came to Canada in 1843 and established the *Globe* newspaper in Toronto. He entered Parliament, and by dint of energy, talent, and progressive views, became influential and powerful both as a journalist and a politician. He was the most outstanding of the Liberal leaders, and was for a brief space Prime Minister of the older Canada, which consisted of the present Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

When the two parties in Parliament became so evenly balanced that neither of them had majority enough to give the country efficient government, he declared for a federal union of the Provinces—a “joint authority”, as he phrased it, to manage the affairs they had in common, with separate legislatures to control purely provincial matters. Finding that party feelings stood in the way of union, he offered to join his chief opponent, John A. Macdonald, in a Coalition Ministry in which both parties would be represented. He thus paved the way for the discussion and adoption of the measure that created the Dominion, and exhibited a zeal and enthusiasm for the cause which made Ontario practically unanimous for union.

After Confederation he was made a Senator, and in 1874 negotiated a trade treaty with the United States as British and Canadian High Commissioner. He died in 1880 from a wound inflicted by a pistol in the hand of a discharged printer.

2. **Alexander Campbell** was a Yorkshireman by birth who settled at Kingston with his father, a practising physician. He became a barrister in 1843, and was a partner in the law firm of which John A. Macdonald was the head. He entered Parliament in 1858 as a Member of the Legislative Council, or Second Chamber, and was a prominent member of the Conservative party. He filled offices in several Conservative governments before and after Confederation, and was a close friend and ally of Macdonald.

Being included in the great Coalition Cabinet of 1864, he was thus one of the delegates to the Charlottetown and Quebec Conferences.

He closed his public career as Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, dying in 1892. He was a man of honourable character, a sound lawyer, and a careful administrator. In 1879 he was made a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, and thus in the closing period of his life was known as Sir Alexander Campbell.

3. **James Cockburn** was of English birth, came to Canada about 1832, and was educated at Upper Canada College. He became a barrister, lived in Cobourg, and several times represented one of the ridings of Northumberland County in Parliament. He was one of Macdonald's colleagues in the Coalition Cabinet, and supported union at both the Charlottetown and Quebec Conferences. After the Dominion was formed he was chosen the first Speaker of the House of Commons, and in that office displayed the courtesy and dignity that were characteristic of his kindly disposition and pleasant manners. He died in 1883.

4. **William Howland** came from New York State in 1832, and, forming an attachment to his adopted country, became a naturalized Canadian and a staunch supporter of Canadian interests. Settling at Lambton Mills, near Toronto, he engaged in the milling business and enjoyed the confidence of the whole countryside for his integrity and modest demeanor. When Oliver Mowat withdrew from the Coalition Cabinet to a place on the Judicial Bench, Mr. Howland, as a Liberal, succeeded him, and was thus a delegate to the London Conference as a member of the Government. After Confederation he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and served his full term of office. He received a knighthood for his public services, and lived to the great age of ninety-six, liked and respected by all.

5. **John Alexander Macdonald** was, from several points of view, the most remarkable statesman of Canada. He was born in Glasgow, came to Canada with his parents at the age of five, settled near Kingston, and by sheer talent, industry, and force of character, attained the highest post in the gift of his countrymen. In public life continuously from 1843 to his death in 1891, his career is almost the political history of Canada during that period. He was greatly beloved by his party, and admired by the country for his personal qualities and devotion to the national interests.

By reason of George Brown's retirement from the Coalition Cabinet, Macdonald became the chief figure in the Confederation movement.

He was the first Prime Minister of the Dominion, and held that lofty position till his death in 1891, except for an interval of four years. As a manager of men, a skilful tactician, and a framer of political policies he had no equal. He was the first Canadian statesman to be called to Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Privy Council in London, and having also been created a Knight of the Order of the Bath, was known as the Right Honourable Sir John Macdonald. A fluent, but not an eloquent speaker, a clear debater, and, by his own untiring efforts, well read in history, literature, and politics, he was recognized at home and abroad as the foremost man of Canada.

Monuments to him have been erected in several Canadian cities. He is buried in Cataraqui Cemetery, Kingston. As an example of pluck, perseverance, and patriotic love of country, Canadian boys may well study the way in which he climbed the ladder of success.

6. **William McDougall**'s parents lived on a farm on Yonge Street, north of Toronto, and he has related how, as a lad, he drove Egerton Ryerson, the founder of the Ontario school system, to a meeting. They discussed public

affairs, and the great missionary and educator advised him to study law as the surest road to politics. "If", declared the statesman in after years, "Canada has derived any benefit from my humble labours as journalist, legislator, executive councillor, etc., Dr. Ryerson is entitled to a share of the credit."

Canada owes much to William McDougall, for he, more than any other public man, unceasingly advocated the acquirement of the North West, the buying out of the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the carrying of the Dominion to the shores of the Pacific Ocean. At the Quebec Conference, as one of the Liberals in the Coalition Cabinet, he held out the prospect of adding the West to the possessions of the new Dominion. As a member of the first Ministry after Confederation, he it was who presided over the purchase of this immense domain. McDougall was an eloquent speaker, a powerful debater, and an authority on constitutional questions. In later years his health broke down, and he did not attain the position to which his intellectual qualities entitled him. He died in 1905.

7. **Oliver Mowat** who was Prime Minister of Ontario continuously for nearly a quarter of a century—a period of undisturbed service without precedent in the British Empire—and who closed his official career as Lieutenant-Governor, ever held the confidence and trust of his native Province. He was the embodiment of the shrewd, cautious, scrupulous characteristics of the important Scottish element of Ontario. His long term of office was distinguished by probity, vigilant care of public money, and regard for the highest code of public honour.

He was born in Kingston, studied law in the office of John A. Macdonald, embarked in politics on the Liberal side, and was one of the three Liberal members in the Coalition Cabinet that carried Confederation.

When the Conference was going on at Quebec, Macdonald who, as Attorney-General possessed the right to recommend for vacancies on the Bench, passed him a note across the table offering him the Chief Justiceship of one of the Courts of Justice. He accepted and made an excellent Judge. On Edward Blake desiring to relinquish the Ontario Premiership, he asked Vice-Chancellor Mowat to resign from the Bench and return to politics. This he did, and his second political career was as successful as his first. For a time he was Minister of Justice in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government at Ottawa. In all the positions he filled he revealed the qualities that win popular trust for political leaders, and if he died poor in estate he was rich in reputation and public esteem. Mowat lived to the age of eighty-three, dying in 1903.

THE SIX FATHERS OF LOWER CANADA (Quebec)

1. **George É. Cartier** was probably descended from one of the collateral branches of the family of Jacques Cartier, the famous discoverer of Canada. He possessed the intrepid courage and dominating qualities of his namesake. He and Alexander Galt between them induced Lower Canada to accept union. There was a timid element amongst the English-speaking Protestants, and Galt reassured them. There was a similar faction amongst the French-Canadians, and Cartier imparted his boldness to them. He had fought with the rebels in 1837 because he thought they had been unjustly treated. When their political rights were conceded to them, he quickly identified himself with the principles of law, order, and equal rights to all. Loyal to the Crown, he was not afraid of

being misunderstood by dubbing himself "an Englishman speaking French". In matters of religion he was fair and broadminded, and his Protestant fellow-countrymen trusted him.

Won over to the side of Confederation by Galt, he remained, like the dauntless fighter he ever was, its uncompromising advocate. Confident of his own strength, and fully grasping the great opportunities of a united Dominion, he sought no aid from political opponents, and the Lower Canada section of the Coalition Cabinet was wholly Conservative. Cartier, like Laurier, is a fine example of the distinguished public men produced by the French-Canadians. He died in 1873.

2. **Jean Chapais**, one of Cartier's colleagues, was a merchant—able, trustworthy, and popular. He was a factor in persuading his native Province that it would not be submerged in the wider Dominion where English and Protestant representation would predominate. A capable administrator, he served in various Conservative governments before and after the union, and steadily supported Sir John Macdonald, whom he took for his leader after Cartier's death. He was a member of the Senate until 1885, the year of his death.

3. **Alexander T. Galt** was a son of John Galt the famous Scottish novelist, and took up residence in Canada as the administrator of a land company in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada. Entering Parliament he made a powerful plea for Confederation as early as 1856, secured the support of Cartier for the idea, and induced Parliament to endorse the policy unanimously.

In awarding the credit to the Fathers of Confederation, Galt's early, consistent, and telling advocacy of union as a sound business principle should not be forgotten. He possessed the confidence of the Lower Canada Protestants and never forfeited it. Of independent opinions, regarded with respect by men in both parties, he was an important influence in its adoption.

He was the first political leader to combine the policy of protecting native industries against both British and United States competition. He became in 1880 the first High Commissioner of Canada in Great Britain—a post afterwards filled by Sir Charles Tupper and by Lord Strathcona. He died in 1893.

4. **Hector Louis Langevin** was another of Cartier's staunch supporters in the cause of union. A lawyer by profession, the death of Cartier made him the acknowledged leader of the French Conservatives; but all his political resources he used for the benefit of Sir John Macdonald, (whose devoted friend he was. A faithful member of his Church and loyal to the interests of his race, after Confederation he greatly aided Macdonald (of whose Cabinets he was always a member) in preserving that leader's ascendancy in Quebec—a feat all the more remarkable seeing that Macdonald was an Ontario man and an Orangeman. Langevin died in 1906.

5. **Thomas D'Arcy McGee**, the eloquent Irish Catholic journalist and litterateur, was perhaps the most picturesque figure in the Confederation movement. He had been a rebel in Ireland, fled to the United States, disliked republicanism and preferred monarchy, settled in Montreal, and developed a fervent belief in British rule on the North American continent. Poet, orator, and statesman, he exemplified the varied qualities of the Irish race.

He saw from the beginning the immense possibilities of a federated Dominion, and in countless eloquent addresses in the central and Maritime

Provinces he roused the enthusiasm of British Americans, not by rhetorical outbursts, but by cogent reasoning and skilful appeals. Without doubt his speeches helped to bring the movement to a head, and his wit in debate and warmhearted disposition contributed not a little to incline all the leaders towards mutual co-operation.

His tragic death by an assassin's bullet at Ottawa in 1868 excited indignation throughout the Dominion. He had offended the Fenians by his outspoken loyalty and condemnation of their conduct, and one of them shot him as he was entering his house after midnight, having attended the evening session of the House of Commons. D'Arcy McGee's speeches should be read now for their brilliancy and convincing force.

6. **Étienne P. Taché**, who received the honour of knighthood in 1858 when such distinctions were rarely given, was an essential figure in the situation which brought the leaders of two antagonistic groups together for common action. Some one was needed under whom all could comfortably serve. The amiable temperament, courtly manners, and fine traditions of Sir Étienne Taché marked him as the very man.

He was old in 1864—he had served on the British side in the war of 1812—had retired from public life, and asked for no more than peace and quietness in which to end his days. But the call of duty to fill the place of presiding over a Cabinet consisting of statesmen who had never acted in unison before, found him ready. He sacrificed ease and comfort, and descended once again into the turmoil of politics. He became Prime Minister of the Coalition Cabinet, and presided at the Quebec Conference. His effort shortened his life, and he died in 1865, before the union was actually accomplished. But he had performed the task allotted to him.

THE SIX FATHERS OF NOVA SCOTIA

1. **Adams G. Archibald** was a member of the Nova Scotia Government when Joseph Howe was its leader in 1860; but he advocated Confederation, and was, therefore, one of the Liberals who did not follow Howe on this issue in 1865. He attended the Charlottetown Conference as a member of the non-partizan delegation which went there.

It should be borne in mind that the movement for British American unity first assumed shape as a policy of joining the three Maritime Provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, into one Province. When the Conference for this purpose met at Charlottetown in August, 1864, the men from Canada attended, and the delegates agreed to adjourn to Quebec, where the larger measure was eventually carried.

The subsequent agitation in Nova Scotia against the union would probably never have become so serious had not the Hon. Joseph Howe, the most illustrious Nova Scotian of his day, opposed the union proposals to which he was not a party, and roused the people against it. He should not be condemned for doing this until all the facts which tell for and against his conduct are carefully examined. He afterwards joined the Government of Canada, worked loyally with his colleagues to make Confederation a success, and died as Governor of Nova Scotia. But among the Fathers of Confederation from that Province his name is not included.

Archibald, not so brilliant a man as Howe, was nevertheless more far-sighted and exhibited greater stability. He was in after years Governor of Manitoba and also Governor of Nova Scotia. He died in 1892, leaving a record of varied usefulness and unsullied honour.

2. **Robert B. Dickey** attended the Quebec Conference with Tupper, and, although he was doubtful of some of the resolutions adopted there, he supported Confederation in 1866 when Nova Scotia was in the throes of a violent agitation against it, and at the union was appointed a Senator for Nova Scotia, holding this post until his death in 1903. He deserves to be remembered as one of those who stood firm when the cause seemed lost.

3. **William A. Henry**, a lawyer, was a prominent member of several Nova Scotia Ministries before 1867. He was Attorney-General in the Tupper Cabinet, sturdily advocated the Confederation policy when Howe protested against it, and at the London Conference was helpful in drafting the bill known as the British North America Act. He was subsequently a Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada and lived in Ottawa. He died in 1888.

4. **Jonathan McCully** was a school teacher in Cumberland County, and one of his pupils was Charles Tupper. He was subsequently a lawyer, and then adopted journalism, being editor of the Halifax *Chronicle* until his union views rendered him unacceptable to his Liberal friends. He founded a newspaper of his own and supported Confederation against Howe. He was afterwards appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia and died in 1877.

5. **John William Ritchie**, the well-known lawyer and afterwards a Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, did not attend the Quebec Conference, but was a delegate from his Province to London, and assisted in drawing up the constitution of Canada. He died in 1890.

6. The chief Confederation statesman from Nova Scotia was undoubtedly **Charles Tupper**. He fought the battle for a time almost single-handed. He was the only Conservative returned in the Province to the House of Commons in the general election of 1867, Joseph Howe having captured public sentiment by means of his voice and pen.

As Premier of Nova Scotia, Tupper wisely sought the aid of his political opponents when the union question came up. At the Conferences of Charlottetown and Quebec he at once formed the conception of a great Dominion stretching in the future from sea to sea, and he made a compact with John A. Macdonald, the leader of the Canadian Conservatives, that they would act together in days to come. This promise he ultimately carried out, and his record is that of a steadfast, dependable political leader, who could make mistakes but was courageous enough to acknowledge them and correct them.

He laid the foundation of the confidence felt by Nova Scotian Conservatives in him by two unselfish acts. He refused the chairmanship of a Railway Commission that was to build the Intercolonial Railway connecting Nova Scotia with the Inland Provinces. Secondly, he stepped aside when Sir John Macdonald was forming the first Cabinet of Canada in 1867, and allowed Edward Kenny of Halifax to take his place in the Ministry. These unselfish actions were a lever in inducing Joseph Howe to enter the Cabinet of Canada and helped to stifle agitation in Nova Scotia.

Tupper has left in his *Memoirs* a most interesting account of his meeting Joseph Howe in England and showing him the impossibility of keeping alive the agitation against union without insensibly winding up in a disloyal position which Nova Scotia, and Howe himself, would never sympathize with.

From that time on, Tupper's life is part of the ordinary political history of Canada. He undoubtedly contributed vigour to Macdonald's Government, and was the foremost champion of the building of the C.P.R. When opposition developed to this project, Tupper went to some of the leading cities, and expounded and defended the contract with the syndicate that was to build the road. Tupper's political life after Confederation was, on the Conservative side, next in prominence and activity to that of Macdonald, whose unwavering colleague he always remained.

He was High Commissioner in London for years, and did much to make that post important. For a short time in 1896 he was Prime Minister of Canada, being defeated by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He lived to be ninety-four years of age.

THE SEVEN FATHERS OF NEW BRUNSWICK

New Brunswick was the only Province of the four making up the original Dominion in which the issue of Confederation was put before the people and decided by their votes. In fact they voted twice upon it, rejecting the policy decisively the first time in 1865, and fifteen months later reversing their previous verdict with equal emphasis. The explanation is that the issue was not adequately explained to them, owing to the haste with which the elections were brought on, while the sober second thought of the Province was entirely in favour of union. The delegates at Quebec were the following:

1. **Edward Barron Chandler**, a United Empire Loyalist by descent, was born in Nova Scotia. Adopting the legal profession, he practised law in New Brunswick, entering the Legislature, and becoming a member of the Provincial Government. A man of ability and character, he espoused the cause of union.

When Confederation carried, he was called to the Senate, but declined the appointment, preferring to remain in the Province as a member of the Government. He was appointed Lieutenant-Governor in 1878, dying before his term of office expired.

2. **Charles Fisher**, also of United Empire Loyalist ancestry, and a lawyer of eminence, was Premier of New Brunswick in 1851, and for many years prominent in public affairs. He represented his Province at both the Quebec and London Conferences, gave a steady support to Confederation, and in New Brunswick's hasty verdict of 1865 lost his seat in the Legislature as a consequence. In a by-election soon after he was victorious, and his success was the first token that New Brunswick would change its mind when opportunity offered.

He was appointed in 1868 a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province, dying in 1880.

3. **John Hamilton Gray** was born in Bermuda, his grandfather being a well-known United Empire Loyalist who had settled in Halifax. Educated at King's College, Windsor, N.S., he became a distinguished member of the New Brunswick Bar. He, too, lost his seat in the Legislature for his staunch support of Confederation at Quebec. He had been an advocate of British American union from his entrance to public life in 1850.

He was a member of the House of Commons for St. John after the Dominion came into existence, and in 1872 was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia. He died in 1889 while holding that position. He was the only member of the Quebec Conference who wrote a book based on its proceedings and results. It is entitled *Confederation* and was published in Toronto in 1872. A projected second volume was never issued.

4. **John M. Johnson**, born in Liverpool, England, was brought to New Brunswick when very young, by his father, and became a lawyer. He held several offices in the New Brunswick Government, and attended both the Quebec and London Conferences. He was elected a member of the House of Commons in 1867, but served only a year, dying in 1868.

5. **William Henry Steeves** was a lumberman, his ancestors having settled before the Revolution in the area afterwards created New Brunswick. He added one to that group of the Fathers of Confederation, like Tupper, Galt, Tilley, Brown, and others, who were not lawyers. A native of the Province he was for years a member of the New Brunswick Government, and he interested himself in railway matters. He attended the Charlottetown and Quebec Conferences, but not that in London. Later he was called to the Senate, and died in 1873.

6. **Samuel Leonard Tilley**, descended from one of the Puritans who came over to this continent in the *Mayflower*, and from Samuel Tilley, who left Massachusetts after the Revolution to continue living under the British flag, stands in the front rank of the Fathers of Confederation as a statesman of worth and ability. He enjoyed the unstinted affection of the people of New Brunswick, and later on, in the wider sphere, was greatly beloved throughout Canada. Modest, kindly, the soul of honour, broad-minded, he represented the best type of public man.

In politics a Liberal, he and Tupper made a compact with Macdonald at Quebec that, when the Provinces came together and the Dominion was a fact, they would join their political fortunes, and this agreement was carried out to the letter. Tilley was Minister of Finance in Macdonald's Government, and introduced the National Policy of Protection in Parliament in 1879. He served more than one term as Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick. He died, greatly lamented, in 1896.

7. **Robert Duncan Wilmot** was not at the Quebec Conference, and was one of three—the others being Howland of Ontario, and Ritchie of Nova Scotia—whose claim to be classed among the Fathers of Confederation is due to their being delegates to London when the Constitution was drawn up. He replaced Steeves.

At first he opposed union, not liking the Quebec terms, and perhaps, as was the case with other New Brunswickers, not fully understanding them. But he joined Tilley in 1866 and shared in the triumphant elections which brought back the unionists. Afterwards he sat in the Senate and was Lieutenant-Governor of his Province. He died a few months before Sir John Macdonald in 1891.

THE SEVEN FATHERS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Prince Edward Island did not join the Dominion until 1873. This small Province should not be blamed for the delay. At the Charlottetown Conference in 1864 its delegates were averse even from union with the other two Maritime

Provinces. In a larger combination its influence would necessarily be limited. At Quebec its delegates did not oppose union, although conscious of its drawbacks, but left the Legislature to decide. A few years later, however, when the financial resources of the Dominion were needed to assume the railway debt, the Province reversed its former decision. These were the delegates at Quebec:

1. **George Coles** was a native of the Island, and when quite a young man was elected from Queen's County to the House of Assembly. As an outstanding advocate of responsible government he held enlightened views upon political questions, and attended both the Charlottetown and Quebec Conferences. But the Quebec terms did not suit him, and on returning home he opposed union. His health broke down, and he died in 1875.

2. **John Hamilton Gray** presided at the banquet in Charlottetown to the visiting delegates as Premier of the Province. He favoured the union. He was a native Islander, but had served as a cavalry officer in the British Army, in which he held the rank of colonel. On returning to reside in his own country, he resolved to support Confederation, and expressed the hope that he would live to see it accomplished. Although his Government was unable to secure the approval of the Legislature for the project, he lived to attain his patriotic ambition, dying in 1887.

3. **Thomas Heath Haviland**, although educated in Belgium, was a native of the Province, and was one of the three delegates to Ottawa who in 1873 arranged for its union with the Dominion. He was afterwards appointed to the Senate, and in 1879 became Lieutenant-Governor. He died in 1895.

4. **Andrew Archibald Macdonald** lived to be eighty-three. He died in 1912, the last surviving Father of Confederation from the Province. At Quebec he kept notes of the Conference proceedings, and fought hard to have each Province equally represented in the Senate, as each State in the American Union is. His notes, published in 1920, are a valuable addition to the scanty records of the Quebec proceedings. He was Lieutenant-Governor from 1884 to 1889, and subsequently a member of the Senate.

5. **Edward Palmer** opposed Confederation on the basis proposed at Quebec, but in 1873 supported union. He became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Island, an office he held until his death in 1889.

6. **William Henry Pope**, born in the Island, was from first to last an advocate of Confederation, and he it was who moved its adoption in the House of Assembly, but secured only five votes, as against twenty-three opposed to it. He became a County Court Judge, dying in 1879. His son, Sir Joseph Pope, was the private secretary of Sir John Macdonald during the concluding ten years of the latter's life, and wrote his biography.

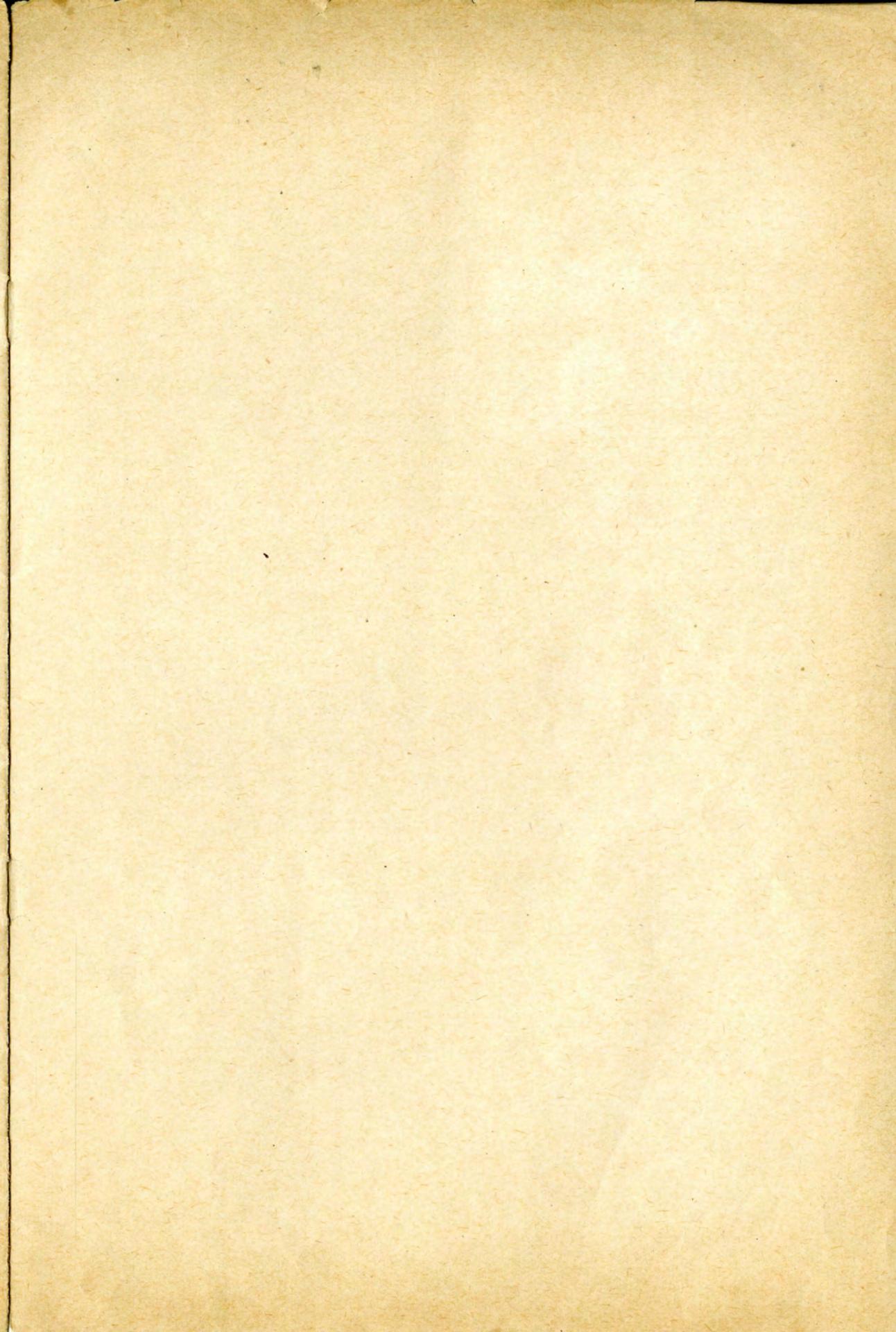
7. **Edward Whelan**, journalist and legislator, was, like D'Arcy McGee, an Irishman by birth, and went to reside in Prince Edward Island in 1842. He delivered an eloquent speech in favour of union at Montreal, October 29, 1864, after the Quebec Conference was over. His little book giving the speeches of the delegates in the various cities of Canada, both before and after the Quebec meeting, is a useful record of the views of the principal Fathers of Confederation. He died in 1867.

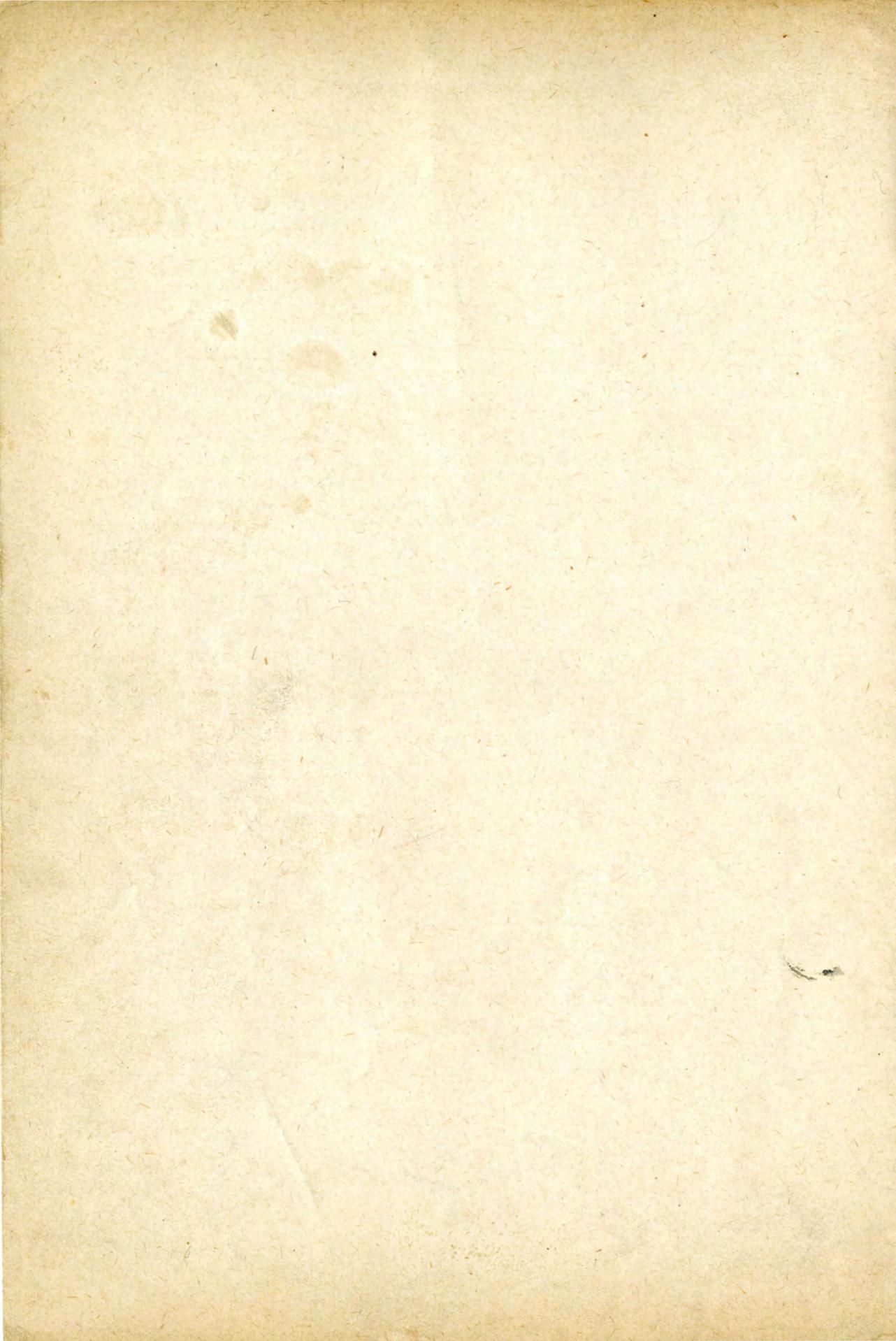
THE POSITION OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Newfoundland has not yet joined the Dominion of Canada, but is a Dominion itself. The Island, however, the oldest colony in the British Empire, sent two delegates to the Quebec Conference—**Ambrose Shea** and **Frederick Carter**. It was not the fault of these two delegates that they are Fathers of Confederation in name only, and that the reality was denied them. They made a fine impression upon their fellow British Americans at Quebec, and their subsequent careers showed that they had all the qualities of sincere patriots. Ambrose Shea was a business man of St. Johns and represented a part of the city in the Legislature. He was a brilliant speaker, and he had the talents of a diplomat. After a notable career in Newfoundland politics, he was created by Queen Victoria a K.C.M.G., and appointed Governor of the Bahama Islands in 1887.

The other Newfoundlander at Quebec was Sir Frederick Carter. He became a lawyer and was a leading member of the Bar in the Island. He sat in the Newfoundland Legislature from the beginning of responsible Government in 1855 to his retirement from political life in 1878, and was Prime Minister and Attorney-General from 1874 to 1878. He closed his career as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and his record is that of an able and active public man. He, too, received the honour of K.C.M.G. from Queen Victoria.

The reason why Newfoundland hesitated to enter the Dominion was that the important commercial interests centred in St. Johns were doubtful of a union which might involve higher taxation and a tariff policy from Ottawa which would not suit the trade of the Island. The delegates, Messrs. Shea and Carter, were favourable to Confederation, but could not sway the forces in Newfoundland that opposed it.





Louis Riel

@The dates

1844 - 1869-70 - 1884-5

b. He was:-

He was the half-breed son of French-Canadian parents and a student of unusual ability who was sent to Montreal to be educated for the priesthood. He returned to the West and became the leader of the half-breeds in the Red River region during the rebellion of 1869-70, and later in the Saskatchewan Rebellion of 1885.

c. His aim:-

He aimed to establish a French-Canadian Republic on the Red River.

d. His work:-

He became the leader of the Métis during the negotiations between the H.B.C. and Canada for the North-West Territories. He resented the method of transfer of the territory because the half-breeds were completely ignored; their interests were not safeguarded; and it was felt that they were being sold to Canada together with their lands. He resented the Canadian government sending surveying parties into the West. These ran their lines through the lands claimed by the Métis. He resented the Canadian Government sending W^m. McDougall, one of the Fathers of Confederation, out as Lieutenant-Governor in 1869.

He organized his half-breed compatriots. These interrupted the surveyors, and threatened violence if the survey was not stopped. They met McDougall at the border and refused to allow him to enter the N.W.Terr. from the U.S.A. until he had an understanding with the half-breeds. They then seized Fort Garry in an attempt to safeguard their own interests, and organized a Provisional Government in the Red River Colony with Riel as president. It preserved law and order by arresting

all of those who were opposed to its authority. It entered into negotiations with Donald Smith (Lord Strathcona) the representative of the Canadian Government.

He allowed the Provisional Government to make the mistake of shooting Thomas Scott, an Irish Canadian prisoner, whose home was in Ontario.

c. The results.

There was an outbreak of bitter feeling in Ontario and the government there under Edward Blake offered a reward for the capture of the murderers of Scott. In Quebec, there was considerable sympathy ^{was} expressed for Riel, and the Dominion Government organized a force under Colonel Garnet Wolseley which was to go to the Red River area to remove Riel and his friends from control. Upon its arrival, Riel and his followers fled; ^{and} the rebellion collapsed. ~~and~~

The Red River Colony and the surrounding country was organized as ~~Manitoba~~ ^{a province}. It became a ~~Manitoba~~ ^{was named} Province, and was admitted to the union in 1870. A new Lieutenant-Governor was sent out to organize a government in which the half-breeds were given the same representation as was enjoyed by the other people in the province.

Riel fled to the U.S.A. and was outlawed from the country in 1875.

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C. His work before he became Premier.

He moved from Kingston to Sarnia in 1842, and started in business as a builder and contractor. He became interested in Politics and advocated the adoption of reform or liberal principles in the government of Canada. He was elected to parliament in 1861, and from 1867 to 1872, he was a member of both the Provincial and the Dominion Parliaments. He took an active part in driving from power John Sandfield Macdonald who had been placed in charge of affairs in Ontario by Sir John A. Macdonald. He became the Provincial Treasurer in the Government of Edward Blake in 1872. He withdrew from Provincial Politics in 1872 because a law was passed which prevented anyone from sitting in both Parliaments. He moved a vote of want of Confidence in the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald in 1873 because of the Pacific Scandal. This brought about the resignation of the Conservative Government. He was then asked by the Governor-General to form a new Government,

but he was willing to allow Edward Blake to accept the Office. Blake refused to accept the leadership of the party, and he was compelled to become Prime Minister in 1873.

d. His Premiership is characterized by:-

He was the Premier for the five years 1873 to 1878, and he worked to reform the Government of Canada. *Vote by Ballot was introduced in 1874. *The Powers of the Governor-General were limited and defined, with the result that the Canadian People were able to look after their own affairs to a greater extent. *He placed Politics on a new plane, and gave Canada a Government of efficiency and economy. The Dominion Supreme Court of Canada was organized in 1875, and the Intercolonial railroad was opened in 1876.

4) He did not favour the building of the C.P.R. and very little was done during his term in office. He offered to substitute post roads, canals, and telegraphs in place of the Railroad which had been offered as an inducement to British Columbia by Sir John A. Macdonald.

The reasons for his defeat fall naturally into three issues:-

a. Three of the worst harvests in Canadian History occurred during his term in office. Although he was not responsible for this and the depression, the people blamed his government for the hard times that resulted.

b. He offended many of his supporters because he would not stoop to conferring favours, and granting concessions.

c. Sir John A. Macdonald had been working on a scheme which was to play an important part in the election campaign of 1878. This was "The National Policy."

After his defeat he continued to lead the Liberal party in the House until 1880, when he handed the leadership over to Edward Blake. He then became a private member in the house.

e. The Results.

1. Vote by Ballot or secret voting was established.

2. The Powers of the Governor-General were limited and defined.

3. The Dominion Supreme Court was established.

4. The Intercolonial Railroad was opened.

5. Post Roads, Canals, and Telegraph were offered as a substitute for the C.P.R.

6. Canadian Politics were placed on a new plane.

6. Alexander Graham Bell.

(a) The dates:-

1871, 1874, 1876.

b. He was:-

He was the son of a Scottish Professor; an experimenter; a teacher of the deaf and dumb; and the inventor of the telephone.

E.P. 1929. c. His work:-

In 1871 he became a teacher of deaf mutes in Boston. In 1874 he conceived the idea of talking over a wire while spending his summer vacation near Brantford. He entered upon a long list of experiments which resulted in the invention

of the telephone in 1876. He gave up teaching and devoted all of his time to his experiment. He gradually improved the instrument and established telephone connection between Brantford and Paris in 1876. The distance was eight miles. He immediately applied for patents in Canada; the U.S.A., and Great Britain. He organized the Bell Telephone Company, and gave his father the Canadian rights to his invention. He refused to sell his invention, but leased it to various telephone Companies. He spent a large part of his time at Baddeck on the Bras d'or Lakes in Cape Breton Island, where he continued to conduct all kinds of scientific experiments.

d. The Results.

1. Great developments have taken place in (the) telephone service since 1876. The instruments have been so improved that the human voice may be heard thousands of miles away.
2. Telephone exchanges have been established to facilitate communication

throughout the system which extends all over the continent, and even across the Atlantic.

3. The automatic telephone has been invented

* 4. The telephone has revolutionized business and social life.

5. Bell became a very wealthy man, and used his wealth to conduct scientific research for the benefit of man-kind.

6. He invented the grapho-phone, and the first heavier-than-air flying-machines to make a public flight in America.

7. His death in 1922 removed one of our greatest benefactors.

7. The Canadian Pacific Railroad:

@ The Evolution of the idea:

The evolution of the idea of a trans-continental railroad may be traced to:-

@ The search for an overland route to the Pacific in the days of France.

b. The finding of an overland route to the Pacific by the British. (^{sir} Alexander Mackenzie)

c. The suggestion of a wagon-road across the Continent; a water-route; a combined water

The C.P.R.

1. The evolution of the idea.
 2. The reason for the building.
 3. The steps the prep. for its concretet
 4. The chief figures in the scheme.
 5. The difficulties that were overcome
 6. The Time required.
 7. The Results.
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and rail route; a railway from Lake Superior to the Pacific; and a transcontinental railroad from Montreal to the Pacific.

b. The reason for the establishment of the R.R.

1. British Columbia entered the Dominion of Canada in 1871 on condition that a railroad would be constructed giving it railway connection with Eastern Canada.

c. The Steps in the Preparation for its Construction

1. Sir Sanford Fleming, who had been the chief engineer of the Intercolonial Railroad, was sent to map out a route 1871- 1880.

2. It was at first proposed that the Government should undertake the construction of the railroad, but this seemed too great a task, and negotiations were opened with a private company under Sir Hugh Allan who was a wealthy merchant of Montreal.

3. In 1873, the Pacific Scandal occurred (It was charged that Sir Hugh Allan had paid large sums of money to the Conservative party, to be used in the General Election of 1872.

and as a result, Macdonald's government resigned.)

4. Mackenzie's Government felt that the building of the railroad was too expensive and it offered to build a wagon road, and to gradually build the railroad as surveys were completed.

5. In 1878 upon the return of the Macdonald Government it found that very little had been done to fulfil the promises made to British Columbia and negotiations were opened with a new group of Capitalists under George Stephen who formed the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company ^{Syndicate} in 1880.

6. The contract was signed (and work started) in 1880.

d. The chief figures in the scheme were:-

1. George Stephen
2. Donald Smith
3. Sir John A. Macdonald
4. John Henry Pope.

e. The difficulties that were overcome.

1. North of Georgian Bay and Lake Superior

the road was built through a wild and rocky country where it was necessary to fill almost bottomless swamps, and to blast through vast masses of rock.

2. The road passed through many hundreds of miles of almost uninhabited prairie country.

3. It was built through the great barrier of the rocky mountains through Kicking Horse Pass, around steep precipices, and through long tunnels.

4. The amount of money required was so great that an appeal had to be made to the Government which loaned the Syndicate additional money.

f. The Time required.

The Contract of 1880 allowed ten years to complete the road. It was started in May 1881; and was completed in November 1885, five years later. The last spike was driven by Donald Smith at Craigellachie in 1885.

9. The Results.

1. The building of the C.P.R. was a marvellous accomplishment, as an engineering feat.
2. It rapidly repaid the money borrowed from the Government, and from the day of its completion, it has proved a success.
3. It helped to make the Dominion of Canada what it is today.
4. It made possible, the rapid settlement of the Great West.
5. It linked the East and the West of the Dominion together.
6. It showed the world a striking example of the accomplishment by Canadian enterprise and determination.
7. It provided a route whereby the British Possessions in the west became connected with the mother country more directly.
8. It allowed for the transportation of troops to the west during the Saskatchewan Rebellion.
9. It became a channel of imperial communications and as a result was called "The Queen's Highway".

8. The Saskatchewan Rebellion.

@ Other Names:-

1. The North West Rebellion.
2. The Rebellion on the Saskatchewan
3. Riel's Second Rebellion
4. The Rebellion of 1885.

b. The date.

1. 1885.

c. The Causes:-

1. The disappearance of the buffalo herds etc.
2. The building of the railroad and the westward march of civilization was bringing about the disappearance of the buffalo herds and the fur-bearing animals on which the Indians and the half-breeds who had moved to that region between 1870 and 1885 relied for their livelihood.
3. The survey of the regions.
4. The surveyors were laying out square townships and sections along the Saskatchewan.
5. The unfulfilled promises of the Government.
6. The half-breeds had begged for title deeds to their lands and had sent delegations to Ottawa where they received promises that were never fulfilled.

4. The fear of losing their homes.

* They were afraid that their homes would be swept away in the oncoming march of civilization.

① 5. They sent a delegation down to Manitoba to invite Louis Riel to return and assume leadership of his own people.

6. He had the interests of his people at heart and returned to Canada. At first he devoted himself to trying to obtain redress of the grievances claimed by the half-breeds. He drew up a "Bill of Rights," and forwarded it to Ottawa where the petition was not taken seriously.

~~The indifference of the Dominion Govt.~~

7. The half-breeds were angered by the indifference of the Dominion Government, and they formed a Provisional Government in Saskatchewan with Louis Riel at its head as President.

② 8. They organized a military force with Gabriel Dumont, a famous buffalo hunter as commander-in-chief. Part of this half-breed army came in conflict with a detachment of the North West Mounted Police and some volunteers near Duck Lake.

d. The Course of the uprising.

1. a. Event : Duck Lake

b. Remarks : Part of the half-breed army under Gabriel Dumont resisted a patrol of N.W.M.P. under Major Crozier. The Police lost several men and were forced to withdraw.

2. a. Event : Frog Lake.

b. Remarks : A band of Crees under Chief Big Bear massacred eight of the inhabitants, and carried off the remainder as captives.

3. a. Event : Cut knife Creek.

b. Remarks : a band of Crees under Poundmaker defeated Colonel Otter who had been sent north to relieve Battleford and Fort Pitt.

4. a. Event : Fish Creek

b. Remarks : General Middleton was held up for a time by Gabriel Dumont, but he finally forced the rebels to retire.

5a. Event - Batoche

b. Remarks : General Middleton captured Batoche and the rebels fled.

6. The Results.

1. Dumont fled to the U.S.A.
2. Riel and Big Bear were captured by Mounted Police.
3. In 1885 Riel was tried at Regina, with a number of his followers, on a charge of high treason. Riel was found guilty and was sentenced to be hanged, while eighteen of his followers were sentenced to prison for periods varying from one to seven years.
4. Bitter feelings developed between Ontario and Quebec.
5. A General Indian uprising was averted.
6. The Indians were given title-deeds to their lands.
7. The Northwest Territories were given representation in Parliament.
8. The possibilities of western Canada were revealed, and the attention of settlers was drawn to the west.

9. There was an increase in National feeling
10. The mounted Police force was increased.

f. A sketch map showing the region involved.



9. Wilfrid Laurier

a. The dates

1. 1871, 1874, 1887, 1896, 1897, 1899, 1910, 1919.

b. He was:-

He was a French-Canadian who was born at St. Lin. north of Montreal in Quebec. He was educated in the French Schools until he was eleven years of age; and then he spent two years in the English school of New Glasgow. He then attended a French-Canadian College, and later entered a French-Canadian Law Office.

in Montreal. On account of poor health he moved to Athabaska ville where he became a country Lawyer and the editor of a country newspaper. He was a great orator in both English and French, and had no rival in Canada. He became the leader of the liberal party, and the first and only French-Canadian Prime Minister of Canada.

E.P. 1928.

c. His work before he became Prime minister)

In 1871, he became the representative of Athabaska ville in the Quebec Parliament. In 1874, he entered the Dominion Parliament. He became a member of Mackenzie's Cabinet but only held office for one year as the liberal Government was defeated in 1878. In Quebec, he became the chief Lieutenant of Edward Blake, who succeeded Alexander Mackenzie in the leadership of the liberal party. Upon the resignation of Blake in 1887, he became the leader of the liberal party. In 1896 he won the election, and became the first French Canadian Prime minister of Canada, and held office for 15 years.

d. His work as Prime Minister.

1. His ministry was strong, and was known as, "The Ministry of all the Talents".

2. During his premiership:- He settled the Manitoba School Question; He gave England a Preferential Tariff. He represented Canada at the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria in 1897. With the consent of the Dominion Parliament, he authorized the sending of troops to aid Great Britain in the Boer war, 1899. He launched a vigorous campaign to settle western Canada. Penny Postage was established. The Canadian Northern Railroad and the Grand Trunk Pacific were built, and helped to open up the country. The Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were formed in 1905. Lord Strathcona was sent to England as Lord High Commissioner for Canada. The all British Cable was completed. The tercentenary of Quebec was celebrated 1908. The nucleus of the Canadian Navy was established. A Reciprocity Treaty with the U.S.A. was proposed. He led the opposition until his death in 1919.

e. The Result.

1. Canada made remarkable progress during his Premiership.

10. The settlement of the Great West.

@ The dates:-

1857, 1885, 1890, 1896, 1897, 1904-5, 1910-20

b. The reasons for the slow development of the west-

The factors which discouraged or hindered settle-

1. The H.B. Co. discouraged settlement because it was (feared) felt that such would be injurious to the fur-trade.

Governor of ^{sic George Simpson}

2. The H.B. Co. tried to persuade the outside world that the prairies were unsuited for agricultural settlement.

3. General Lefroy, a distinguished British soldier and scientist declared that agricultural settlement could make but very slender progress in the western region.

4. The delays in building the C.P.R. delayed the revelation of its possibilities.

5. The Saskatchewan rebellion discouraged settlement because the people were afraid to

take up land in a country where settlers had been massacred by Indians.

6. Stories that were told about the cold north-western winters discouraged settlement.

c. The factors that encouraged settlements were:

1. The construction of the C.P.R. revealed the possibilities of the west.

2. The launching of an aggressive immigration campaign by the Laurier Government under the direction of Hon. Clifford Sifton who was minister of the Interior, and had charge of immigration.

d. The Increase of Settlement.

1. The building of the C.P.R. resulted in a boom. The settlements were established along the railroad. Towns sprang up around the stations, and settlers from Eastern Canada flocked to take up free land grants.

2. By 1890, Manitoba had a scattered population, and Winnipeg had become a city with a population of 25'000.

3. Western Canada was advertised in

Great Britain, the U.S.A., and countries of central Europe; and Canadian Immigration offices were established in numerous countries.

4. By 1897, the total number of immigrants was 20,000.

5. The total annual immigration had become nearly a third of a million. ^{By 1911}

6. Immigrants came from the British Isles, the U.S.A., from Russia (Doubkhobors), from Austria and Poland (Galicians); from Roumania; from Italy; and others. Generally the settlers were of an excellent type.

e. The results:

1. Two millions were induced to come to Canada.

2. The population of Canada rose from five million to eight million.

3. The Western Prairies were transformed from a lonely wilderness into a highly developed agricultural and stock raising country.

4. The North West Territories were formed into two new self-governing provinces - Saskatchewan and Alberta 1905.

5. It became necessary to establish a

means of transporting the produce of the region. The C.P.R. increased its mileage from three thousand to thirteen thousand miles. The G.T.P. and the Canadian Northern were built and proved to be a great boon to the west.

6. The west lacks the manufacturing facilities of the East, but its production of raw materials is rivalling Eastern Canada.

7. Scientific discoveries in agriculture such as "Marquis wheat", by William Saunders has added greatly to its productivity and wealth.

8. The edge of civilization is being pushed farther north each year.

9. Oil fields and gold mines have been discovered.

10. Great cities with well-equipped universities have sprung up.

11. Canada and the Mother Country.

@ The early relationships 1759 - 1897

1. The Mother Country protected and cared for Canada in her infancy.

2. The British taxpayers paid vast sums for the defense and development of Canada

when Canada was not able to defend or to develop herself.

b. The later relationships 1897-1926.

1. In 1897 Queen Victoria celebrated the diamond jubilee or the sixtieth anniversary of her accession to the throne. At that time there was a feeling in favour of a closer union between the mother country and her overseas dominions.

2. A federation of the Empire was advocated. Each unit was to have a representative in the Parliament in England.

3. Laurier, at first, favoured this move, but later he favoured a continuation of Dominion Self-Government.

4. There was a common allegiance to the crown even while each unit enjoyed the fullest right to regulate its own affairs.

5. In 1899, the Canadian Government sent troops to help the mother country in the Boer war in South Africa.

6. During this war the British troops were withdrawn from Canadian soil and

the fortifications of ~~at~~ Halifax and Esquimalt were handed over to the Canadian militia.

10. In 1910 the beginning of the Canadian navy was ~~launched~~ ^{established}. It was to be under the control of the Canadian Government but was to act in co-operation with the British Navy.

7. Canada assumed the responsibility for her own internal, external, military, and naval defence.

8. Striking developments took place in connection with foreign relations.

9. In 1908 Canada received from the British Government, an acknowledgment of her right to make her agreements with other countries; and her promise that no Imperial Treaty could be binding upon Canada without her expressed consent.

12. During the Great war 1914-1918 Canada rallied to the support of the mother country.

13. After the Great war, Sir Robert Borden proposed sending a diplomatic representative of Canada to the United States.

11. In 1910, by the Immigration act, Canada secured the right to control even British immigration.

14. In 1926, Mackenzie King established a Canadian Legation in Washington that was distinct from the British Embassy.

15. In 1926, the Imperial Conference supported the relation between the Mother Country and the Dominions. In the report of the Conference, dealing with Inter-imperial relations it was laid down that Great Britain and the Dominions are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, and in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic ^{and} external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of nations."

16. The Statute of Westminster
17. Canada and World War II

c. The Results.

1. Canada is an independent, self-governing Dominion.
2. Canada supports and protects herself.
3. Between Canada and the Mother Country there still exists loyalty ~~and~~ affection and allegiance to the same crown, and

traditions; and whenever the Mother Country needs Canada's help, it will be freely and gladly rendered.

12. Canada's Part in the Boer War.

a. The dates:-

1899 - 1900.

b. The Causes:-

1. The Boers (Dutch) in the Transvaal and Orange Free State objected to British intervention in their foreign affairs, and ^{they} refused to allow British settlers and miners to exercise a vote in political matters.

2. British troops were ordered to withdraw from the territory.

c. The attitude of Canada.

1. Although Canada had no immediate concern, there was a demand on the part of many Canadians that Canada should rally to the support of the Mother Country.

2. Laurier at first resisted the demands although he realized that when Great Britain was at war, Canada was ^{also} at war.

3. When Parliament met, it authorized the sending of three successive contingents of troops.

4. Quebec at first objected but the demand from Ontario and Western Canada was so strong that volunteers were called.

5. In addition, Lord Strathcona raised the Strathcona Horse at his own expense.

6. Canada sent troops, and it was the first time that Canadians served the Empire overseas.

7. Toward the end of the war, the official contingents were discontinued, even though numerous Canadians continued to enlist, because of the persistent opposition of the Province of Quebec.

d. The part played by the Canadians.

1. Early in 1900, a Canadian section took part in the Relief of Kimberley and in the battle of Paardeberg. Another section took part in the Relief of Mafeking and both sections marched on Pretoria.

2. Over 3000 Canadians took part in

The war against the Boers, and they particularly distinguished themselves.

e. The Results.

1. The beginning of a period of striking growth in Canadian self-government was commenced.
2. The last British troops were withdrawn from Canada.
3. The fortifications of Halifax and Esquimalt were handed over to the Canadian militia.
4. Shortly afterwards, the Canadian militia ceased to be commanded by an Imperial officer lent by the British war office.
5. The bond of union between Canada and the Mother Country was strengthened.

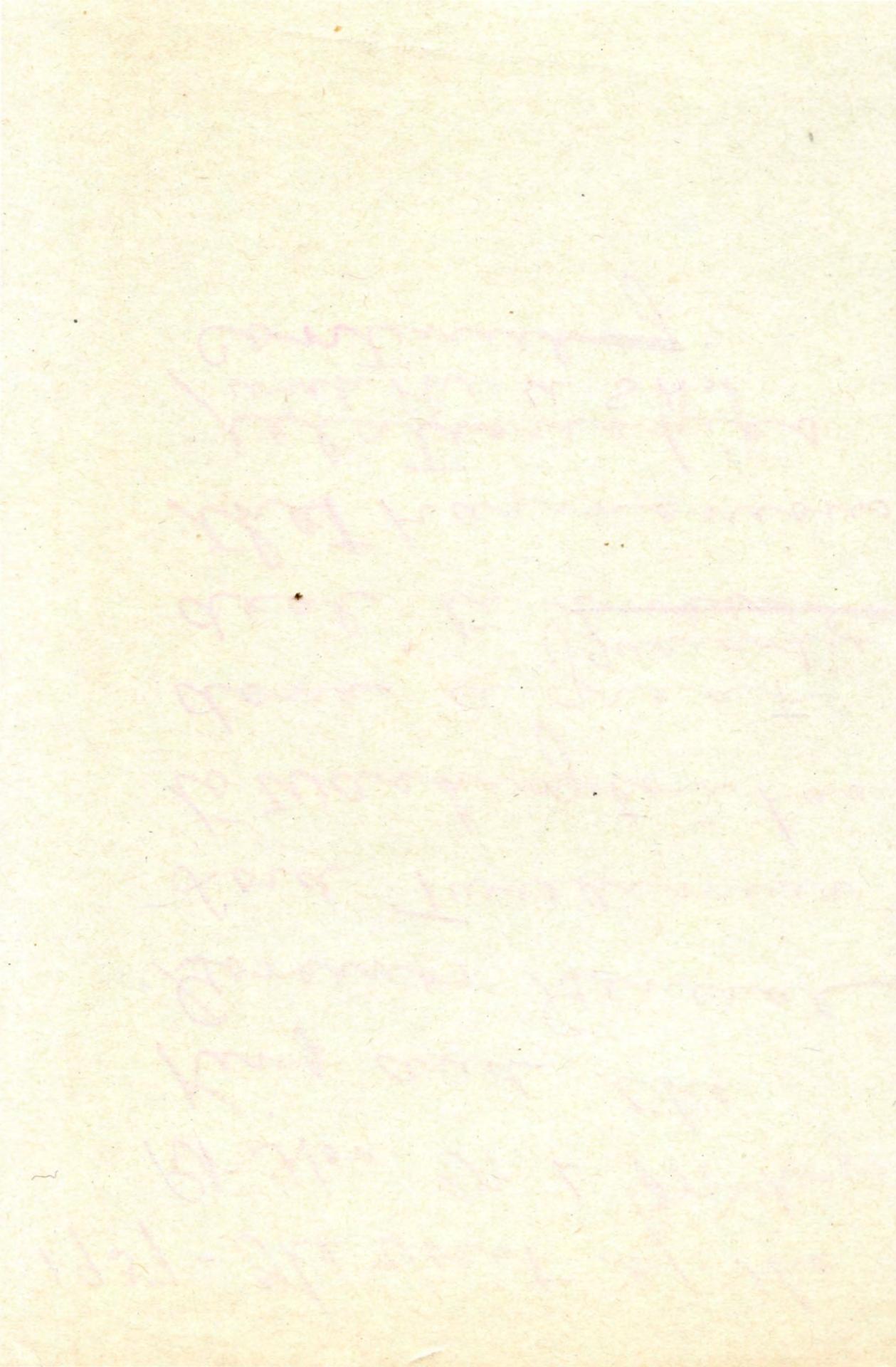
13. The International Relationships which have existed between Canada and the U.S.A.

1769 - 1935.

Date	Remarks
1. 1775-6	The Americans tried to force

Date	Remarks.
	Canada to become the fourteenth colony in the American union but were defeated by Sir Guy Carleton.
✓ 2. 1783-4	The Americans drove the U.S.L out of their country and they found refuge in Canada.
✓ 3. 1812	The Americans tried to separate Canada from the British Empire in 1812-14 but they were unsuccessful.
✓ 4. 1817	The Americans and the Canadians agreed according to the Rush Bagot agreement to limit armaments on the Great Lakes.
✓ 5. 1839	The boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick caused a dispute but an agreement was reached.
✓ 6. 1842	The Ashburton treaty was signed and provided for the settlement of the international boundary line between Canada and the U.S.A.
✓ 7. 1846	The Oregon treaty was signed and provided for the extension of the boundary line from the Rocky Mountains

1937 - The visit of the
Rt Hon. Mr. L. Mackenzie
King and the
Governor General
- Lord Tweedsmuir
to Washington has
done a great
deal to ~~ensure~~^{guarantee}
that harmonious
relationships
with the U.S.A.
continuing.



Date	Remarks.
	to the Pacific Coast.
✓ 8. 1854 -	The Reciprocity Treaty with the U.S.A. was passed. It provided for the free exchange of natural products ^{and} raw materials between Canada and the U.S.A.
✓ 9. 1861-65 -	The American Civil War was in progress in the United States, and the Canadians feared trouble because of the Trent affair.
✓ 10. 1865-6 =	The Reciprocity Treaty with the U.S.A. was cancelled because the Americans felt that the Canadians had reaped the greatest benefit during the civil war.
✓ 11. 1866 =	The Fenian Raids occurred. 1866-7 1871- but they did not amount to much.
✓ 12. 1867 .	Confederation was established and markets were provided for Canadian Produce, by the removal of the inter-provincial barriers. This meant that the Canadians did not need the American markets.
✓ 13. 1871 =	The Washington Treaty between Great Britain and the U.S.A. was signed.

Date	Remarks.
	It settled a number of points that had been in dispute for some time. - @ the use of Canadian fishing waters, and ⑥ the Alaska Boundary.
✓ 14- 1911	The Canadians refused to consider a Reciprocity Treaty with the U.S.A. They also refused to consider a union with the U.S.A. due to loyalty to Great Britain.
✓ 15- 1914	
✓ 15- 1917	The Canadians and the Americans fought with the allies during the world war.
✓ 16. 1926	A Canadian Legation was established in Washington.
✓ 17- 1934	The American Congress defeated the deep water-way scheme which was to allow ocean vessels to journey to the head of the Great Lakes.
18 1935	President Roosevelt assured Canada that the U.S.A would not arm against her.
14. <u>The Great War.</u>	
<u>@ The dates.</u>	
	1914-1918.
	<u>B. The Causes.</u>
	1. The International relationships of the great powers of Europe were such that

they were arranged in two rival ^{groups.} camps. Each was afraid of the power of the other in trade and commerce.

2. The aims of the powers were such that they were willing to wage war to realize their desires.

3. The political murder in South-Eastern Europe where the Archduke of Austria was assassinated on June 28, 1914, by a Serbian conspirator at Sarajevo in the Austrian Province of Bosnia.

c. The entry of the Powers into the Struggle.

1. The Austrian Government demanded satisfaction from Serbia and imposed a number of conditions on her. She accepted some of these, and rejected others. Austria then declared war.

2. Russia intervened because she was the protector of Serbia and other Balkan peoples.

3. France entered as an ally of Russia.

4. Germany entered as an ally of Austria.

On August 4th, 1914, Germany declared war

on France and Russia. Germany planned to attack France from the North and moved an army through Belgium. This was contrary to a pledge that had been signed regarding the neutrality of Belgium. "A scrap of paper had been ignored".

5. Great Britain entered the war in protest of the action of the Germans because she could not afford to allow Germany to overrun Belgium and France.

6. When Great Britain was at war, Canada was at war. Canada as a Dominion entered to help Great Britain. At that time she was unprepared for war as she did not have a navy, and she had but very few professional soldiers.

✓ d. A General Note.

Canada became engaged in the Great war in 1914. The war lasted for nearly four ^{and} half years, and before it was over nearly all of the great powers of the world were drawn in to it. It was fought on the high seas, and in Europe, Asia and Africa. The combatants were numbered in

tens of millions, and it is estimated that eight million died in battle, and over thirty million were killed and wounded.

c. The help rendered by Canada:

1. The Canadian Government under Sir Robert Borden called for volunteers, and before the war was three months old, Canada sent a force of 33,000 men to England, and before the war was ended she sent about half a million men to help the allies.

2. The civilians in Canada manufactured munitions; grew food supplies, and raised money by Victory Bonds.

3. When enlistment in the Canadian army declined, the Government introduced conscription or Compulsory Military Service for all unmarried men or childless widowers of military age.

4. A censorboard was established to prevent the circulation of injurious literature.

5. A food controller was appointed to conserve food.

6. Help was also sent through the Red Cross

and other patriotic organizations.

f. Some of the engagements in which the Canadians took part were:-

1. The first Canadian Division was landed in France in February 1915. The Canadians became recognized as among the best of the allied forces. They were engaged in many of the greatest actions on the Western Front.

Dates	Engagements	Remarks.
1. 1915	Second Battle of Ypres	Germans used poisoned gas.
2. 1916.	Somme	The Br. first used armoured tanks.
3. 1917	Vimy Ridge	They stormed this centre.
4. 1917	Paschendaele.	The sea of mud.
5. 1918.	Mons	They captured it on Nov. 11 1918 just before the Armistice was signed.

g. The Canadian Minister of Militia was:-

1. Sir Sam Hughes.

h. The Commander-in-chief of the Canadian Forces was:-

1. Sir Arthur Currie.

i The Armistice

1. It was an agreement to stop hostilities.
2. It was signed on Nov. 11. 1918.

j The Results:-

1. Records were established in the conduct of Canadian affairs during the war and during the period of reconstruction which showed that Canada had a strong and efficient administration.
2. The Canadians displayed a whole hearted patriotism.
3. They helped to support the war effort of Canada by subscribing to the Victory Loans of 1917-18.
4. The Dominion Representative signed the Treaty of Versailles.
5. Canada became recognized as a nation within the Empire.
6. The soldiers were returned to Canada and demobilized.
7. Canada entered upon a period of reconstruction.

10. The Peace Conference:

a. The date:-

1919.

b. It was:-

It was a meeting in Paris of representatives of all of the countries which had taken part in the world war to discuss peace.

c. The Canadian Representative was:-

Sir Robert Borden, the Prime Minister of Canada, (and several of his colleagues in the Government.)

d. The framing of the Peace Treaty.

1. It fell mainly to what was known as "The Big Four":-

- a. The President of the United States.
- b. The Prime Minister of Great Britain.
- c. The Prime Minister of France.
- d. The Prime Minister of Italy.

e. The Signing of the Peace Treaty by the Dominions

Sir Robert Borden made his influence felt on more than one occasion. He strongly advocated that the overseas Dominions be permitted to sign the Peace Treaty, and as a result, the representatives of Canada and the

other British overseas Dominions signed the Treaty of Versailles along with the representatives of the British Government.

f. The Results.

1. Canada and the other Dominions represented at the Peace Conference were recognized as nations within the Empire.
2. The Terms of the Treaty of Versailles were drafted.
3. The League of Nations was established.

16. The Treaty of Versailles.

a. The date:

1919.

b. The Part taken by Canadians in drafting it.

The Canadian Delegates, particularly Sir Robert Borden, took an active part in the negotiations leading up to the Treaty, and in framing the clauses in regard to the League of Nations.

c. The Terms or Provisions.

1. Germany lost all of her Colonies.

2. Compulsory Military training was abolished in Germany. (Resumed- 1935) (Hitler.)
3. Germany and Austria were to pay the allies vast sums of money to repair the damage.
4. The Austrian Empire was broken up into several separate states.
5. Alsace and Lorraine were returned to France.
6. Luxemburg, Poland, Bohemia and the Russian States became independent.
7. The German fleet and submarine craft was surrendered to the allies.
8. The German Army was reduced.
9. The Saar Valley was Internationalized and the coal mines were given to France.
(By Plebiscite - the Saar voted to return to Germany ¹⁹³⁵)
10. The fortifications east and west along the Rhine were destroyed.
11. Danzig was made an International section on the Baltic sea, and afforded an outlet for the inland countries nearby.

d. The Results.

1. Some now think that the terms imposed

were too severe, but nations which enter upon a dreadful conflict and fail to win, have to bear heavy penalties.

2. There was an effort to insure Peace, and to show that quarrels should be settled in a more civilized way.

3. Germany claimed that the terms were too severe, and tried to have them modified.

17. The League of Nations.

a. The dates:-

1920 - 1935.

b. The Reasons for:-

There was a universal cry of humanity for delivery from the destruction and slaughter of the young men, of women and children, and of the destruction of wealth.

c. It is:-

It is an organization of the nations of the world into a union to prevent war; a new gospel of international relationships in a firm and practical bond of co-operation and good will which is open to the nations of

^{It is}
the world; and a voluntary association of nations which agree to certain obligations which were set forth in the covenant of the league.

d. The Birthday of the League of Nations was:-
January 10th, 1920.

e. The headquarters of the League was established at Geneva, Switzerland.

f. The Composition of the League.

* 1. The League was to be made up of three bodies:- The Council, the assembly, and the Secretariat.

2. The Council was to be composed of permanent representatives from Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Japan, and non permanent representatives of the states who were elected annually by the assembly. It was to sit more or less permanently, and was to be trusted with the actual workings of the League. In 1926, Senator Dandurand, the representative of Canada, who had been president of the assembly in 1925, was elected to the Council.

It meets every three months and may assemble at any time at short notice if necessary.

3. The Assembly - was to be composed of the representatives of all states which became members. It meets once a year at Geneva on the first Monday in September, and the session lasts for four or five weeks.

4. The Secretariat is the working force of experts, directors, secretaries, record keepers, translators, and others carrying on the work of the Council and the Assembly.

g. The aims of the League.

1. To prevent war.

2. To promote international peace.

h. The handicaps under which the League worked

1. The U. S. A. and Russia did not become members.

2. Germany was not admitted until 1926.

3. It is necessary for the Council and the Assembly to agree in regard to all matters requiring a decision.

i. The work that has been done.

- * 1. Its activities may be divided into three groups:- Political, Economic, and Humanitarian
- 2. Its political activities include preventing disputes between countries developing into wars; and establishing a permanent court of International Justice. (The World Court at the Hague - 1921)
- 3. Its Economic activities include making International loans to countries to help them to become re-established.
- 4. Its Humanitarian activities include helping to combat the wide-spread evil - the traffic in Opium and narcotic drugs.

j. The Results.

- 1. The League of Nations is one of the greatest organizations in the world, working to avert war.
- 2. It has proved that it can prevent war.
- 3. The restoration of Europe has commenced.
- 4. ~~The~~ Industrial conditions are improving because standards of labour are being raised throughout the world.

18. The Postwar adjustments in Canada.

1. Every effort has been made to recover from the effects of the war, and the years immediately following it were difficult and trying. The soldiers and civilians who had been engaged in the war, and in war-work had to be fitted back into civilian life. During the war, the cost of living had doubled but the wages remained the same. The national debt had increased, and it became necessary to levy new and heavy taxation. Foreign Trade had to be rebuilt, and in 1920 there was a series of general strikes. Gradually Canada recovered from the unrest because her natural resources were becoming available, and she recovered more quickly than the majority of combatant countries. In 1929-30, Canada entered a world wide depression which has caused untold suffering.

19. The Story of Farming in Canada.

@ Early Farming.

The first Canadian Farmer was Louis Hebert. His farm was on Cape Diamond near Quebec.

2. The first farmers encountered the dense forests except on the prairies of western Canada.

They cut down the trees and rooted out the stumps. Sometimes the grain was sown in the forest itself. In order to let the sun reach it, they burned or ringed the trees so that they died. Their implements were very simple. The first settlers broke the ground with hoes. They cut the grain with scythes, and they threshed it with flails. They had few horses and cattle, and sometimes they had to haul or drag the ploughs themselves. They often had to carry the grain long distances to the nearest mill to have it ground into flour, and sometimes they had to grind it in hand mills. The houses in which the pioneers lived were generally made of logs, and the furniture in them was largely home-made. Food was often cooked in an open fireplace, and the clothes were made from the product of the spinning-wheel. There were no luxuries in the homes and few comforts. Life was, except in winter, an unending round of labour. While the men worked in the fields, the women cooked, spun, and sewed. The pioneer farmers were heroes, and their women folk were heroines.

b. Later farming.

Since those early days, life on the Canadian farms has become happier and easier. The farmer now hasn't any trees to cut down, no stumps to root out; and farms which used to be covered with trees are now entirely cleared. Farms are much larger than they used to be, and are more easily cultivated as a result of the improvements and inventions in farm machinery. Steel ploughs drawn by horses or tractors are now used; horse-drawn reapers or binders now do the work automatically that required several men to do. ^{thus} Threshing machines now replace the old-time flails. Cream separators are now used to separate the cream from the milk whereas it used to be skimmed by hand. Much of the work of the farm is now done by machines, and farming has become more scientific. The Government has established experimental farms where new methods are studied.

c. The Results.

The farmer of today has comforts and

luxuries of which the pioneers did not dream. The log-houses have been replaced by comfortable homes of frame, brick, and stone. The barns are now magnificent structures. The old isolation has been removed. Rural mail deliveries leave letters and papers daily at the farmers' doors. Many homes are equipped with telephones and radios. Some are equipped with electricity, and as a result, many labour-saving devices may be installed. Automobiles are owned by farmers, and the roads have been improved so that they are able to reach the nearest centres of population in a fraction of the time that it used to ~~take~~ require in the old days of the corduroy roads and spring-less buggies. Nearly half of the people live on farms. Canada, to-day is the fourth wheat-producing country of the world.

* Early farming was unscientific whereas later farming is scientific.

20. Canadian Mining.

@ The early history.

The early Europeans hoped to find precious

metals in Canada, and during the French period there were numerous reports of their discovery, but these were found to be incorrect. The principal mineral found was iron near Three Rivers. Between 1763 and 1863 very little was done. With the exception of the gold mines of British Columbia, none of the other great mining fields ^{had been} ~~were~~ discovered, and the story of Canadian mining belongs to our own day.

b. The part played by Sir William Logan.

He was a Canadian scientist and geologist who studied the history of the earth's surface, and revealed the possibilities of Canada as a field for mining. He showed that Canada, especially in Ontario, and Quebec, might produce precious metals and other valuable ^{substances} ~~minerals~~) such as oil. As a result of his work, some minor discoveries were made, and the truth of his prophecies was revealed by chance.

c. The Story of the Nickel mines near Sudbury.

In 1883, while the C.P.R. was being constructed, copper was discovered in the vicinity

of Sudbury, and the Canadian Copper Company was formed to develop it. The chemist who analysed the ore taken from the mine found a metal which he did not know. It proved to be nickel, and as Canada is almost the only nickel producing country in the world, the nickel mines of Sudbury District brought tens of millions of dollars into Canada during the Great war.

d. The Klondike Gold Rush.

In 1896, Gold was discovered in the Yukon, on the Klondike River, and prospectors made some rich strikes. The arrival of the steamer in the spring with its cargo, and the news of the discovery led to a stampede to the Yukon. Some of the experienced prospectors staked claims which made them fortunes. In 1900, twenty-two million dollars worth of Gold were taken out of the Yukon, but since then the production has declined, and only a moderate supply is now derived from that territory.

e. The discovery of Cobalt in Northern Ontario.

In 1903, the government of Ontario began to build the J. and N.O. Railroad north from North Bay by Lake Timiskaming, and the discovery of Silver near Haileybury was accidental. Prospectors flocked into the country and staked claims which have developed into mines of fabulous wealth. Many of them have produced tens of millions of dollars in silver ore.

f. The Discovery of Gold in Ontario.

In 1909, a prospecting party which included Jack Wilson, Barney McEanney and Benny Hollinger set out from Haileybury. They discovered gold in the Porcupine Country north west of Cobalt, and staked claims. Wilson staked the present Dome Mine which has produced thirty million dollars worth of gold; McEanney staked the Crown Porcupine Mine which is showing a clear profit, and Benny Hollinger chose a haphazard property which he sold for a third of a million dollars. It now produces a million dollars worth of gold a month.

In 1912, the Kirkland Lake area was discovered, and it promises to rival the Porcupine area in production.

Silver has been discovered in large quantities at Gowganda and at Lorrain.

Gold has been discovered at Rouyn in Northern Quebec, and at Red Lake, in Patricia District.

9. The Results.

1. Canada produces practically the world's supply of nickel.
2. Canada ranks third among the gold producing countries in the world.
3. The future will undoubtedly reveal additional mineral resources.

21. Water power.

(a) The forms of power that have been used by man

Form of Power	Uses.
1. Muscular Power	Working, lifting, walking, chopping, driving nails.
2. Horsepower	Drawing carriages, ploughing, working.

<u>Form of Power.</u>	<u>Uses.</u>
3. Wind Power	Sailing vessels; Windmills.
4. Running water ^P	Turning mill wheels, manufacturing
5. Steam Power	Steam Engines, Steamboats. Manufacturing.
6. Gasoline Power	Automobiles, aeroplanes.
7. Electrical P.	Lighting, heating, manufacturing.

6. The development and use of Electrical Energy

1. The discovery of Electrical Energy is considered more important than the preceding discoveries.

2. Toward the end of the nineteenth century, electrical engineers conceived the idea of substituting water power or "White-Coal" and using it in the generation of electricity.

3. The development of Electrical Energy from water power was substituted for steam power and black coal; and the electricity was transmitted long distances over electric wires.

4. The first Hydro-electric plant in the world was constructed at Niagara at the end of the nineteenth century.

5. At first these developments were undertaken by private companies, but the Government of Ontario set up in 1906, The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

c. The Hydro-electric Power Commission of Ontario.

1. It was established in 1906 by the Government of Ontario.

2. The Chairman of the Commission was Sir Adam Beck;

3. The Commission gradually took over the private plants, and built new ones of its own

4. Though the people of Ontario have become the owners of the largest Hydro-electric Power producing business in the world, they are able to sell the power produced to themselves at cost.

d. The Results.

Canada owes its great material progress in the last quarter of a century to Electricity.

2. It has given an impetus to Canadian manufacturers.
3. It has brought about a change in the life in Canadian Homes.
4. The demand for electrical heat, lighting, and power is so great that in time, the production may only meet the demand.

22. Navigation:

a) During the French Period:

1. The ship-building industry was established at Quebec, in Canada. The vessels were made of timber, and they sailed on the Great Lakes and on the sea.

b) During the British Period:

1. Canadian shipping became an important industry. Timber produced in Canada was sent to the British Isles to be used for masts in the British Navy. Quebec became a prosperous ship-building centre.

2. The early vessels:-

1. a. Date = 1801
b. Name of Vessel - Charlotte Dundas.
c. Remarks : It was the first British steamship, and was launched on the Clyde in Scotland.
2. a. Date : 1807
b. Name of Vessel : Clermont.
c. Remarks : It was the first steamship in America. The engines were made in Great Britain. It appeared on the Hudson River, and sailed between New York and Albany.
3. a. Date : 1809.
b. Name of Vessel - Accommodation.
c. Remarks : It was the first, wholly Canadian made steamship in North American waters. It sailed between Quebec and Montreal on the St. Lawrence.
4. a. Date : 1831-3.
b. Name of Vessel = The Royal William.
c. Remarks : It was built at Quebec and made trips between Quebec, Halifax and Boston. It was sent to England 1833 and was the first steamship

June 1933.

MEMORANDUM RE H. S. ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

Capreol

It has been found that pupils from your school obtained an average of 35 marks ~~more~~ when they wrote the H. S. Entrance Examinations in 1933 than your report on Form 14, line B indicated that they had obtained on your final examination. It is suggested that for the final examination a test approximating more nearly in difficulty to the Entrance be given and that it be marked very carefully. Unless the report from your school corresponds very closely with the marks the pupils obtained on the written Examination it is of very little value.

5591 2028

Dreher

ЗКОЛЯКІВСЬКИЙ ПОКАРПАТИЙСЬКИЙ РЕГІОНАЛЬНИЙ

БОНІАДЕ СОЮЗА ЧОРНОХІДНИХ БУДІВІЛІСТІВ ТА ІНІЦІАТОРІВ

ІІІ. В. Н. єд. земського підприємства ~~ІІІ~~ відповідно до земельних
рекомендацій та інш. Адміністративні та інші норми щодо використання
земельних ресурсів та земельного фонду відповідно до земельних
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The Three Young Ranchmen

by

Capt. Ralph Bonehill

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John D. Gandy

Number of Pupil.

Capecol Public School.

Writing Examination. Junior and Senior IV.

Junior 14th. 1929.

Elements in Success.

An important agency in success is observation, which is closely allied with concentration and interest.

Few people possess, or to be exact, few people exercise this faculty to any adequate, or possible degree.

An eccentric teacher of chemistry when lecturing to his students on the necessity of observation told them to note carefully what he did and to do the same whereupon he put his finger into an evil smelling and obnoxious compound and then put a finger into his mouth; his students followed his example and made wry faces after the experiment.

He said I see that your powers of observation are very poor because I put my first finger into the compound, and my second finger into my mouth — this may seem unworthy of attention but it is not, because the person who does not observe is not likely to have the acumen which leads to success.

காலத்தில் நீண்ட புதியமான காலத்தில் நீண்ட புதியமான
நெருவரின் ஜி பிரைசர் எட்டு விவரங்கள் சொல் என்று
எல் கோ நிலை என்று முறையான சொல் என்று மூலம் நீண்ட
ஒரு வருபாறை தோழி என்று விவரங்கள் என்று எட்டு விவரங்கள்
நெருவரின் ஜி பிரைசர் எட்டு விவரங்கள் என்று எட்டு விவரங்கள்
நெருவரின் ஜி பிரைசர் எட்டு விவரங்கள் என்று எட்டு விவரங்கள்

Indifference.

One of the great crimes which shorten life is indifference.

As one loses interest in his Church, in his political party, in his Club, his friends and acquaintances he dries up and the grave claims one whom no one wants or laments.

The two most fatal phrases are.

"Whats the use"

"Why should I?"

In conclusion, remember the future of the world lies in the school of today.

is big enough. And as far as I am concerned
I think it is. And as far as I am concerned
it is big enough. And as far as I am concerned
it is big enough. And as far as I am concerned
it is big enough. And as far as I am concerned
it is big enough.

See you later

7

And as far as I am concerned it is big enough.
And as far as I am concerned it is big enough.

grievances claimed by the half-breeds.
He drew up a Bill of Rights and sent it
to Ottawa where the petition was not
seriously.

2. The half-breeds organized a
military force with Gabriel Dumont,
a famous buffalo hunter as commander
in chief. Part of this army came into
conflict with a detachment of North
West Mounted Police and some volunteers
near Duck Lake

3 3

31a Event - Duck Lake

b Remarks - The Police under Major Crozier
lost several men and were
forced to withdraw

2a Event - Frog Lake

b Remarks -
etc

The Saskatchewan
Rebellion.

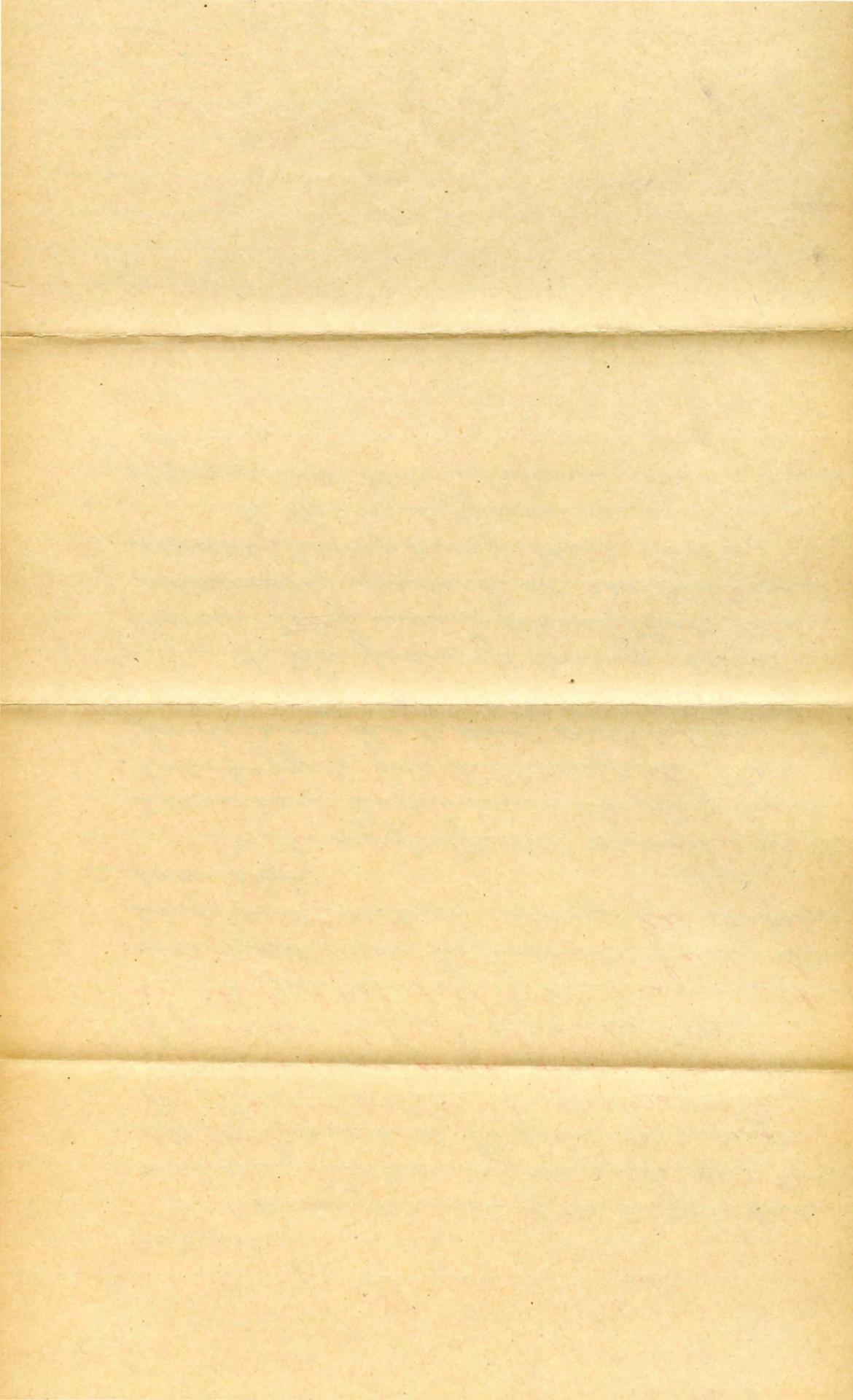
The Saskatchewan Rebellion.

causes:-

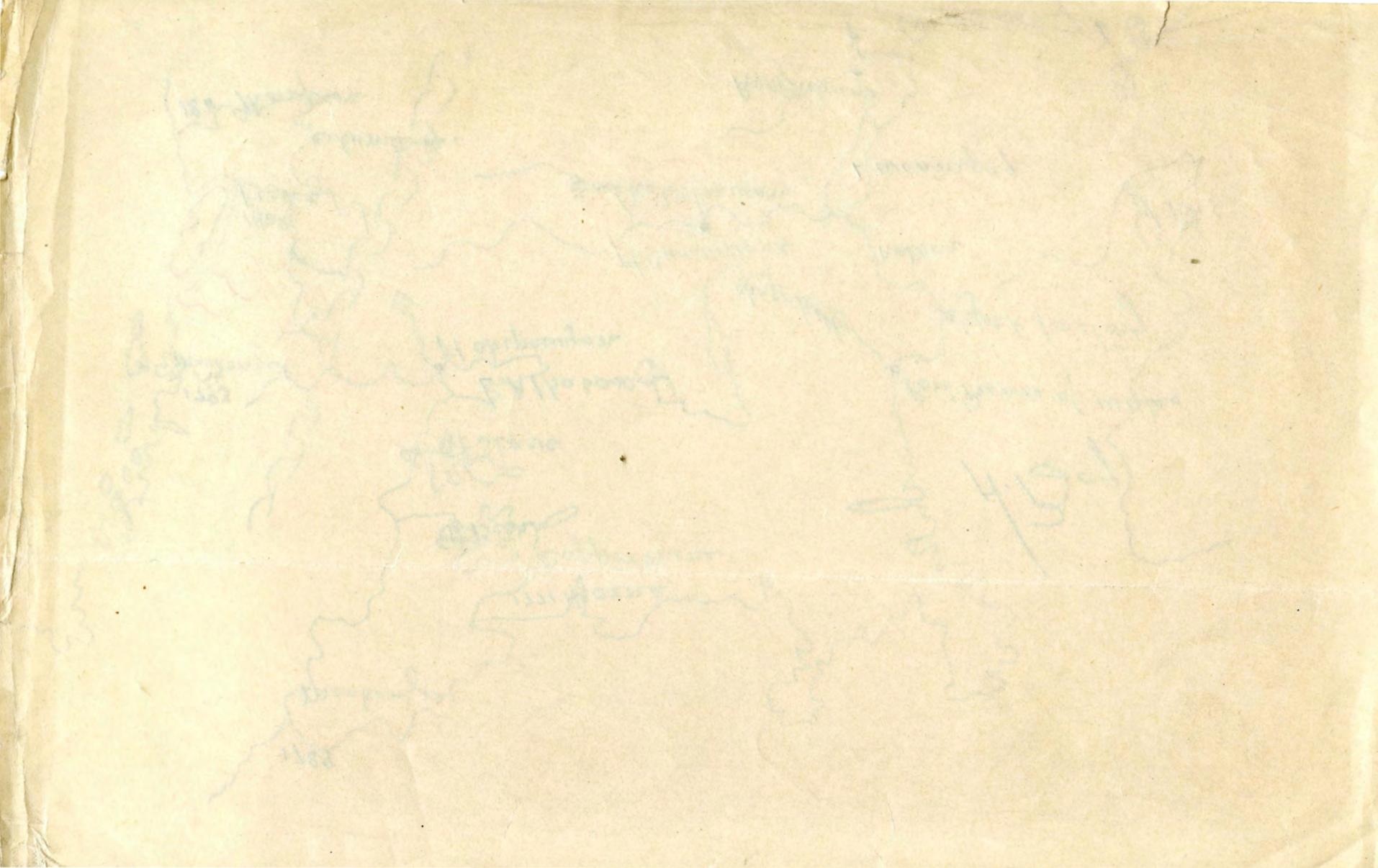
1. The disappearance of the buffalo herds and other fur-bearing animals on which the Indians and half-breeds relied for their livelihood. This was caused by the building of the railroad and the western march of civilization.
2. The survey of the region. The surveyors were laying out square townships and sections along the Saskatchewan river.
3. The unfulfilled promises of the Dominion Government. The half-breeds had begged for title deeds to their lands, and had sent delegations to Ottawa where they received promises.
4. The fear of losing their homes. They were afraid that the oncoming march of civilization would sweep away their homes.
5. The indifference of the Dominion Government. The half-breeds obtained very little sympathy from the Government even when they submitted their grievances.

d The course of the uprising.

1. The half-breeds sent a delegation down to Montana to invite Louis Riel to return and assume leadership of his own people - 1884. Riel had the interests of his people at heart, and returned to Canada. At first he devoted himself to trying to obtain redress of the







A Review of the forms of Government that have been used in Canada ^{and} reasons for the introduction of new forms.

1. a. Dates = 1608 - 1627

b. Under = Champlain

c. Form of Govt. = One man government - only a few people.

d. Reasons for change: The population was increased, and the work of Governing became too great a task for one man. Assistance was sought because the form of Government in use was unsatisfactory. The Company of One Hundred Associates was established.

2. a. Dates = 1627 - 1663.

b. Under = Champlain

c. Form of Govt.: A Group or Company Government, with a two-fold project. The Company received a monopoly of the fur-trade - and in return was to bring out and look after settlers.

d. Reasons for change: The Company of 100 associates neglected to bring out settlers in accordance with their agreement, because an increase of settlers would decrease their returns from the fur-trade. This form of Government was unsatisfactory - and Royal Government was established.

3. a. Dates = 1663 - 1759.

b. Under = Frontenac and other French Governors.

c. Form of Govt. = Royal Government. - A Three-man Government. A Governor, appointed by and representing the king. He was to look after the affairs of the colony - particularly in connection with protection.

and had been used. It would all be mixed &
well together and then covered with a thin
layer of wax.

Feb - Feb. 1st - 1861

After the first few days of the new process
the wax, however, was not so good as it had been.
But it was still better than the old.
The wax was very brittle, however, and
it was difficult to work with. It
was also very hard to remove from
the mold.

Feb - Feb. 1st - 1861

The new process, however, was much better.
The wax was very brittle, but it was
easier to work with. It was also
easier to remove from the mold.
The wax was also very hard to remove from
the mold. However, it was much easier
to remove from the mold. The
wax was also very brittle, but it was
easier to remove from the mold.
The wax was also very brittle, but it was
easier to remove from the mold.

Feb - Feb. 1st - 1861

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easier to remove from the mold.
The wax was also very brittle, but it was
easier to remove from the mold.
The wax was also very brittle, but it was
easier to remove from the mold.

2. The Bishop. He was to look after church affairs.
3. The Intendant. He was to look after the legal, business and financial affairs of the colony.

d. Reasons for a change in the form of Government.

These officials quarrelled among themselves regarding their several duties, and it was impossible to clearly define the duties of each so that there would not be an overlapping of the responsibilities of the officials.

The conquest of Canada is attributed to the failure of Governor Dandurand and the Intendant Bigot, to properly perform the duties of their posts.

The Conquest of Canada resulted in the establishment of Military Rule under the British.

e. Dates

1760 - 1766.

b. Under:

General Murray.

c. Form of Government.

Military Government.

d. Reasons for a change.

1. The British soldiers and civilians were constantly quarrelling.
2. The military Governor was recalled, and a civil Governor was appointed.
3. The system was unsatisfactory.

unofficio accanto allo studio di un altro appunto ed è
degno che questo studio sia uno dei principali studi
perché all'opposto accanto non avremmo

trovato nulla di meglio e di meglio e di meglio
mentre prima troviamo soltanto metà
una delle metà because cioè perché
non ha sufficiente spazio perché a disegnare
qualsiasi cosa sia bene lasciare molti spazi
mentre ciò ha sufficiente spazio all'opposto
mentre si cercano le cose
che si cercano per esempio la metà di
qualsiasi disegno a tempo trascorso all'
uno che si cercano per esempio
mentre cercano le cose
che si cercano per esempio la
metà del tempo

metà del

2. The Bishop. He was to look after church affairs.

3. The Intendant. He was to look after the financial affairs of the Colony.

4. Reasons for change. These officials quarrelled among themselves regarding their several duties, and it was impossible to clearly define the duties of each so that there would not be an overlapping of the responsibilities of the officials.

The conquest of Canada is attributed to failure of Governor Vaudreuil and the Intendant Bigot to properly perform the duties of their posts.

The Conquest resulted in the establishment of Military Rule under the British.

4. a. Dates : 1760 - 1766.

b. Under : General Murray.

c. Form of Govt. : Military Government.

d. Reasons for change. The soldiers and civilians (British) were constantly quarrelling.

The French who had remained in Canada outnumbered the British who moved in after the Conquest. There was a possibility that they might join with the Americans of the thirteen Colonies who were protesting against British Taxation.

There was need for some form of Government that would satisfy the French Canadians - so that they would remain in the country and help to open it up.

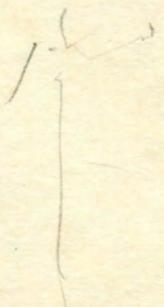
The British Government (called General

middle ground will have to come with greater effort
and more effort will have to come with greater effort
and more effort will be required.
middle ground will have to come with greater effort
and more effort will be required.
and more effort will be required now to
achieve known results both in terms of technical
as well as organizational terms.
efficiency will be achieved by
making investments towards the creation of
existing processes at higher levels
which will be utilized all
functions and no functions can grow at
more or less than 50% of growth.

2011 - 2012. 2012-
quarter based. and
quarterly goals will be met in
each (quarter) resulting from utilization of greater amounts
of resources of organization
based on demands and other factors and
the resources available and based on the
utilization of those needs. Based upon the same
resources and same new input from past work
predicted new outcomes which will be
achieved through utilization of better resources
to meet current and future needs
and further reduce both transactional and
new work both on technical aspects
as well as organizational aspects
and thus helping organization build up

- Name
a. population
b. Location
c. Legend or story
d. Source of information

containing eggs
but could
not be kept in
containing around 5



Birr :-

- a. It is a village.
- b. It is situated 8 miles north of London.
- c. It used to be used as a coaching inn.
- d. For years legend persisted that the old building contained a treasure that had been taken from an unwary traveller.

When the building was being demolished to allow for the widening of the Highway, the owner, Jack Legg, found a number of old coins and a small piece of silver plate, hidden under one of the beams.

The treasure included at least two gold coins - one a Sicilian coin 1776 - bearing the head of Ferdinand IV. Another is a 20-Franc French coin - another is a 1776 Belgian Silver coin - and still another has the date 1859 on it. It is a Canadian copper coin.

-: wird

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je Moro nicht & bestimmt in tl - o

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prinzipio - no kann es in tl - o

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gewissen uns etwas weiter kann best best
. verboten

- als günstig kann präzisiert best best
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noch so bestimmt best best

je best best günstig - DFTI wird
noch so bestimmt best best
DFTI - so bestimmt - ohne bestimmt
mit best - ohne bestimmt möglich
je best best best best best best
. ohne bestimmt möglich so best

- × Etienne Brûlé 1608 — 1628.
 - × The King who traded Canada for a Dowry 1631
 - × This Intelligent Gentleman. 1757- 1759.
Pontiac's attempt to capture Fort Detroit 1763.
 - × The Crooked Tree of Ekfrid.
- The Wishing Well -
- The Soldier who duped a duke (Nova Scotia)
- The Sacrifice of Malobiannah (New Brunswick)
- The Lifesaving Doves + The Fiddler went to war (Quebec)
- The Tycoon in Caulk Boots Ontario
- They took a Train for Taxes "
- John A. the Jester "
- The Tale of Old Wives Sask.
- A Coin that's worth a fortune B.C.
- * The Blot of Ink Ottawa

1881 - 2021 [✓]
the ground round about the village
~~of~~ [✓] ~~at~~ ^x ~~in~~ ^x ~~near~~ ^x
was ~~all~~ [✓] ~~nothing~~ [✓] ~~nothing~~ ^x
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Suddenly the door burst open, and three Iroquois Indians entered. They were armed with knives and tomahawks. This youth and his companions did not have time to get their guns, but they knew what the braves intended to do. The youth turned, grabbed up a burning stick, and hurled it into the face of his would-be attacker. While the Indian was recovering, the youth picked up a chair, and hit the Indian over the head with all his might. A scuffle occurred. The other two Indians turned to help their injured companion. The youth's companions secured their guns. The Indians were captured and were turned over to Champlain for punishment.

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When the ordeal was over, the chief of the tribe stepped forward, loosened the thongs, and motioned to the man that he was free. As he left the tree, one could see the outline of his body in the glistening tomahawks. One could even see the shape of his fur cap.

The Indian Chief held up his right hand, and complimented the white man on his bravery. He then made him a Chief of the tribe. He said that he would always be the white man's friend, and the friend of his friends. The Frenchman was very pleased, and told the Chief that he would tell Champlain.

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trung tâm của thành phố Seoul, là trung tâm giao thông vận tải quan trọng

của Hàn Quốc và là trung tâm giao thông vận tải quan trọng nhất của khu vực Đông Á. Nơi đây có các tuyến đường bộ, đường sắt, đường hàng không, đường biển, đường thuỷ và đường sắt, cảng biển lớn nhất thế giới.

Ngoài ra, sân bay quốc tế Incheon cũng là một trung tâm giao thông vận tải quan trọng

của Hàn Quốc. Sân bay này có diện tích 2.500 ha, có khả năng phục vụ 40 triệu hành khách/năm. Sân bay quốc tế Seoul có diện tích 1.500 ha, có khả năng phục vụ 30 triệu hành khách/năm. Ngoài ra, còn có các trung tâm giao thông vận tải khác như trung tâm giao thông vận tải Busan, trung tâm giao thông vận tải Daegu, trung tâm giao thông vận tải Gwangju, trung tâm giao thông vận tải Daejeon, v.v.

Để thuận tiện cho việc di chuyển, chính phủ đã đầu tư xây dựng nhiều

nhà ga và trung tâm giao thông vận tải mới, nhằm tăng cường kết nối giao thông giữa các thành phố và vùng lân cận. Các trung tâm giao thông vận tải quan trọng nhất hiện nay là:

Sân bay quốc tế Seoul (Incheon) - phục vụ hàng không nội địa và quốc tế; Sân bay quốc tế Busan (Gimhae) - phục vụ hàng không nội địa và quốc tế; Sân bay quốc tế Daegu (Gimpo) - phục vụ hàng không nội địa và quốc tế;

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mid day ahead of two days a request arrived from the

People's Army of Serbia from the town of Valjevo asking for medical supplies and weapons and requested that we send them as soon as possible. Because they were under threat themselves, requests became less frequent as time went by. Requests came from Novi Sad, Belgrade, and other towns in Serbia.

The most urgent requests came from Novi Sad, where there was a major emergency. In addition to the hospital, several other buildings had been damaged and there was a great deal of debris. People had to leave their homes, and there was a lack of food and water. The government sent help, but it took several days to reach Novi Sad. In the meantime, many people had to live in tents or temporary shelters. Some people had to leave their homes and stay in temporary shelters, while others had to stay at home and wait for help to arrive. The situation was very difficult, and many people were injured or killed.

An emergency meeting of the People's Assembly was held on the 1st of November to discuss the situation. The assembly decided to declare a state of emergency and to impose a curfew from 8 PM to 6 AM. This decision was made to ensure the safety of the population and to prevent further violence.

From the meeting, it was decided that all public services would be suspended, and that all transportation would be stopped. The assembly also decided to ban all forms of entertainment and to close all schools and universities. This decision was made to ensure that the population could focus on the emergency situation.

The assembly also decided to ban all forms of political activity and to prohibit all political parties from operating.

On the 2nd of November, the People's Assembly declared a state of emergency in the city of Novi Sad. The declaration was made to prevent further violence and to ensure the safety of the population. The assembly also decided to ban all forms of entertainment and to prohibit all political parties from operating. This decision was made to ensure that the population could focus on the emergency situation. The assembly also decided to ban all forms of political activity and to prohibit all political parties from operating. This decision was made to ensure that the population could focus on the emergency situation.

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On the 5th of November, the People's Assembly declared a state of emergency in the city of Novi Sad. The declaration was made to prevent further violence and to ensure the safety of the population. The assembly also decided to ban all forms of entertainment and to prohibit all political parties from operating. This decision was made to ensure that the population could focus on the emergency situation.

On the 6th of November, the People's Assembly declared a state of emergency in the city of Novi Sad. The declaration was made to prevent further violence and to ensure the safety of the population. The assembly also decided to ban all forms of entertainment and to prohibit all political parties from operating. This decision was made to ensure that the population could focus on the emergency situation.

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Champlain was infuriated with his one-time interpreter, and heaped abuse on the young man whenever an opportunity presented itself.

In 1628 he visited Quebec with a party of Hurons, and for some unexplained reason, he deserted to the English and piloted Kirke's vessels up to Quebec.

The man, Etienne Brule, was the first man on record who turned traitor in French Canada, and literally sold his country to the English.

THE KING WHO TRADED CANADA FOR A DOWRY.

The capture of Quebec by the Kirke Brothers with five ships and 600 men in 1629, was a blow to the French.

After nearly three years of occupation by the British there were only 26 Frenchmen in the country. If French Canada had continued as a British territory the course of North American History would have been different.

However, Charles I, King of England, was responsible for the wilderness territory being handed back to the French. Charles had married a French Princess and had been promised a dowry.

In 1631 he wrote to the English Ambassador to France, Sir Isaac Wake, complaining that at least half of the dowry promised with the French Princess had not been paid despite frequent representations to the French Court. Charles wrote that he had been advised that conditions were set on the final payment. These conditions required that Quebec and the Acadian Colony were to be returned to France.

Being far more eager to receive the promised dowry than to have a vague and remote new realm, he advised the Ambassador that he was willing to surrender Quebec and Acadia which were only remote spots in the American wilderness to him in exchange for the residue of his queen's dowry and the return of three British ships which had been seized by the French some time previously.

Therefore a wilderness empire was traded for a bride's portion, and the course of history was changed. If the British had kept the new territory, an English-speaking Canada would have been established. It is also probable that such a colony would have followed the New England Colonies in their rebellion against the Mother Country.

This indicated that the preference for Charles the First for a Dowry resulted in the trading of Canada for that portion of the dowry, and altered the history of the country in which we live.

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After nearly three years of occupation by the British there were only 26 Frenchmen in the country. If French Canada had continued as a British territory the course of North American History would have been different.

However, Charles I, King of England, was responsible for the wilderness territory being handed back to the French. Charles had married a French Princess and had been promised a dowry.

In 1631 he wrote to the English Ambassador to France, Sir Isaac Wake, complaining that at least half of the dowry promised with the French Princess had not been paid despite frequent representations to the French Court. Charles wrote that he had been advised that conditions were set on the final payment. These conditions required that Quebec and the Acadian Colony were to be returned to France.

Being far more eager to receive the promised dowry than to have a vague and remote new realm, he advised the Ambassador that he was willing to surrender Quebec and Acadia which were only remote spots in the American wilderness to him in exchange for the residue of his queen's dowry and the return of three British ships which had been seized by the French some time previously.

Therefore a wilderness empire was traded for a bride's portion, and the course of history was changed. If the British had kept the new territory, an English-speaking Canada would have been established. It is also probable that such a colony would have followed the New England Colonies in their rebellion against the Mother Country.

This indicated that the preference for Charles the First for a Dowry resulted in the trading of Canada for that portion of the dowry, and altered the history of the country in which we live.

HISTORY STORIES

Etienne Brule

He came to Canada as a raw youth, under Champlain in 1608. He was given the difficult task of learning the Indian Language and acting as interpreter, or liaison officer between the French at Quebec and the Indian Chiefs.

He realised that to win his way into the confidence of the Indians, he must adopt their customs.

Shortly after arriving in Canada, he went to the outpost where they kept furs. It was some way from the camp and several men went with him. They had their supper in the rude log cabin. Usually they were very careful, but that night they were tired. They placed their guns in a corner while they ate. They built a fire and sat around it for a while before going back.

Suddenly the door burst open and three Iroquois entered. They were armed with knives and tomahawks. Brule and the men had no time to get their guns but they knew what the braves intended to do. Brule quickly turned, grabbed a partly burning stick and hurled it into the face of his would-be attacker. While the Indian was recovering from the pain, Brule picked up a chair and hit the Indian over the head with all his might. In the scuffle the other two Indians turned to help their injured companion. Brule's companions secured their guns. The Indians were captured and were turned over to Champlain for punishment.

He entered very fully into the life of the tent-dwellers, and even married a woman of the Hurons.

He was initiated into the tribe by the ordeal of the Tomahawks.

He was tied to a tree with birch bark thongs. The Indians were circling the tree, dancing wildly and letting out loud whoops and shrieks that would make the chills run down your back. All of a sudden they stopped circling and squatted in a row. A young warrior appeared, followed by an Indian maid carrying in her arms a bundle of tomahawks, which were as sharp as razors and glistened in the sun. The brave took his stand some distance from the tree where young Brule was tied. He took a shining tomahawk from the girl. He swung it round three times, took aim, and let it go. The tomahawk sailed through the air and lodged in the bark of the tree just below Brule's right ear. Brule didn't bat an eyelash. The young Indian let fly tomahawk after tomahawk until Brule was completely outlined with shining weapons. As each tomahawk hit the tree, the young Frenchman stood motionless, and not once did he flinch or show by the flicker of an eyelash that he was afraid. Admiration could be seen on the faces of the Indians. They admire courage above all things.

When the ordeal was over, the chief of the tribe stepped forward and loosened the thongs, and motioned to Brule that he was free. As Brule left the tree one could see the outline of his body in the glistening tomahawks. One could even see the shape of his fur cap.

The Indian Chief held up his right hand, and complimented Brule on his bravery. He then made him a chief of the tribe. He said that he would always be Brule's friend and the friend of his friends. Brule was very pleased and said that he would tell Champlain.

He fell into disfavour with Champlain because he refused to spend much time at Quebec. They fell out over the question of money. Champlain failed to pay Brule any wages, although he held out some sort of a promise for the future.

Brule left the employ of Champlain, and went to work for the famous DeGaens who were Huguenot rival traders of Champlain's Company. From this company he received his compensation, and acted as agent with the Indians.

Later, he worked for another company under the Kirkes. With this company he had the same money arrangement as he had had with the previous company. He also had the same sort of material for trading.

MIRRORE TRISTIS

BY JAMES THOMAS FENIMORE COOPER

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY JAMES T. COOPER

THIS EDITION IS PUBLISHED FOR THE FIRST TIME

BY CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS
NEW YORK AND LONDON

THESE STORIES ARE DRAWN FROM THE LITERATURE OF THE UNITED STATES, AND ARE WRITTEN IN A MANNER WHICH IS SIMPLE, INTERESTING, AND EDUCATIONAL. THEY ARE DESIGNED FOR CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND ADULTS, AND ARE INTENDED TO BE READ WITH PLEASURE AND BENEFIT. THE STORIES ARE WRITTEN IN A MANNER WHICH IS SIMPLE, INTERESTING, AND EDUCATIONAL. THEY ARE DESIGNED FOR CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND ADULTS, AND ARE INTENDED TO BE READ WITH PLEASURE AND BENEFIT.

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Champlain was infuriated with his one-time interpreter, and took every opportunity after that to heap abuse on the young man.

Brule was an outstanding explorer. He was the first white man to see the Great Lakes, and to travel around Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron and Superior. He was well-liked, was diplomatic, energetic, and a very fine linguist.

His native resource stood him in good stead in one narrow escape from death, when he fell into the hands of the Iroquois in 1616. He was prepared for burning at the stake and a fire was actually started when he suddenly threatened his captors with the wrath of God. Immediately a thunderstorm broke loose, and the terrified Iroquois released him. He spent some time with the tribe while they nursed him back to health. Eventually they led him back to the tribe of his adoption, the Hurons.

It has been said that Brule came down to Quebec in 1628 with a party of Hurons, and, for some unexplained reason, he deserted to the English and piloted Kirke's vessels up to Quebec.

It was never definitely ascertained how he met his death, although it is known that he died when he was about 37 years of age, on Penetanguishene Bay. One of the Priests of the time wrote that he was barbarously and traitorously murdered. Father Brebeuf visited the place three years afterwards, and found that most of the villagers had left as they feared reprisals.

It seems that much of the credit that has been given to Champlain for explorations in the area around Toronto should be attributed to Etienne Brule.

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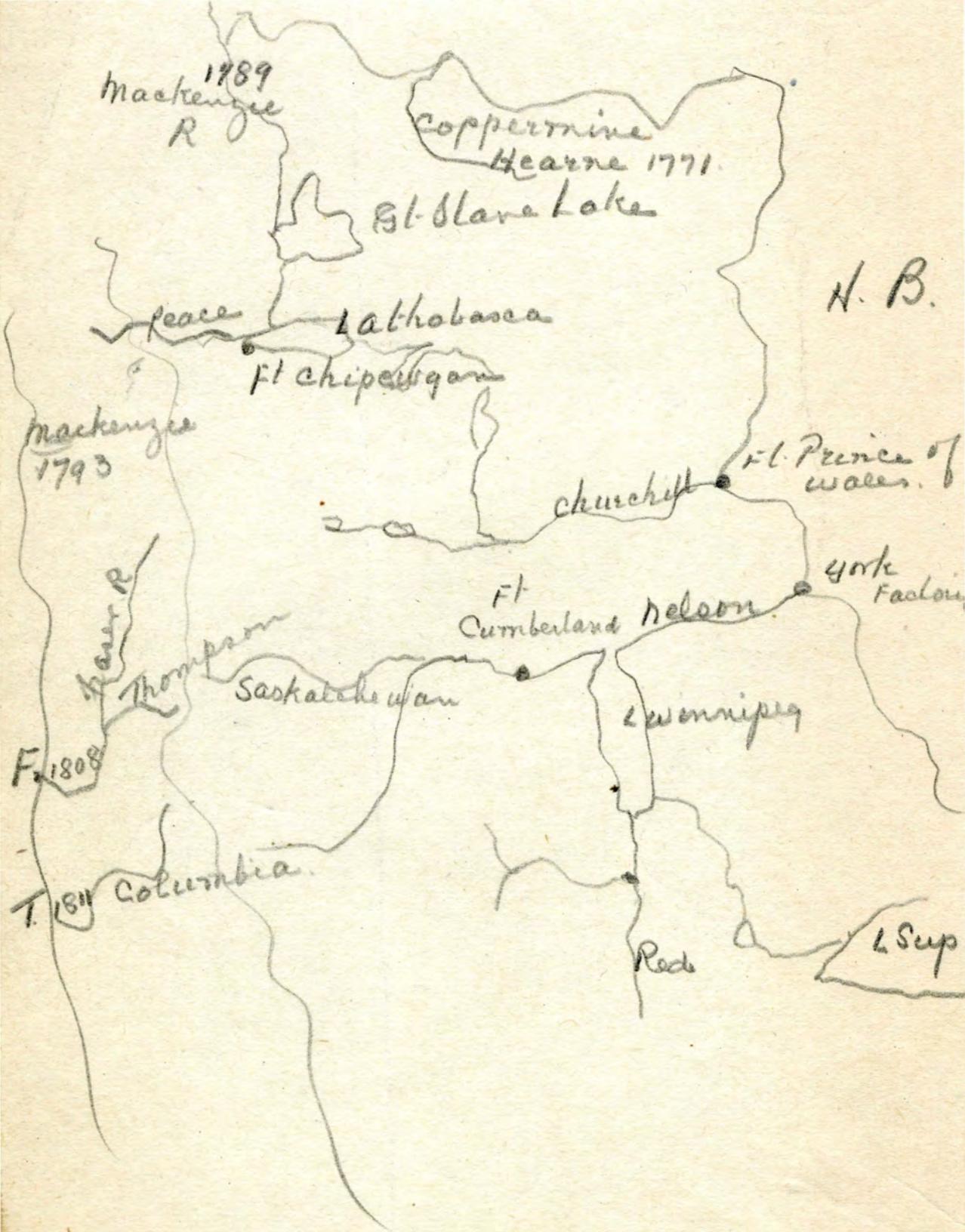
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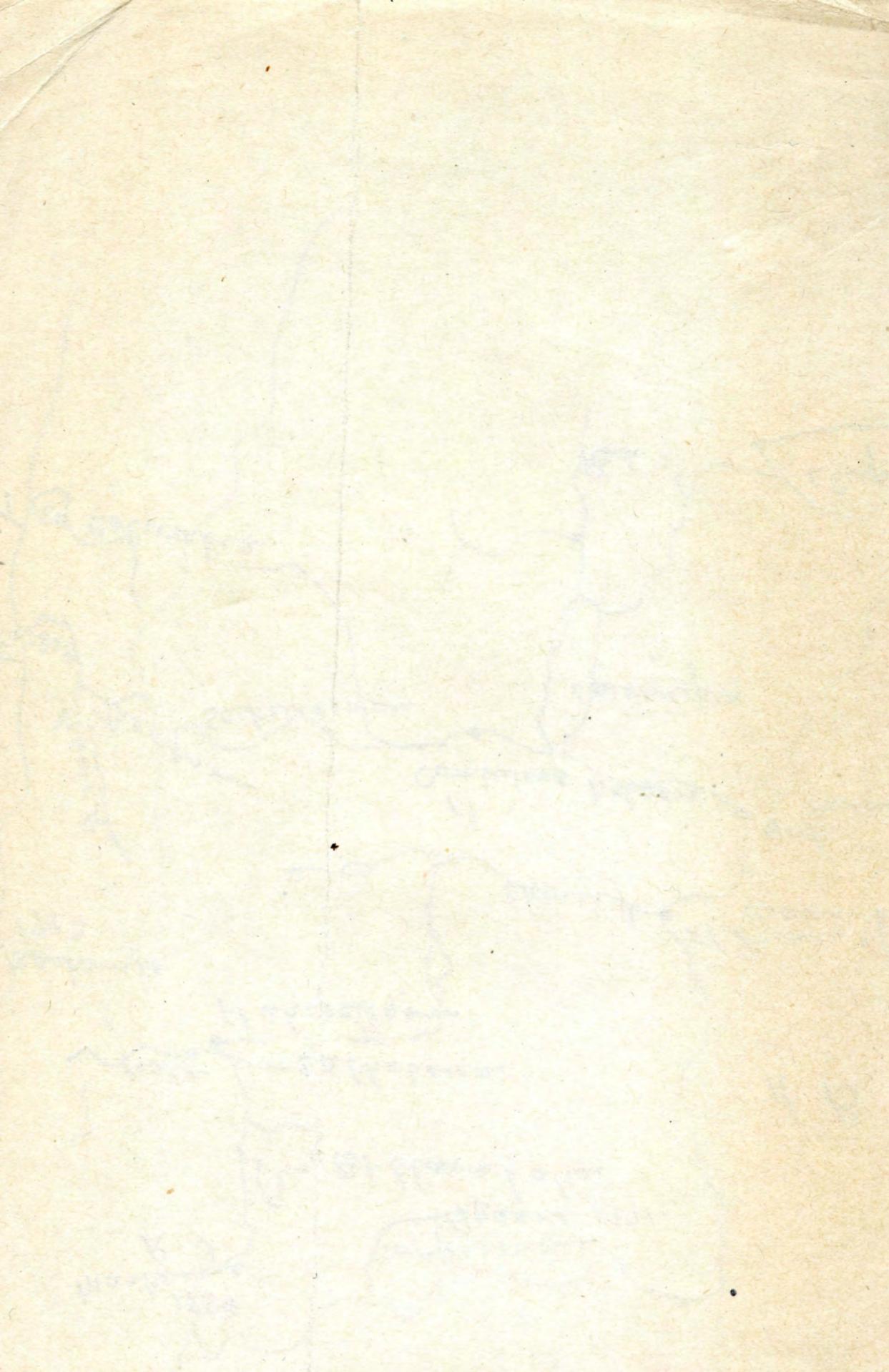
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THE LEGEND OF THE CROOKED TREE

In Middlesex County, Ontario, in the Township of Ekfrid, on Crossroad 20, just a few rods south of its intersection with Highway No. 2, there stands a large, crooked, elm tree. For generations it has stood there as a landmark where the traveller turns south from the Longwoods Road to cross the Thames River into the county of Elgin and leads to the Village of Dutton and Lake Erie. To-day the direction given to him to "Turn at the Crooked Tree" is familiar to all of the residents of the neighbouring counties.

This Elm has grown large and strong with the passing of years, and all alone it stands, the last of a vast host of trees which wooded that beautiful countryside. Beech, maple, oak, elm, hickory, and ash yielded to the stroke of the hardy pioneers who settled in that district 100 years ago, as axe and saw laid low the forest giants. This tree survived that original onslaught of the pioneers who now sleep in the neighboring cemeteries. It later witnessed the storms of the century, and stands to-day by the roadside as the last of its great race.

Many stirring events have taken place in that neighborhood; but the darkest deed of all was done on that third day of March, 1814, when Canada was betrayed at the crooked tree. Never before, and never since has Canada been betrayed. Let us remember the place where the deed was done, and let the crooked tree ever remind us of the crooked Canadian and his crooked career.

Let me tell you the story of that betrayal.

Let us go back in history to the days of that most unfortunate war between Great Britain and the United States in 1812-1814; a war which might easily have been averted, a war which decided nothing, a war which was undertaken to right a supposed wrong and enforce a claim, and when peace was arranged, the cause of the war and that claim were never even mentioned in the articles of peace.

In 1812 in the conflict the Detroit River Border was at first a scene of great activity. The British first captured Detroit, but they were later compelled to abandon it and had to withdraw to the Canadian side. General Proctor, the British commander, with 850 men, was pursued by General Harrison with 3500. At Maraviantown the little force, now reduced to 500, made a stand, but met with defeat. There Tecumseh fell; and a monument by the Highway now marks the spot where he died. Harrison then withdrew to Detroit.

At the beginning of 1814 a small outpost was established by the British at Deleware, about twelve miles west of London, with 200 men under General Stewart. The aim was to check the marauding bands of American soldiers who swarmed over the country. To capture Deleware, Captain Holmes was sent from Detroit with a mounted force. From Deleware to Thamesville there stretched a vast, heavily wooded area that was called the "Longwoods." Through the area there was a trail which later became known as the "Longwoods Road." That was the first road through Western Ontario.

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Received from the author on Jan 10, 1941

In 1915 in the country the Detroit River
was to this a series of events to bring the British fleet
against Detroit, but they were to consist of Spanish
and British forces. General Boer
with 800 men was besieged at General
Hartington with 1000. A battle ensued
between the British force now
under command of General Hartington
and the Spanish force under command of General Boer.

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Just south of the first corner east of Strathburn the tourist may see the crooked tree which marks the place where a traitor sold Canada to the enemy.

Holmes' men were mounted infantry. They used horses to move rapidly over the country...each horse often carrying two men. When they met the opposing force, they dismounted, secured their horses, and went into action on foot.

This expedition pushed on towards the east until it was within 15 miles of Deleware, and the commander hoped to surprise the place. But Colonel Stewart had heard of their approach, and had sent forward a detachment to meet them.

In his official despatches Holmes reported that, when within 15 miles of his objective, he was met by somebody, who is described by him as "A person not unfriendly to the United States." This person told of the approach of the British, and gave their number and composition, and informed him that he would get in touch with them if he continued for another hour. It has never been disclosed who this treacherous Canadian was who betrayed his countrymen.

Holmes had only 164 men, and he was afraid to risk an encounter. Therefore, he decided to retreat to Twenty-mile Creek, so named because it was about twenty miles west of Deleware. The road crossed the creek at that point, and the hills on the west side, being very steep, commanded the narrow trail on the ~~west~~. Holmes fortified himself on the western hill by building a barricade breast-high on three sides of a narrow square. That took place on the night of March 3, 1814. That was an eventful night, with the two forces preparing for battle on the following day. The British under Caldwell spent the night in the deep snow in the open woods. During the night the Americans strengthened their position. They carried water up from the creek, and threw it upon the hillside, turning the whole into a sheet of ice, over which a thin covering of snow was spread.

In the morning the Canadians carried out a military manœuvre which might have won the day for them if it had been followed up with vigour. They pretended to retreat precipitately. Their purpose was to withdraw the Americans from their fortifications. When all seemed unusually quiet in the morning across the valley, Holmes sent some of his men to reconnoitre, and they returned to report that the British had fled, leaving their camp equipment scattered about. Holmes did what was expected, and pursued until his forces were near the crooked tree. There he overtook the supposed fugitives drawn up and ready for battle on ground of their own choosing.

In the meantime, Lieutenant Basden had arrived and took command. The American commander immediately retreated, but Basden failed to pursue with the skill and rapidity which might have been used to cut off the retreat. As a result the Americans regained their fortified position at Twenty-mile Creek. A skirmish there resulted in the Americans holding their position, but, at nine o'clock that same night they began a hasty retreat to Detroit, and saw little rest until they were over the border, and there was no more invasion of Western Ontario during the remainder of the war.

to the best of my knowledge he is a good man and a
true friend to us all. He is a man of great
character and I have no doubt he will be a
valuable addition to our community.

He is a man of great experience and has
been involved in many important business
transactions. He is a man of great integrity
and I have no doubt he will be a valuable
addition to our community.

He is a man of great character and has
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STONEY CREEK

On June 5, 1813, a deciding and sensational battle of the War of 1812-1814, was fought at Stoney Creek not far from Hamilton. An American army, 3500 strong, under the command of General Chandler and General Windsor, reached Stoney Creek, and the staff was lodged in the Gage farmhouse.

All of the settlers in the region were taken prisoners in order to prevent any word reaching the British, but the invaders were outwitted by Isaac Gorman and Bill Green. The former, Isaac Gorman, had managed to get within the American lines by claiming relationship to one of the American officers. He was questioned and allowed to go, but his captors repented their decision, and, thinking that he might have gained some information, they sent soldiers after him. Before they reached him, however, Gorman had met his Brother-in-law, Billy Green, and he gave him the information that he had. The sixteen-year old lad climbed up the mountain on hands and knees, and reached Burlington Heights, where he gave his message to General Vincent and Colonel Harvey.

Harvey asked permission to make a night attack. It was a complete surprise and a complete success. Upon reaching Stoney Creek, a battle was fought in the dark. The fighting was hand-to-hand. In the darkness the American generals were separated from their men who became panic-stricken. They withdrew from the fight and scattered in disorderly retreat until they reached Forty-Mile Creek.

When day broke, the British had captured 120 prisoners and both of the Generals...CHandler and Windsor, but their losses were heavy.

The victory was emphatic. It marked the beginning of the clearing of the enemy from the Niagara Peninsula. Before the year ended, Upper Canada in that sector was freed from the invaders, and Fort Niagara was in British hands.

A great deal of credit for the success of the British has been given to Billy Green because his action made the victory of Stoney Creek possible.

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used away season

cross the Atlantic under steam alone

c. The Results.

1. In 1838, Samuel Cunard organized the North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company which established the first regular steamship service across the Atlantic. This developed into the famous Cunard line of steamships which sail the seas to-day.

2. Hugh Allan of Montreal established the Allan Steamship line, and embodied in his vessels the latest developments in the science of ship-building.

3. Samuel Cunard and Hugh Allan helped to place Canada in the front rank in navigation.

4. In 1867, Canada stood fourth among all countries in the tonnage of her ships, but since then she has fallen behind because steel has been used in shipbuilding instead of wood.

5. Shipbuilding is no longer one of Canada's chief industries.

6. The C.P.Railway Company has established a steam ship business linking up the Railway system with steam ships on the Atlantic and the Pacific.

and it is now one of the chief steam-ship Companies in the world.

23. Aviation.

@ The early development of the aeroplane.

1. The first successful flight of an aeroplane in North America was made from Canadian soil in 1908. It proved the possibility of aerial flight and established the claim of Canada to a place among the pioneer countries in aviation. The science of aeronautics advanced rapidly and many successful flights were made.

b. The aeroplane in the great war.

The possibilities of the aeroplane for observations behind the enemies lines, and for bombing were recognized by the countries at war. As a result, the aeroplane was developed and perfected as it might not have been in twenty years of peace. Science and money were used to develop the greatest efficiency. Canadian air-men played a conspicuous part in the war. In 1916 special training depots were established in Canada, and in the

later stages of the war, Canada became a reservoir from which the Royal air Force drew its men. A number of Canadians became Aces. William Avery Bishop, a native of Owen Sound, held the record for the number of machines brought down on the British front.

C. The Aeroplane in Peace - after the war.

1. With the coming of Peace, the Canadian airmen returned to civil life.
2. In 1920, the Royal Canadian Air Force was established, and a number of war veterans found employment.
3. Planes have covered the whole of Canada, from East to West, and from North to South, and aerial photographs have mapped the country with an accuracy which is beyond Land surveyors.
4. They have carried letters, and important documents by air mail.
5. They have performed valuable services by patrolling timber areas with a view to reporting forest fires.

6. In 1924, the Province of Ontario established an air service of her own to patrol her own forests.

d. The Results.

1. Although commercial aviation is still in its infancy, a number of centres in the Dominion have already established Dominion Air Ports.

2. Planes have been used to transport Prospectors and Explorers to regions which cannot be reached except by canoe in summer or by dog-trains in winter.

3. They have played a conspicuous part in the conservation of the forest resources of Canada.

24. A review of Conditions in Canada 100 years ago and to-day.

Heading	100 Years ago.	To-day.
1. Amusements	Simple	Complex
2. Books	Scarce	Plentiful
3. Cities	Few and Small	Large and Numerous

<u>Heading</u>	<u>100 Years Ago</u>	<u>To-day.</u>
4. Communications	Difficult and Expensive.	Easy and Cheap.
5. Education	It was being introduced and fees were Free-charged.	Compulsory and
6. Extent	Only upper and lower From Atlantic to Can. and Maritime Provs.	Pacific.
7. Food	Plain and Locally Produced.	Fancy and Imported.
8. Houses	Log, Board, Stone.	Frame- Brick.
9. Heating	Open fire places - wood.	Furnaces - Stoves. Coal, wood, gas Electricity - oil.
10. Life	Primitive	Modern.
11. Lighting	Candles, Pine-knots, Torches.	Electricity, gas. Coal, Oil.
12. Matches	Scarce, Expensive. Flint, Steel and Tinder. Lucifer Matches	Plentiful and inexpensive.
13. Population	Only a fraction of. Present city of Toronto.	Ten millions.
14. Paper	Scarce and expensive.	Plentiful - cheap.
15. Roads	Corduroy. dirt.	Gravel - Paved.
16. Religion	Few churches - few ministers	Numerous churches and ministers.

Heading	100 Years ago.	To-day.
17. Real Estate	Cheap	Expensive.
18. Relaxation	Hunting, Fishing. Fancy work.	Varied.
19. Street-lighting	No lights	Electric lights.
20. Travel	Slow, uncomfortable and difficult.	Pleasant and Rapid.
21. Trade	Barter	Money is paid for goods.
22. Western Can.	Selkirk Settlement	Organized into Provinces.
23. Water	Lakes, Rivers, wells.	Drilled wells - artesian wells.
24. Writing	Goose quill pens.	Fountain Pens - Steel pens.
25. wages.	Up to \$1.00	Varied.

Givics

25. The names of Officials.

1. a. Office = The Governor-General of Canada.
 b. Name = His Excellency the Earl of Beauchamp
1935 John Buchan Lord Tweedsmuir

2. a. Office = The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.
 b. Name = His Honour Albert Matthews
 Dr. Herbert Alexander Bruce.

3. a. Office = The Prime Minister of Canada.

- b. name = Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett.
1935 M.L. Mackenzie King.
4. a. Office = The Canadian High Commissioner to Eng
b. name = Hon. G. Howard Ferguson.
1935 Vincent Massey.
- *5 a. Office = The Canadian Representative to Washington
b. name = Hon. W. D. Hertridge.
1935-8 Sir Herbert Marler
6. a. office = The Prime Minister of Ontario.
b. name = Hon. Mitchell F. Hepburn.
7. a. Office = The Minister of Education.
b. name = Hon. L. J. Simpson.
8. a. Office = The Dom. Representative from this constituency
b. name = Hon. W. A. Gordon.
Dr. J. R. Hartabise.
9. a. Office = The Prov. member from this Constituency
b. name = Mr. E. A. Lapierre *M.J.A. Cooper.*
10. a. Office = The Mayor of Capreol.
b. name = Mr. W^m Gibson *Mr. J.E. Coyne.*
11. a. Office = The chairman of the School Board.
b. name = Mr. H. Spies. *J.W. Clark.*
Mr. W. Bassett.

26. Definitions

1. a. Term = Township.

b. Definition : It is a subdivision of a county where the population is scattered, and it is called a rural community.

2. a. Term = Village

b. Definition : It is a community composed of not over 500 acres, and has a population of not more than 250 people.

3. a. Term = A Town.

b. Definition : It is a community of two thousand persons or upward.

4. a. Term = A city

b. Definition : It is a community of ten thousand persons or upwards.

5. a. Term = A Reeve.

b. Explanation : He is the official at the head of a township Council.

6. a. Term = A warden

b. Explanation : He is the official at the head of a County Council.

27. The method of selecting Officials.

- 1.a. Official = Mayor.
b. Selection - This official is elected annually by a general vote of the municipality - a town or city.
- 2.a. Official = Reeve.
b. Selection - This official is elected annually by a general vote of the township and village.
- 3.a. Official = Councillor.
b. Selection - This official is elected annually by a general vote of the town; or by the vote of a ward in a city; in which he is called an alderman.
- 4.a. Official = Warden.
b. Selection - This official is elected by the members of the County Council from their own members.
- 5.a. Body = County Council.
b. Selection - This body is composed of all of the elected reeves and deputy reeves in the county. This body chooses its own head. He is known as The warden.

- 6.a. Official : Police Magistrate.
b. Selection : He is appointed by the Provincial Government but his salary is paid by the municipality.
- 7.a. Body : The Legislative Assembly of Ontario.
b. Selection : This body is elected by the people of the province. The Province is divided into constituencies each of which elects one or more representatives.
- 8.a. Official : The Premier of Ontario.
b. Selection : after an election, the Lieutenant Governor of the Province calls upon the Leader of the party with the majority of members in the House to form a Cabinet. This leader is then called the Premier or Prime Minister.
- 9.a. Official : The Lieutenant-Governor of a Province.
b. Selection : He is appointed by the Governor-General upon the advice of his Cabinet or Council, and is paid ^{Provincial} by the ~~Dominion~~ Government.
- 10.a. Officials : The Senators.
b. Selection : These are chosen by the Prime Minister upon the advice of his Cabinet.

and are sworn into office by the Governor-General.

- Now
11. a. Body = The Town or city Council;
b. Selection : The members of this body are elected.
@ The head of the Council is the Mayor who is elected by a general vote of the Citizens.
b. For the election of the councillors, in a city, the city is divided into wards. When there are less than three wards, three are elected from each, but when there are more, two are elected from each.
12. a. Body = The members of the House of Commons.
b. Selection - They are elected by the people. The Province is divided into Constituencies and each elects one or more representatives. (Elections every 5 years).

28. Officials, Selection and Term of Office.

1. a. Official = Governor-General.
b. Selection : appointed by the British Government.
c. Term = Five Years.

- 2.a. Official : Premier
- b. Selection : He is chosen by the Governor-General or the Lieutenant-Governor.
- c. Term : As long as his Cabinet holds the confidence or support of the Commons or Assembly - 4 or 5 years.
- 3.a. Official : Cabinet minister
- b. Selection : He is chosen by the Premier.
- c. Term : As long as the cabinet has the confidence or support of the Commons or Assembly.
- 4.a. Official : Lieutenant Governor.
- b. Selection : He is appointed by the Dom. Govt.
- c. Term : Five years.
- 5.a. Official : Senator
- b. Selection : Appointed by Dom. Govt.
- c. Term : For Life.
- 6.a. Official : Judge.
- b. Selection : appointed by Dom. Govt.
- c. Term : For life.

7.a. Official : County Crown attorney.

b. Selection : Appointed by Prov. Govt.

c. Term : Good Behaviour.

8.a. Official : Magistrate.

b. Selection : Appointed by Prov. Govt.

c. Term : Good Behaviour.

9.a. Official : Member of House of Commons.

b. Selection : Elected by the People.

c. Term : Five Years.

10.a. Official : Member of Legislative Assembly.

b. Selection : Elected by the People.

c. Term : Four Years.

11.a. Official : County Councillor.

b. Selection : Elected by the People.

c. Term : Two Years.

12.a. Official : Warden

b. Selection : Elected by the County Council.

c. Term : One Year.

13. a. Official : Mayor
b. Selection : Elected by the People.
c. Term : One Year.
14. a. Official : Reeve.
b. Selection : Elected by the People.
c. Term : One year.
15. a. Official : Councillor
b. Selection : Elected by the People.
c. Term : One Year.
16. a. Official : alderman
b. Selection : Elected by the People.
c. Term : One Year.
17. a. Official : Member of School Board.
b. Selection : Elected by the People.
c. Term : Two Years.
18. a. Official : School Trustee
b. Selection : Elected by the People.
c. Term : Three Years.

29. The duties of Officials, etc. and bodies.

1.a. Official = Warden.

b. Duties : He presides over meetings of the County Council.

2.a. Official = Reeve.

b. Duties = He presides over a village or Township Council.

3.a. Official = Mayor.

b. Duties = He presides over a Town or City Council.

4.a. Official B. = City Council

b. Duties : It looks after the upkeep of Public works, Streets, drains, protection of the people (fire and Police), The health of the People, the poor and the sick, and the raising of money by taxation.

5.a. Official B = The County Council.

b. Duties : It has control of the making of County Roads, the making and building of Bridges, Jails, Court

Houses, and Poor Houses.

* 6.a. Official B. - Provincial Government.

b. Duties : It has control over Education, Municipal Institutions, Jails, and asylums, liquor laws, license, Crown lands, hospitals, direct taxation, justice, Highways, Reformatories, Provincial Railroads, Public works.

7.a. Official B. - Dominion Government.

b. Duties : It has control over Post Offices, tariffs, militia, Indians, judges, Penitentiaries, Criminal law, Trade and Commerce, immigration, Weights and Measures, National debt, Banking, Coinage, patents and copyrights, naturalization, foreign Relations, The appointment of Lieutenant-Governors.

30. 8. Departments of - Government.

31 9. Duties of a citizen.

The Cabinets

The Ontario Government 1934

Hon. M. F. Hepburn Prime minister

2. Hon. A. W. Roebuck act. Gen.
3. Hon. H. C. Nixon Prov. Sec.
4. Hon. L. J. Simpson min. of Educ.
5. Hon. D. Marshall min. of Agric.
6. Hon. T. B. McQuesten min. of Highways
7. Hon. P. Heran. min. of Lands & For.
8. Hon. J. A. Faulkner. min. of Health.
9. Hon. P. Leduc. min. of mines.
10. Hon. D. Crook min. of Welfare.

The Dominion Government 1935.

Pt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King Prime minister

2. Hon. E. Lapointe min. of Justice
3. Hon. C. A. Dunning min. of Finance
4. Hon. C. D. Howe min. of R.R. Canals
5. Hon. J. C. Elliott Post Master Gen.
6. Hon. P. J. Cardin min. of Public Works
7. Hon. F. Ruyfret. Sec. of State.
8. Hon. C. G. Power min. of Pensions
9. Hon. G. G. MacLennan min. of Fisheries
10. Hon. T. A. Crerar min. of mines
11. Hon. N. M. Rogers min. of Labour
12. Hon. J. B. Gardiner min. of
13. Hon. J. L. Sisley min. of Nat. Res.
14. Hon. W. D. Elder min. of Trade-Com.
15. Hon. D. Mackenzie min. of Defen.
16. Hon. R. Dandurand. min. without portfolio.

The duties of a Citizen

1. To understand our system
of Government.
2. To have respect and toleration
for the opinions of others.
3. To register his vote at elections.
4. To assist all good causes.
5. To obey the Laws.
6. To pay Taxes.

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32.

30. The Sources of Revenue and its uses.

- 1.a Name : Dominion Revenue.
- b. Source : Stamps, customs and duties, Income, Amusement.
- c. Use : For Public works.

- 2.a Name : Provincial Revenue.
- b. Source : 1. a Dominion Grant, Licences, Crown Lands, Taxes, permits, Fines, Borrowing Money.
- c. Use :
 - Education - Public works.
 - Salaries. Care of Poor. To maintain roads, streets, waterworks, Fire Protection - etc.

- 3.a Name : Taxes.
- b. Use : Education, Public works.
etc.

31 Canadian Civics.

1. The Governing Body in Canada is called:-
The Parliament.
2. The Three parts of which it is made up are:-
 1. The King - represented by the Governor-General
 2. The House of Commons.
 3. The Senate.
3. The Representative of the King in the Government of Canada is:-
 1. The Governor-General.
4. The Governor-General of Canada is:-
 1. The Earl of Bessborough.
5. @ He is appointed by:-
 1. The King, on the advice of the British Govt.
6. b. The say of Canada regarding his appointment - Before the appointment is made, the advice of the Canadian Government is sought and its approval is obtained.

* A Summary of the steps leading
to Confederation.

1783-4. 1. U. E. L.

1791. 2. The Constitutional act.

1791-1840 3. The Demand for. Resp. Govt.

1840. 4. The act of Union

1849. 5. The Rebellion Losses Bill.

1849-1864. 6. The Demand for Representation
in parliament according to Pop.

1865-6. 7. The Cancellation of the
Reciprocity Treaty. (Com. Union)

8. Wars - 1775-6; 1812; 1861-5;

1866. 1866; (Military Protection)

1864. 9. The Charlottetown Conference

1864. 10. The Quebec Conference

1866. 11. The London Conference.

13. 11. 1991
A. G. C. 1991
The following is a list of
books and articles on
the subject of
the history of
the world.
This list is incomplete
and will be continued
in future issues.
It is intended to include
all books and articles
published in
the last year.
1. The History of the World
(and the United States)
1990-1991 - 1991
(United States)
1991
1991
1991
1991
1991

6. His chief duties are:-

1. To give assent to all legislation passed by parliament, and all official acts of the Government. (This assent is necessary before such legislation becomes law.)

2. He calls upon the leader of the party in power in the House of Commons to form a Cabinet or Ministry, and has power to dismiss the Cabinet, but must at once find other ministers having the support of the House of Commons and the people of Canada.

7. a. The meetings of the Cabinet are:-

not attended by him.

b. By virtue of his position he is:-

Not a member of the Cabinet.

8. His term of office is:-

Five years.

9. a. The salary of the Governor-General of Canada is:-

£ 10,000 ($\$ 50,000$).

b. It is paid by:-

1. The Dominion Government.

10. The residence of the Governor-General is:-

at Rideau Hall in the city of Ottawa.

The House of Commons.

11. The members of the House of Commons are chosen:-

a. By Election, by the people.

12. @ A General Election must take place-

i. at least once every five years.

b. All parliaments:-

i. Do not last that long.

c. Elections sometimes take place after a shorter period

i. because the government loses the support of the House of Commons and refers the question to the people by having a new election; or the party in power considers a shorter period more likely to give them a return to power.

13. The deciding of the number of members each Province sends to the House of Commons

The number sent by the Province of Quebec is set by the British North America, and the other send a proportionate number according to their population.

14. a. The number of members in the House of Commons

i. 245

b. The number sent by each Province is:-

P.E.I = 4 ; N.S = 14 ; N.B = 11 ; Que = 65 ;
Ont = 82 ; Man = 17 ; Sask = 21 ; Alta 16 ;
B.C. = 14 ; Yukon 1.

15. @ An Electoral District is:-

a. A district, or area, the inhabitants of which join to elect a member, (or occasionally more than one) to parliament.

b. Another name given to it is:-

i. a constituency.

16. Those who have a right to vote in the election of members to the House of Commons are:-

Practically all men and women who are British subjects, twenty-one years of age, and who have lived in the constituency for a certain length of time.

17. @ This voting is carried on by:-

i. Secret Ballot.

b. The reasons for a secret ballot are:-

i. So that no man can dictate to another how he must vote.

18. The House of Commons meets

1. In the Parliament Buildings in the city of Ottawa which is the Capital of the Dominion of Canada.

19. @ Those who may be elected as members of the H. of C
A resident of Canada who is a British Subject and twenty-one years of age.

b. A member :-

Does not need to be a resident of a Constitue

20 @ A election of a member may be annulled by:-
a majority vote of his fellow-members.

21. The salary of each member is:-

* 4000 a session - It is called an indemnity

22. Other privileges that they receive:-

- actual travelling expenses to and from Ottawa at the beginning and close of each session of Parliament.

2. a free pass on all railways in Canada

The Senate.

23. The Canadian Parliament is made up of two houses:-

1. Because the statesmen who planned the Constitution of Canada were afraid of hasty and faulty legislation, and wished to guard the interests of every part of the wide dominion.

24. The chief duty of the Senate is:-

To discuss and change, if it thinks necessary the laws drawn up and passed by the House of Commons. A bill so changed must be referred back to the House of Commons before passing.

25. The name given to its members are:-

Senators

26. The members of the Senate are chosen:-

Appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of His Cabinet.

27. The number of members in the Senate is:-

Ninety-six

b. He may forfeit his senatorship by:-

5. By committing a crime.

1. By resigning. 6. By failing to attend two consecutive sessions of the Senate.

2. By moving from the province he is representing.

3. By ceasing to be a British subject.

4. By becoming bankrupt.

28. The number of Senators per Province :-

Ont. = 24 ; Quebec 24 ; Maritime Prov. 24 (N.B. 10, P.E.I. 4) Western Prov. 24 (6 for each - Man. Sask. Alta. B.C.)

29. A Senator is appointed :-

For Life.

30. Senators receive :-

4000 per session

31. The Presiding officer of the Senate is :-

The Speaker of the Senate.

32. He is appointed by :-

The Governor-General on the advice of his Cabinet.

33. On Questions coming before the Senate.

He votes.

In the case of a tie.

The motion is lost.

34. The work of the Clerk of the Senate.

He has charge of the Senatorial Records.

35. The name given to the officer of the Senate whose duties correspond with those of the Sergeant-at-arms in the House of Commons -
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

