

with civilization, is it not fitting that Nova Scotians should in some marked manner denote an historical fact in which they are so much interested and directly associated?"

Again in my letter to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of June 8th, I alluded to the subject as follows:

"A few days ago I received a copy of the proceedings of the legislative council of Nova Scotia for 1908, and with very great satisfaction I have read the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Armstrong and other gentlemen, reported on pages 18 to 22, and 40 to 52. It is gratifying to find set forth in much detail, the important historical fact that parliamentary government was instituted in Nova Scotia a century and a half ago, that it has been continued up to the present time, and that we have now almost reached the 150th anniversary of the first meeting of the legislature in the city of Halifax.

"The speakers in the legislative council to whom I have referred, pointed out that in 1758, under instructions from His Majesty's ministers in England, elected representatives of the early settlers met for the first time, that the Nova Scotia legislative assembly was then, and is now, the first example of representative government within the limits of the half continent which is now known as the Dominion of Canada; that when the legislature met in the capital of Nova Scotia in 1758, the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, with much more territory in North America, were subject to military rule under the King of France; that the legislative assembly was opened in Nova Scotia long before New Zealand and Australia were first settled by Englishmen or even seen by British seamen; that the event occurred nearly half a century before the British had any possessions in South Africa, a whole century before British Columbia became a British colony, and eighteen years before the United States of America had come into existence.