



The French-Canadians rebelled at Beauharnois in 1838.

in all kinds of people to squat and settle and frighten away the fur bearing animals they don't hunt and kill! Impossible!" Great Britain Prime Minister John Macdonald's Canadian Government, founded on the national policy of high protective tariffs and the promise of a transcontinental railroad, persuaded Hudson Bay to sell anyway.

1868: The Red River Valley had a plague of grasshoppers.

1869: Canada sent surveyors to the West, to lay it out in squares. The squares ignored the boundaries of the river farms and the Metis, the inhabitants of mixed French and Indian ancestry. The Metis tried to defend their land and lost.

1870-1873: Manitoba, British Columbia, and Prince Edwards Island entered the Confederation.

1873: The Conservatives lost when the public learned that John Macdonald's Government had been taking hefty Party contributions from groups hoping to build the promised transcontinental railroad. The Liberal Party's Alexander Mackenzie became Prime Minister.

1875: The first spike of the Canadian Pacific was driven. The Government had subsidized the venture with \$25 million in cash and 25 million acres of land, which sounded like a lot but proved to be not nearly enough.

1878: John Macdonald and the Conservatives returned. The Canadian Pacific applied for more funds and Macdonald was at first indifferent. His

enduring personal adviser, J. H. Pope, told him that "The day the Canadian Pacific busts, the Conservative Party busts the day after."

1885: The Riel rebellion in the West was renewed and smashed.

1885: The last spike was driven in the Canadian Pacific. The trains ran on time in 1886.

1885: Macdonald refused to send Canadian troops to Sudan, which he termed "a wretched business."

1887-1890: The West was open for settlement. 100,000 Mormons found homes in what would eventually be southern Alberta. Some 10,000 Icelanders moved in to what seemed a toasty warm climate.

1890: Aid to religious schools became a divisive issue in Manitoba and eventually in Ottawa. French Catholics said it had been promised at Confederation.

1892: Electric streetcars appeared in Montreal and Toronto.

1896: The Supreme Court upheld the right of the Dominion to prescribe school arrangements in the Provinces — specifically, it said the Federal Government could require that Manitoba support sectarian schools.

The Liberal Party's Wilfrid Laurier, a Catholic from Quebec, though opposed by the Catholic Bishops, carried his own and enough other provinces to gain control of the government and arrange a compromise settlement.

1896: Gold was discovered in the Yukon. Gold, lead and zinc were found in British Columbia, silver in Ontario.

Gold seekers (and two wives and a daughter) in the hills of British Columbia.



1896-1911: The Liberals were in power. Laurier, who soon became Sir Wilfrid, a persistent winner, inaugurated a British preferential tariff.

1903: Railroad planning got out of hand. A second and then a third transcontinental railroad

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