

From Nova Scotia, five delegates: Charles Tupper, William A. Henry, R. B. Dickey, Jonathan McCully, Adams G. Archibald.

From New Brunswick, seven delegates: Samuel Leonard Tilley, William H. Steeves, J. M. Johnston, Peter Mitchell, E. B. Chandler, John Hamilton Gray, Charles Fisher.

From Prince Edward Island, seven delegates: Colonel John Hamilton Gray, Edward Palmer, William H. Pope, A. A. Macdonald, T. Heath Haviland, Edward Whelan.

From Newfoundland, two delegates: F. B. T. Carter, and Ambrose Shea.

Appendix IV.

Delegates to London Conference

Six from Canada and ten from the Maritime Provinces. The Canadians were: Macdonald, Cartier, Galt, McDougall, Howland and Langevin. From Nova Scotia: Tupper, Henry, Ritchie, McCully, and Archibald. From New Brunswick: Tilley, Johnston, Mitchell, Fisher and Wilmot.

Appendix V.

The first cabinet after Confederation was announced on July 1st, 1867, and began on a non-party basis. In its formation John A. Macdonald had a herculean task, for representation in that body had to be determined by geography, race, creed and party.

Geographically the proportion was: Ontario, five Ministers; Quebec, four and the Maritime Provinces four. Race and creed prejudices were silenced by representation being provided for the French, the Irish Roman Catholics and the English minority in Quebec, while party claims were satisfied in that there were six liberals and six conservatives. Kenny of Nova Scotia had once been a Liberal but had lately acted with the Tupper party. The first administration therefore was thus constituted:

John A. Macdonald, Prime Minister and Minister of Justice.

George E. Cartier, Minister of Militia and Defence.

S. Leonard Tilley, Minister of Customs.

Alexander T. Galt, Minister of Finance.

William McDougall, Minister of Public Works.

William P. Howland, Minister of Inland Revenue.

Adams G. Archibald, Secretary of State for the Provinces.

A. J. Fergusson Blair, President of the Privy Council.