

majority. To this proposition Canada and New Brunswick gave their assent. Accordingly sixteen delegates from these Provinces met in London, where, with the aid of the members of the British Government, they prepared a basis of confederation.

Opposition in Nova Scotia.—A strong party in Nova Scotia, led by Joseph Howe, resolved to oppose the measure at every step in its course. Mr. Howe went to England, hoping to influence the British Government. One of his strongest arguments was that the people of Nova Scotia had not been consulted.

Union, July 1, 1867.—The British Parliament passed the Union Bill as drawn up by the delegates, now known as the British North America Act, and in due time by royal proclamation the four provinces, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, were declared to be united under the name of the Dominion of Canada.

QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

1. Who first suggested the idea of union of the Provinces?
2. What condition of affairs led to the union?
3. What is the difference between federal union and legislative union?
4. Is the Dominion of Canada a federal or a legislative union? Can you name a union of the other kind?
5. Name the two houses of the Canadian Parliament. How is each chosen, and for what time?
6. Compare the Cabinets at Ottawa and Washington, showing how members are appointed in each, and how changes are brought about.