

fit, was formed by Montreal Englishmen, dissolved by the conciliatory Governor Gosford, and reformed as the Doric Club. Fighting erupted. The Britishers won, and twelve "Patriotes" were hanged and fifty others sent as convicts to Australia. London sent Lord Durham to Canada to make a report. He found "two warring nations in the bosom of a single state" and recommended that the two be combined in one province with one assembly and one executive.

1840-1867: The Durham Report led to the Act of Union, a forerunner of Confederation.

Hard working immigrants to Ontario raised families, made farms, built sturdy log barns and made warm homes with walls of cedar cut ten inches long, laid side by side and filled with mortar. French habitants in Quebec raised big families and worked their rocky farms.

The United States became a unifying force with the dispute over the Oregon border, rumors suggesting annexation, the influx of Americans during the Civil War, and the Fenians. The Fenians, Irish immigrants who served in the Union Army, planned to attack Great Britain by invading Canada. Washington, remembering British support of the South, didn't discourage them but the invasion discouraged itself and petered out.

1867: Supporters of Confederation, at least,

cited the Fenians as one reason to unite. The three-year-old Quebec Conference passed 72 resolutions towards confederation. Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island resisted, but the threat of invasion persuaded all except Newfoundland to join in. (Newfoundland would join in 1949.) The Westminster Palace Conference sealed the bargain and tossed in the great Northwest. The British North America Act (passed by Parliament in London) created the Dominion of Canada, *A prejudiced view of the 3,500,000 square miles, Fenians, who failed to invade Canada in 1867.* mostly forests without tracks, ice without summer, and lakes as lonely as the loons. It also included a federal Parliament — the majority party making up the government.



1860-1870: Far sighted and sometimes greedy men eyed the west and planned railroads. The Hudson Bay Company, which owned the land, resisted. "What!," said the Company Governor, a man who expressed himself in exclamation points, "Sequester our very tap-root! Take away the fertile lands where our buffaloes feed! Let

Long before Montreal had a Metro, there was a metropolis on the banks of the St. Lawrence—the land of the Hochelaga.

