

made for carrying on the Government entirely opposed to any scheme of confederation. The effect of this was to immediately postpone the question as far as Nova Scotia was concerned and also as far as Prince Edward Island was concerned. Canada proceeded to discuss the question and the Government carried it by a large majority.

In Nova Scotia the attitude of the parties in 1865 was peculiar. The Government and both the leaders of the Opposition were in favour of union, but the majority of New Brunswick had rejected it by a large majority, and it therefore became the business of the Government not to press the scheme at all. Dr. Tupper, in order to let himself down as easily as possible, proposed that they should go on with the scheme of uniting the three Lower Provinces, although he knew at the time that this could not be accomplished, and so passed by the session of 1865. In 1866 New Brunswick had completely changed in regard to the subject, and in a very short time, owing to various matters which it is not necessary to dwell upon at length here, the anti-confederate Government was defeated and Hon. Leonard Tilley and Peter Mitchell came back into power. Then it was that Mr. William Miller, an anti-confederate member in Nova Scotia, proposed that Nova Scotia should send delegates to a convention to be held in London to frame a scheme that could be accepted by the people of Nova Scotia, and this was taken advantage of by Dr. Tupper, and a delegation of five was appointed to go to London and co-operate with the Government there, who had already sent representatives to such a convention. New Brunswick did the same thing. Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland rejected it and stayed out.

In London the scheme was fully discussed and it was carried, very largely according to the resolutions

adopted in Quebec in 1864, and it was provided that the Act should come into operation by proclamation by Her Majesty in Council on July 1st, 1867. This led to a tremendous contest in Nova Scotia on the question of it being carried by a partisan convention at London without having consulted the people in any respect, and Nova Scotia came to the front in such an emergency with Joseph Howe as leader of the anti-confederate party, and in the election of 1867 only two members—Blanchard from Inverness and H. G. Pineo of Cumberland—were elected to the Local House. Dr. Tupper himself squeezed through by a narrow majority in the Federal House. Therefore, by an overwhelming majority, the Province of Nova Scotia had determined that she would have no part or parcel in the matter of Confederation.

In the year 1866 I had made sufficient advance in the common school department to go to Wolfville to enter the collegiate school there and prepare for matriculation, but the trustees of the school at Paradise the next spring had engaged Mr. Freeman Tufts as teacher in the school, and it was felt that I could most successfully study under him for the matriculation examination, and I consequently left the Academy and returned to study in the school under Mr. Tufts for a period of time, then went back and finished the course at the Academy, and matriculated into College in May, 1867. The period of four years which I spent at college were, in many respects, the most interesting of my life. It was not that I regarded the question of study as the important matter. It afforded an excellent opportunity to cherish my dreams of ambition, and it afforded unlimited scope for sentimental developments with the girls at the Academy and elsewhere. I will not refer to these in detail now. A whole volume could be written of the various escapades and adventures of this,