

Crown. Among the difficulties that were in the way of a reconciliation was the following:—

English officials, of whatever rank or degree, had ever affected to despise the pretensions of the colonists. The exhibition of this feeling during the days of the American colonial period had irritated and estranged many who had a love for the Mother Country. Winthrop wrote from the wilds of Massachusetts in the early part of the 17th century, "We turn our eyes with tears across the sea to our beloved home in dear England." Green, in his "History of the English People," declares how the Virginians clung to the Mother Country, holding in memory the ancestral home and those names connected with its glory.

Now that they had erected in the New World emblems of their own excellence, they wished their kindred across the sea to bear testimony to their equality. But little encouragement was given them in the way of recognition. They were crowded out of expressing it by the ignoramuses of Parliament and the sycophants of an unworthy dynasty.

Many of those people who had remained firmly attached to the British Crown, in spite of slights from the English at home and menaces from their fellow-colonists in arms against England, after the close of the war in 1783, being deprived of their property in the now triumphant States, took refuge in Canada.

Their settlement in Canada gave to the country an implied constitution of the royal design. Their settlement in Canada was as much a protest against republicanism as it was the result of their loyalty. Canada would have been abandoned by England had it not been settled by these Loyalists in 1783. It would have been lost to England in 1812-15 had it not been defended by them and the French.

Now the French, who had been conquered by the English in the war that was terminated by the treaty of 1763, which ceded Canada to England, had been invited by the rebellious colonists in 1776 to join them against England and regain their independence. But the French, on account of their adherence to a royal form of government, refused to ally themselves to the republicans of the colonies, from whom the invitation had proceeded, because they suspected their democracy.

So by both parties, Loyalist and French, Canada was created anew and preserved in a royal design as a protest against the democracy to the south of her. Now this should not be forgotten, that any democratic procedure in Canada is contrary to the constitution of the land, and, if successful, would bring to naught the precedent established by so much toil and sacrifice on the part of two great European races within its confines, who alone have given all that is worthiest in its history.

Of the territories settled by the Loyalists Nova Scotia is the oldest. It was part of Cabot's discovery of Terra Nova. As Acadie it was included in the French possessions of North America until 1710, when it was conquered by English forces under Gen. Nicholson, and formally ceded to England in 1712 by the Treaty of Utrecht. It included New Brunswick and Cape Breton until 1784, when New Brunswick became a separate province.

In 1758 the military government of Nova Scotia was changed to a constitutional one, with a governor representing the Crown, assisted by a Council of life members and a House of Assembly elected by the people periodically. The seat of government was at Halifax, where it now continues.

In 1783 there were but a few thousand inhabitants, but in that year they were doubled by the influx of Loyalists.

In that part, now New Brunswick, in the vicinity of the city of St. John, originally known as Parrtown, a number of families had settled before 1770. May 18th, 1783, the first ships of the Loyalists came to this part, and by September of the same year Parr, who was then Governor, wrote to Lord North that the number that had settled in all was about 13,000.

They had received grants from the Crown of land to reimburse them somewhat for their lost property in the States. They had such difficulty with the Governor, owing to surveys of this land, that they petitioned to England for the setting off of that territory west of the river Missiquash as a separate province, under the name of New Brunswick. This was accomplished Nov. 21st, 1784, and Col. Thomas Carleton arrived at St. John as the first Governor.

In the same year Cape Breton was made a separate

colony. Prince Edward Island had already been separated from Nova Scotia in 1770.

The population of New Brunswick, at this epoch, was 12,000. It, like Nova Scotia, had a Governor from the Crown, with a Council of life members and a legislature of periodical members.

The town and district of Parr was incorporated as St. John in 1785. It was the first incorporated town in British America. It had a mayor with six aldermen and six assistants. The two first sessions of the General Assembly met at St. John 1786-7, and after that, in 1788, the seat of government was moved to St. Ann's Point, Fredericton, which still continues as the capital of the Province.

Prince Edward Island, known to the French as St. John's Island, added to Nova Scotia in 1763, and separated from it in 1770, was divided into 67 townships and distributed by lottery among the creditors of the British Government. Each grantee was obliged to get one settler for every 200 acres in his share. These shares, however, passed after a while out of the hands of the original holders to others who were not bound by any conditions.

VISCOUNT DE FRONSAC.

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Patriotism—(Feminine Gender).

IN THE WEEK of July 24th, a very able and telling article, signed Edith J. Archibald, and touching upon a vital vein, introduces us to that new and swiftly developing age, the Age of Women! We have had our dark age, middle age, feudal age, and now we are upon the threshold of the woman age, or, as Edith J. Archibald quaintly puts it, "woman's discovery of the other woman!"

The work—of the Regina branch—of the Women's National Council, organized last year, is, I am glad to say, assuming a tone of a most practical and promising nature. The misgivings of some, the doubts of many, and the half-hearted support of the few, have been overcome, strengthened, and made firm by the earnest endeavour of one or two, who, through the disheartening efforts of the beginning, fought their way on to success. What was at first laughed at as a "fashionable fad" has now developed into a humane study. The cause of hesitancy of belief in this new movement was, I believe, owing wholly to a misunderstanding of the aims and objects of the Order. We had a vague idea that the "bloomers" were in some way to be the awful result of venturing beyond "our sphere!" But last autumn our distinguished and beloved President, in an address given in the prairie capital, so re-moulded opinion, and so won interest and sympathy, by a lucid and inspiring voice-picture of the cause, that the almost immediate result was petitions from the various societies for affiliation with the parent stem.

The support and (working) sympathy of all creeds now combine, and all are harmoniously working in the common cause—humanity. The form taken by the Regina society was that of building, equipping, and maintaining a Cottage Hospital: that hope we look forward to becoming a *fact* before long. We may be over cautious, but our wish is not for a momentary glow of enthusiasm built on sentiment, and liable to crumble for lack of support, but to so move, slowly and securely, until the formation and carrying out of the scheme will have standing, or the foundation of the idea will bear the weather of difficulty which it is sure to encounter. Owing to the efforts of Madame Forget, our able vice-president, a nice little sum is now placed to the credit of the Regina organization, and under God's guiding hand the fulfilment of the early hope will follow.

The Industrial (Indian) School, of Regina (Presbyterian), and that of Qu'Appelle (R. Cath.), have also become affiliated branches of the local council. This is of moment, inasmuch as it brings us in touch with a people whose rights to citizenship reach back, far back, to the very beginning or birth of this Lone Land. The pupils of these Indian schools, the rightful heirs to this vast stretch of prairie soil, in joining our organization, have extended the right hand of fellowship, and it is not too much to add, in so doing have given us the first signs we have had of actual brotherhood and cemented the bond of a common peace.

Under Resolution 3 (a) of the Constitution comes a