

1879. Adoption of a protective tariff, otherwise called the "National Policy."
1880. Death of Hon. George Brown.
All British possessions on North American continent (excepting Newfoundland) annexed to Canada by Imperial Order-in-Council from 1st September, 1880. The Arctic Archipelago transferred to Canada by Imperial Order-in-Council.
Royal Canadian Academy of Arts founded by the Marquis of Lorne.
October 21. Contract signed for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This contract was subsequently ratified by 44 Vic., chap. 1 (1881).
1881. March 21. Act passed extending the boundaries of Manitoba, chap. 14.
April 4. Population of the Dominion, 4,324,810. Royal Society of Canada founded.
May 2. First sod turned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
1882. May 8. Provisional districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Athabaska created.
May 25. First meeting of the Royal Society of Canada in Ottawa.
June 22. Constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act confirmed by the Privy Council.
August 23. The new seat of Government for the Northwest Territories received the name of Regina.
1883. Methodist Churches in Canada formed into one body—The Methodist Church in Canada.
First Congress of the Church of England in Canada opened in Hamilton. Standard time adopted.
1884. Boundary between Ontario and Manitoba settled by decision of Judicial Committee of the English Privy Council and confirmed by her Majesty in Council, August 11, 1884.
1885. March 26. Outbreak of rebellion in the Northwest; commencement of hostilities at Duck Lake.
April 2. Massacre at Frog Lake.
April 14. Fort Pitt abandoned.
April 24. Engagement at Fish Creek.
May 12. Battle of Batoche, and defeat of the rebels.
May 26. Surrender of Poundmaker.
July 1. Termination of the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty by the United States.
July 2. Capture of Big Bear, and final suppression of the rebellion. Total loss of militia and volunteers under fire: killed, 38; wounded, 115. The rebel loss could not be ascertained.
November 7. Driving of the last spike of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
November 16. Hanging of Riel.
1886. May 4. Opening of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London.
June 13. Town of Vancouver totally destroyed by fire; 4 houses left standing; 50 lives lost. First through train, Canadian Pacific Railway, left Montreal for Vancouver. First Canadian Cardinal, Archbishop Taschereau.
1887. Interprovincial Conference held at Quebec. At this conference Sir Oliver Mowat was President. Twenty-one fundamental resolutions were passed.
April 4. Important conference in London between representatives of the principal colonies and the Imperial Government. Canada was represented by Sir Alexander Campbell and Mr. Sandford Fleming.
June 14. First C.P.R. steamship arrived at Vancouver from Yokohama.
November 15. Meeting of the Fisheries Commission at Washington.
1888. February 15. Signing of the Fishery Treaty at Washington.
August. Rejection of the Fishery Treaty by the United States Senate.
1889. September 19. Landslide (second) from Citadel Rock, Quebec; 45 persons killed. Boundaries of Ontario confirmed by Imperial statute.
1890. May 6. Longue Pointe Lunatic Asylum, near Montreal, destroyed by fire; over 70 lives lost. The buildings had been erected at a cost of \$1,132,232. Sub-marine cable communication completed between Halifax and Bermuda. Manitoba School Act passed. Federal Parliament grant Responsible Government to Northwest Territories.
October 6. McKinley Tariff Bill came into operation in the United States.
1891. Spring Hill mining explosion.
April 6. Population of the Dominion, 4,833,239.
Power given by Parliament to the Government to refer to the Supreme Court of Canada for its