Eastend, Sask. owing valuable from his son ith the 209th Ross and his known to many

ng., May 6, '17

of your letters ime ago, and from home as g fine weather our June days warm. To-day ry quite so I s at home and to write home news but will ere is. We are tion here this by censor) preparet, so it have heard France, quite a s at the front wounded. You he lad that Morrow, well, ed and is in nital and poor hospital with rom here ,and ter again soon. Mr. and Mrs ind they asked Cecil was for om him, for a worrving about a few lines to er, I am sorry to come to the a, and that is is alright for e an awful lot especially in peg and Monton our way to ame to a stop. w but called us hey said: "get and you bit, we Now they have it; but the fina probably they in their com-I saw Mr I was up to e of the boys for they had w Mr. Yates, Gibson and

rmanant fol well as usua now I think. country, it is he way around g trees and lots me fine conthe Y. M. C. A. m London to soldiers and we ry much. The low and their nches high and s and also look ave to or they hing I was up had a fine time be sent to Lon-Pay Office. If it very good job. e when I first count English lots and soon the only way I having the big sday. I am also n the sportsmuch done begeneral inspecby a General a big baseball 28th is playing is where you kinds of amusthere is some never get lone you need not

will not go to

as it is, such nd spinal men-I would like to I looking forne some day r is over. Well g a long letter e that the boys etters to them good-bye, hope on't worry too el safe. ng son,

keeping clean,

iere own bath

nd lots of hot

rs are great on

ng themselves

there are so

here is enough

some disease

Charlie. TIPSY

West Bridge ther was in der the influas raising a oolice did not

urther action

CANADA A NATION FOR FIFTY YEARS

Meaning of Confederation to Our Young Nation.

Establishment of the Various Colonies That Made Up British North America, Finally Federating in 1867 to Form a Country, July the First Being Its Birthday.

LTHOUGH a man is considered to be passing his that has arrived at the half-century mark is looked upon as a mere infant among the powers. On July a nation, which, all Canadians will 1st, 1917, the Dominion of Canada say resolutely, means forever. completes the first half century of its ing for the men of this land for all life, and the record of the country has justified the men who foresaw of our citizens. Old people can re that the formation of the federation call the birthday of Canada and the of Provinces would lift. Canada to the dignity of nationhood. The British Empire is the most unique experiment in imperialism that the



SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD

world has ever seen. It consists, not d a central power, nursing and developing colonies so that it may reap a profit through ultimate exploita-tion. That was the old imperial a number of self-governing nations, ch one free to make or break its own destiny, and bound to the Motherland with the strong ties that come from common ideals, common laws. They are also held together by the belief that it is for the good of the world that a highly civilized empire of the analysis of read something about this wonderful force of men who kept that a highly civilized empire of the newly-opened West as it that a highly civilized empire of the story of new lands. They helped to make the slobe of the slob

Canada was the first of the overas dominions to mature into a na-British America, before 1867, been a loose series of small colonies scattered across the contin-ent, the Provinces and Territories having come into the Empire at dif-ferent times and under varying cir-cumstances. The Province of Nova Scotia, first colonized by the French in 1598, was taken by the British in 1629, restored to France in 1632, and again ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. Breton, now a part of Nova Scotia, was not finally taken over by the English until 1758, and formed a separate colony until 1820. A por-Great Britain by the French in 1713 but the Province did not become wholly British until after the fall of Quebec. It was at one time part of Nova Scotia, but became a separate Province in 1874. Prince Edward Island was first settled by the French It became annexed to Nova Scotia in 1713, but rose to the dignity of a eparate province in 1769. Ontario and Quebec are the two largest provinces, the original Old Canada. Que bee was founded by the French in 1608, and the city fell to the British in 1759, being formally ceded to HON. GEORGE BROWN our Empire in 1763. In 1791 au from the aborigines. Our fore-Imperial Act was passed dividing fathers found lacrosse being played Canada into two Provinces, Upper by the Indians when they came here. and Lower Canada, with a separate were divided, Upper Canada becoming the historic name of Quebec. never be as popular as some other. The Eastern Colonies, with the exports because of the skill and dis-

confederation in 1867. the Pacific, was granted a colonial the sporting life of our country. Lagovernment in 1858. In 1859 Van-crosse is something typically Cana-colony, but the two portions of the Province were joined when they entered the federal union in 1871. the Snows." People who visit us in That vast region laying between Old July and August learn that we also Canada and British Columbia was know something about heat.

put forward, but the first legislative action looking to this end was taken by the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia in 1861 under the leadership of Sir Charles Tupper. Early in 1864 delegates from the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island assembled of Charlottetown authorised by their governments to confer in reference to the union of these Provinces. Nothing, however, was at that time accomplished, except that as a result of certain conferences another conferences to Canada." put forward, but the first legislative they know how to enjoy winter

vention was called by the Governor-General to meet in Quebec on October 10th, 1864, and at this meeting Upper and Lower Canada and the sented. Seventy-two resolutions, afterwards formulated as the "British North America Act 1867" adopted by this convention, and

these were taken back to the different legislative bodies for consideration. The Canadian Parliament GROWTH OF THE DOMINION adopted the resolutions at its meet ing in the following March, but the scheme met with a great deal of op position in the Maritime Provinces. There was a bitter general election in New Brunswick, and the forces of union won. The Legislature of Nova Scotia adopted the measure without referring it to the electorate. The Bill for the Union was presented in the Imperial Parliament in February, 1867, and passed the two houses on March 29th of that year. The prime when he reaches the Act came into force by proclamation

April 7th.

lion collapsed

reached from coast

North - West Territories were

created. On September 24th Col-

onel Wolseley's expedition arrived

at Fort Garry and the Riel Rebel-

ted into Confederation on July

20th, so that the young nation

admitted to the Dominion on July

1874-Alexander Mackenzie became

1875-The first Lieutenant-Governor

SIR OLIVER MOWAT

and the North-West Territories.

876-This year saw the opening o

the Intercolonial Railway from

Quebec to Halifax, and the estab-

lishment of the Royal Military

1877—A vital event took place this

year, though it was not considered important at the time. The first

exportation of wheat was made from Manitoba to Great Britain.

1878—In November, the Marquis of Lorne arrived as Governor-General, accompanied by H.R.H. Princess Louise. The Mackensie Government was defeated, and Sir John A. Macdonald became once more Prime Minister of Canada,

an office that he held until his

879—The National Policy was

adopted, its purpose being to strengthen the industries and fin-

ances of Canada.

1880—On May 11th, Sir A. T. Galt
was appointed the first High Commissioner for Canada to England.

The death of the Hon. George

Brown, another Father of Confed-

Pacific Railway was turned on

The Provisional districts o

eration, occurred on May 10th. 1881—The first sod of the Canadian

Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Athabasca were created. 1883—Sir Charles Tupper became

High Commissioner for Canada in

London.

1884—The dispute over the boundary between Manitoba and Ontario

was finally settled on August 11, 1885—The second North-West Re

bellion broke out on March 26th,

and was immediately crushed. Louis Riel, the agitator and lead-

er, was executed on November

was celebrated, and on April 4th the first Colonial Conference was

ed at Washington on April 15th, only to be rejected later by the United States Senate as not suffi-

ciently favorable to their country

890-The Legislature of the North-

trol of all territorial expenditures.

891-On June 6th, Sir John A.

1892—The Treaty of Washington

(Behring Sea) was signed provid-ing for arbitration over the

boundary line between Canada and the United States.

93—Sir John Thompson died suddenly in London. Sir Macken-

zie Bowell became Prime Ministe

895 — Proclamation was issued

naming the unnamed portions of the North-West Territories, Un-

gava, Franklin, Mackenzie, and Yukon Districts.

cona was appointed High Commis-sioner for Canada, taking the place of Sir Charles Tupper who

place of Sir Charles Tupper who returned to Ottawa from London to become Prime Minister and lead the Conservative party. The Government was defeated at the polis, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier became Prime Minister, holding that office until defeated by Sir Robert Borden in 1911. On July 6th the

On April 24th Lord Strath-

at Ottawa on June, 28th.

The Colonial Conference me

West Territories was given con-

1887—The Jubilee of Queen Victoria

888—The Fishery Treaty was sign-

May 2nd.

held in London.

Macdonald died.

College at Kingston.

was appointed for Rupert's Land

Prime Minister of Canada

1871-British Columbia was admit

age of fifty years, a nation on July 1st of that year, and Dominion Day will remain our most dis-tinct national holiday down through posterity, so long as Canada remains

Those great days, so full of meantime, are still remembered by many 1873-Prince Edward Island was celebration in all parts of the Dominion, though few of them dreamed that in less than fifty years the new nation would become strong enough to engage in a great world war and to be an important factor in the struggle. When the proclamation of the British North America Act was made, Right Hon. Charles Stanley. Viscount Monck happened to be the Governor of Canada, so that it fell to his lot automatically to be the first Governor-General of the new Dominion.

JUST ABOUT OURSELVES.

National Characteristics That Canada Possesses.

Sometimes new comers to Canada tell Canadians that a young country cannot call itself a nation until it is old enough to have a little individuality. There must be things about it that people all over the world associate only with that country. A nation, possessing a national sciousness, cannot be created in fifty years, they will tell you. Then they may ask, "What is there in Canada that is peculiarly your own?'

It is true that we are very young, and that we had never received much world-wide advertisement until the war came along. Still the annals of brave men in the world, from the With the British it has been story of King Arthur and the Round wise. The empire consists of Table right down through history story of King Arthur and the Round contain nothing more thrilling than the story of the Royal North-West Mounted Police. If anyone thinks free from crime. The outside world will learn more and more of the pride we take in the record of our

We are the only country in the

world with a national game acquired

HON. GEORGE BROWN

by the Indians when they came here. They took the game and adapted it constitution for each. These two for the usages of Anglo-Saxons with Provinces were again united in 1841, their love of sport. The game with but at the time of the Union they its vigor and virility, its speed and its manliness, makes a fitting symbol ing Ontario and Lower Canada tak- for the new country. Lacrosse may The Eastern Colonies, with the ex-ception of Prince Edward Island, were the original Provinces to enter however, the one game in which Canfederation in 1867.

British Columbia, on the shores of challenged. It gives individuality to

taken over by the new Dominion in 1869, and out of the territory the knowledge of how to enjoy winter. Skating and snow-shoeing, hockey hatchewan, and Alberta were carved. Manitoba in 1870 and the others in cold weather. If an Englishman

boundaries of Quebec were ex-tended to the shores of Hudson Bay.

1897—The Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria was celebrated on June 22nd. The second Colonial Conference opened in London during the following month.

1898—One thing happened in this year that indicated the growth of

Half a Century duction of 25 per cent, in favor of British goods. The Joint High Commission met at Quebec for the Told in Brief adjustment of questions between Canada and the United States. Zoooooooooooooo

1899—Another event of imperial im-1867-British North America Act portance marked this year. passed. The Dominion of Canada Boer War broke out on October became a nation and Dominion 1 Mh and on the 30th of the Day was established on July 1st. 1868—The assassination of D'Arcy month the first Canadian contingent for service in South Africa embarked at Quebec. This was McGee, one of the Fathers of Confederation, occurred at Ottawa on the arst time that Canadians had decided for themselves to take 1869-The young Dominion had to part in a foreign war. Empire face the anxieties of the First Red Day was celebrated for the first River Rebellion in the North-

time on May 23rd of this year. 900—Fire destroyed a large part of Ottawa and Hull on April 26th. 1870-On May 11th the Dominion purchased the Hudson Bay Com-British Preferential Tariff was repany's rights in Rupert's Land for duced to two-thirds of the General £300,000, and on July 15th the Canadian Customs Tariff on July new Province of Manitoba and the

901-On January 22nd, Queen Victoria died, and King Edward ascended the throne. In Septemof the same year, the Duke and Duchess of York made a tour of the Dominion of Canada. This was the first visit of King George and Queen Mary to our country. 902-The Boer War came to an

903-The Alaska Boundary dispute was partially settled between Can-ada and the United States. 905-The new Provinces of Sas-

ed on September 1st. 907-March 22nd, The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was passed. The New Customs Tariff, including the introduction of Intermediate Tariff, was introduced. Matters of imperial importance were the Third Colonial Conference held in London during the months of April and May, and the New Commercial Convention with France signed in Paris on September 19th.

908-The Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint was established on January 2nd. On May 4th, the final Treaty was ratified marking out the boundary between Canada and the United States. The Que bec Tercentary Celebrations took place commencing July 20th, con-909-The Canadian Commission of

Conservation was appointed on

May 19th. During the month of 910-The first Naval Service Bill passed Parliament on May 4th, The death of King Edward VII. occurred on May 6th, and Teorge

911-The Laurier Government submitted the reciprocity proposals which had been framed with the United States to the Canadian Parliament on January 21st. March 21st the Duke of Con-naught was appointed Governor-General of Canada. From May 20th to June 20th the first Imperial Conference sat in London. On October 11th electrical energy generated by Niagara Falls was first used in Canada. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught landed at Quebec on October 13th. Dur-



SIR CHARLES TUPPER country on the reciprocity ques-

tion and was defeated. Sir Robert Borden became Prime Minister. 1912—The boundaries of Quebec

the modern imperial spirit. On August 1st, the preferential tariff came into force, which gave a re-CONTAIN PROMISE & of Confederation

Music and Literature Are Bound to Develop.

BEGINNINGS ARE SMALL

A Few Novelists and Poets Who Represent This Young Country Have Won International Fame and Our Musicians Are Making Progress, But We Have No Drama,

developed in less than a half self expression, but already Cana- As the lapse of time has softened who found Cod a North represent and dians are beginning to look for indications of artistic endeavor in the long possible for people to take a pride in the group of men who out a great deal of tradition. Even the Provinces that had existed for a century or two before Confederation the men who took charge of things we shall see in our next lesson. are really new in the sense of having after the formation of the republic, any feeling of national consciousness. They were considered colonies katchewan and Alberta were creat- for so many years, and the struggle more picturesque figure than Sir ready some foretastes, will give great for existence was all that filled the John A. Macdonald. Even if he was mind of the pioneers. Then came not peculiarly the Father of Confednationhood, and Canadians became eration, he was its chief architect. slowly more conscious that they political craftsman, the Dominion Bible story is either a manifestation needed literature, art, and music. has never seen his superior. He of God or the devil, and so it will be They were content for many years to was a man who inspired great per- until a king shall reign in righteousimport those beautifying influences of life, and were rather inclined to discourage local effort. In this re- his followers. The members of his is written of Ahaz that he did not right spect things have changed greatly of late, and every Canadian is looking him, and he is bound to become a the ways of the kings of Israel, and for the time when we shall have novels and poetry, music and drama, pictures and similar forms of national self expression that the world will recognize and honor. Canada has not been without

poets. Indeed it is in this branch of hardly as well known to his country-ed in our lesson chapter and in II iterature that our country has been bald Lampman who have pictured in overcoming very formidable influ-the cities of Judah and on the hills and interpreted our life and our Ca- ences in Quebec. Those who can re- and under every green tree. He burn nadian scenes in their verse in a member him say that he was not an ed his children in the fire like the manner that has made them classics impressive personality and had no heathen whom the Lord had cast out. July the Conference on Imperial in our land. Bliss Carman, Wilfred magnetism, but he possessed optimble description of the king of Assyria and Defence took place in London. Campbell, and Duncan Campbell ism, self-confidence and power in worshield the gods of the kings of Scott have given the world many beautiful lyrics, and there are other writers of verse like Pauline Johnson, the gifted Indian poetess, who ascended the throne. On June will be long remembered because 7th, Goldwin Smith, who had been they belonged so peculiarly to this recognized as the intellectual land. RobertW. Service is the man eader of Canada for many years, who has won the widest internationdied at his home in the Grange, al fame as a poet, being known in Toronto. England as "the Canadian Kipling." Our novelists have not been as numerous as our poets, and they have done no work as fine as the exquisite poetry of Lampman, but several of them stand high in the estimation of the general reading public. Sir Gilbert Parker is well established as a careful and painstaking novelist, and his earlier work helped to make the life of the Quebec Habitant known to people in England and the United States. Though not greata considerable reputation. "Ralph Connor" has made for himself a public only a little less extensive than that possessed by Sir Gilbert Parker. The Winnipeg clergyman who first attracted attention with his novel, "The Sky Pilot," undertook to describe primitive life and primitive and he may be said to have created and Micah were the Lord's messengers. It impossible for him to be and in Him alone, and in the fact that He cannot fail nor be discouraged (isa, which was a sober and prudent statesman. However, George Brown exerted a wonderful influence on thousands of people in the Province of Ontario who never saw his face. They accepted his writings as though they were the inspired words of a prophet, and he may be said to have created and Micah were the Lord's messengers. ly inspired, he has nevertheless ing the month of September the lic only a little less extensive than Laurier Government went to the that possessed by Sir Gilbert Parker. conflicts as they appear to the min- and shaped the ideas of the Liberal in those days, as we learn from the conflicts as they appear to the minister, and he immediately made for himself a large following. There has never been a more characteristic Canadian novelist than Judge Haliburton, and though he is not widely known now, it is generally believed that time will make him as great a classic as Washington Irving is among American writers. In this respect his fame is a little like that time.

clude drama, our people are natur-912—The boundaries of Quebec, rie for Scotland in placing their peo-Ontario and Manitoba were exple behind the footlights. tended to the north.

1913—On June 2nd the trade agreement between Canada and the
West Indies came into force.

1914—Lord Strathcona and Mount choral organization on this contin-

Royal died on January 21st at the ent, and there are people who declare advanced age of 94 years. On that it will hold its own with the August 4th Germany and Great great choruses of the Old World. Britain went to war, and the Do- In fact, Dr. Vogt was arranging to

The Fathers

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HERE is a little group of Canadian statesmen round whom, as time goes on, THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES. national legends are sure to grow up. These are the men who participated in the conferences that Text of the Lesson, il Chron. xxviii, led to the formation of the Dominion of Canada, and who are now affectionately remembered as the "Fathers of Confederation." Among the T is almost too much to expect Tupper, the Hon. George Brown, Sit it is said, "This is that king Ahaz"

faults. sonal devotion, stirring the affections ness and peace and the devil be shut party served him because thy loved in the sight of the Lord, but walked in tradition in Canada, because, as a free ways of the kings of Israel, and they, without exception, walked in the steps of Jeroboam, son of Nebat, who made Israel to sin.

Sir George E. Cartier, who was made Israel to sin. the chief representative from Quemen as he deserves to be. Cartier Kings xvi. He burned incense to other ichest. There are men like Archi- did splendid work for confederation gods not only in Jerusalem, but in all debate. As one Canadian historian has said, "Cartier was at once the perfect incarnation of French nationality and a devoted adherent of the tholic entirely trusted by the domin-ant priesthood of Quebec and one of which supported it and set it on a the most loyal subjects of a Protest- pavement of stones. He cut in pieces

> about Confederation was Hon. George do enough to show his hatred of God Brown of The Globe. Some writers and His commandments. Yet he had would have been a better politician if he had not been a journalist and better journalist if he had not before the Lord his God (xxvii, 6), and been a politician. It has often been pointed out that a journalist may be a powerful and effective reformer, but the very qualities that cause the public to read his writings are apt times. But there is rest in the Lord,

Canadian thing we possess in the way of literature. We have in Stephen Leacock a humorist whose fame is by no means local. Perhaps he will become the Canadian Mark Twain.

There is no drama in Canada as yet. Not a single play exists that has been accepted by competent critics as a picture of life in the Dominion that is worth preserving. As minion that is worth preserving. As, the public career of Sir Charles the height above," and Ahaz said, "I every national literature must include drama, our people are natured a vigor, intellectual power and contact the height above," and Ahaz said, "I will not ask; neither will I tempt the clude drama, our people are natured a vigor, intellectual power and contact the height above, and Ahaz said, "I will not ask; neither will I tempt the clude drama, our people are natured a vigor, intellectual power and contact the height above," and Ahaz said, "I will not ask; neither will I tempt the clude drama, our people are natured a vigor, intellectual power and contact the height above, and Ahaz said, "I will not ask; neither will I tempt the clude drama, our people are natured a vigor, intellectual power and contact the height above, and Ahaz said, "I will not ask; neither will I tempt the clude drama, our people are natured a vigor, intellectual power and contact the height above," and Ahaz said, "I will not ask; neither will I tempt the clude drama, our people are natured a vigor, intellectual power and contact the height above, and Ahaz said, "I will not ask; neither will I tempt the clude drama, our people are natured a vigor, intellectual power and contact the height above, and the people are natured a vigor, intellectual power and contact the height above."

sentence than that in which he de-clared that by union with the Mari-senting the house of David and at such time Provinces, Old Canada should a time: "The Lord Himself shall give "recover one of our lost senses—the you a sign. Behold, a virgin shall

August 4th Germany and Creat
Britain went to war, and the Do
minion of Ganada immediately de
clided to give every possible anyport to the Empite. A war sensition
to the Empite. A war sensition of Parliament was called on
August 18th. On October 16th
the first Canadian Corting
the first Canadian Corting
gent isnded in France during the
ment of February. On April
22nd the Canadian troops displayed signal galliantry at the second
battle of Types, being highly
eulogized by Sir John Freuch, and
other event of imperial importance was the attendance of Sir
Robert-Borden at a Eritin Cabclass for the corting on July 14th. Sir
Charles Tupper, the last of the
Frahers O Confederation, died on
October 50th.

2316—The Robert Borden piedged an
army of half a million man to reprepent Canadian in the great war.
A portion of the Dominion Parliament Buildings at Ottawa was de
Canadians and having found in less than uity year
A portion of the Dominion Parliament Buildings at Ottawa was de
Causadians and sand the
ment Buildings at Ottawa was de
Canadian and and
Corting for the corting of the c

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson II.—Third Quarter, For July 8, 1917.

1-27-Memory Verses, 1, 2-Golden Text, Heb. xi, 6-Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

This is a hard lesson about a desmost prominent of these men were perately bad man, one of the very Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Charles worst of the kings of Judah, of whom that a young nation will have Leonard Tilley, Sir George E. Car- (verse 22). Manasseh may have been tier, Sir Oliver Mowat, the Hon. worse in some respects, but he repentcentury many signs of artistic D'Arcy McGee, and Sir E. P. Tache. ed, while of this man we read of not animosities and strong political feelshaped the early destinies of Canada. for them, but no doubt a time of bu-We are growing to regard them miliation and unceasing prayer to God, much as the Americans look upon and in due time deliverance came, as

Days of trial are always times of and we even love them for their faith and patience on the part of God's people, and the terrible days still be-Few countries have produced a fore us, of which we are having alopportunity for the manifestation of such graces (Heb. vi. 12, 15; Rev. Xiii. 10) All life's story as well as all the

What Ahaz did that was wrong and bec in the historic group, is perhaps desperately sinful is quite fully record worshiped the gods of the kings of British connection; a Roman Ca- offered sacrifices upon it. He took the the vessels of the house of God and The newspaper man who exerted shut up the doors of the house of the the greatest influence in bringing Lord. It seemed as if he could not

to make it impossible for him to be and in Him alone, and in the fact that among American writers. In this did audacity in facing difficult post-respect, his fame is a little like that of Dr. Drummond, whose Habitant poetry is perhaps the most purely Canadian thing we possess in the strongest opponents during his life-nifies the remnant shall return for, as

cal vigor, intellectual power and constructive energy. As for the rest, what Synge did for Ireland and Barrie for Scotland in placing their people behind the footlights.

In music, Canada has so far been interpretative rather than creative. The Mendelssohn Choir of Toronto has been pronounced the finest count to the count of the count choral organization on this continuation.