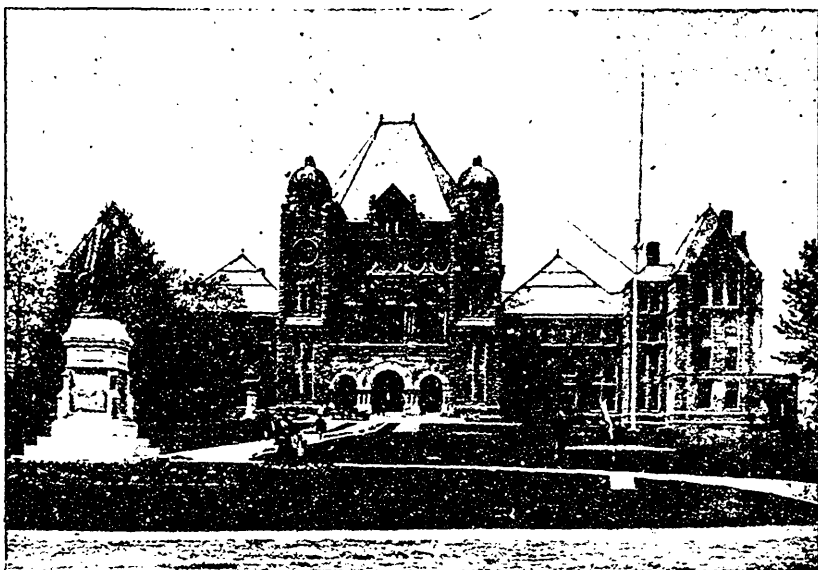


brought about Confederation at so critical a period in Canadian affairs, nearly all have joined the ranks of the great majority. Sir Charles Tupper, who has filled many important positions in the councils of his country, and was premier of Nova Scotia from 1864 to 1867, and Sir Oliver Mowat, so long the discreet Premier of Ontario, still remain in active political life. Sir Hector Langevin, Senators Dickey and A. A. Macdonald, Hon. Peter

gratulating themselves on the events of the last sixty years—a period contemporaneous with the reign of the present Queen—in which they have laid the foundations of their happiness and prosperity as one of the great communities which make up the empire. It is not within the scope of this paper to point out the shadows that may obscure the panorama as it unfolds itself before us. It would be strange if, in the government of a country



ONTARIO GOVERNMENT BUILDING, TORONTO, 1900.

Mitchell, and Hon. William McDougall complete the list of the survivors of the Quebec Convention of 1864. The encouraging success, which has so far attended the operation of Confederation, entitles the actors of 1864-67 to a memorable place in the annals of the reign.

In this review it has been my object to refer only to those salient features of the development of Canada, and to point out how much reasons Canadians have for con-

like Canada, many mistakes had not been made, or if there were not many difficulties in store for the youthful confederation. Dr. Goldwin Smith, from time to time, has been disposed to perform the part of the Greek Chorus to the gloomy predictions of the enemies and lukewarm friends of the confederation, but Canadians will hardly allow themselves to be influenced by purely pessimistic utterances in the face of the difficulties that they have hitherto so successfully en-