

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE



CANADA'S FIRST GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Lord Monck, who represented the King, both before and after Confederation, in the old days of homespun and oxen.

Canada in 1867

RAILWAYS: In 1867 Canada had 2,087 miles of railway; Ontario, 1,275; Quebec, 523; New Brunswick, 196; Nova Scotia, 93; Prince Edward Island, 0; Manitoba, 0; N. W. Territories, 0; British Columbia, 0. Mileage in operation, 1915, 30,000 miles. No electric railways anywhere; the first was in 1883, when a short track was laid in Toronto to the Industrial Exhibition. Only Montreal and Toronto had street railways, both horse-hauled; both began operations in 1861. In operation now, 1,900 miles of electric road, urban, interurban and radial.

Steamships: Steamship connection between Canada and England had got from 23 days schedule to a little over 9 days; minutes did not appear in the schedule until 1870. Between Canada and Australia, not till 1893. First screw steamer on the great lakes, 1841; on the St. Lawrence, 1809; first ocean steamer to Montreal, 1853. In 1867 the steamers on the Registry Books of the Dominion numbered 335, with a total tonnage of 45,766, or about equal to three modern liners plying out of Montreal. The Allan Line began in 1852, the Dominion Line in 1870, and the C. P. R. in 1889. In 1914, 26,000 vessels with gross tonnage over 36,000,000 entered and left Canadian ports not including inland and lake navigation.

Canals: No canals west of the Welland; no Sault Ste. Marie. Earliest canals in general use by 1867 were on the St. Lawrence, Ottawa and the Welland, which was begun in 1824, opened 1830, first enlarged 1841-1850—a nine-years' job; second enlargement begun 1873 to 12 feet in depth. In 1914, 52,000,000 tons of shipping passed through Canadian canals, of 1,594 miles in length, built at a cost of \$104,000,000.

Telephones: No telephones anywhere. The first line of any length set up by the inventor, Grahame Bell, was from Brantford to Paris, in 1875, and the battery was in Toronto. First commercial telephone was established in Hamilton in 1877. Canada has now a telephone wire mileage of 1,000,000 miles, both urban and rural, at a cost of about \$70,000,000.

Militia: Soldiering in Canada was very active a few years before Confederation, because of the Civil War and the Fenian Raids. In 1863 the Canadian Legislature passed an act to muster 100,000 men to drill at 50 cents each a day for six days, and to divide the country into military districts with armouries in each. In 1864 the military expenditure was \$774,000; in 1865, \$1,285,000; in 1867, \$1,700,000.

The first Minister of Militia and Defence after Confederation was Sir George E. Cartier; the Militia Act was passed in 1868, and in 1869 the Imperial troops began to withdraw from Canada. In 1870 the Citadel at Quebec was handed over to the Canadian authorities and Halifax remained the only Imperial station here. Seven years after Confederation the Royal Military College was opened at Kingston; in 1882 the first Canadian cartridge factory was established at Quebec.

Metals and Mining: Scarcely any of the great mining and metal areas in Canada were explored in 1867. Iron had been smelted in a small way at St. Maurice for more than 100 years; modern steel manufacturing was unknown here; copper was unworked; nickel was not yet discovered; gold mines were confined largely to Madoc, in Hastings Co., Ont.; silver mines were known in Acadia and some in Ontario, but none in British Columbia or the north. The annual production of minerals in Canada has risen to \$144,000,000 in 1913 from ten millions in 1886.

Electric Energy: Electricity was almost unknown in Canada. Streets and houses were all lighted by gas and coal-oil; street-cars run by horses; factories by steam, wind and water.

Electric power, created by water-powers, is now being transmitted in Ontario to a distance of 242 miles—thus showing the possibilities. Canada has sufficient water-power to make her one of the greatest manufacturing countries of the world. The following is an estimate of the horse-power available: Ontario, 532,266; Quebec, 300,153; Nova Scotia, 15,272; New Brunswick, 9,765; Manitoba, 48,300; British Columbia, 100,920; others, 9,845; total, 1,016,521.

In 1867, the whole of Canada west of the Great Lakes was just out of the control of the Hudson's Bay Co.; the great North-west was as remote to the imagination as Siberia; Winnipeg was a big furpost; Vancouver was a wooden town kept up by local shipping and the fur trade and salmon industries. Ottawa was a log town with no modern Parliament Buildings. Montreal Harbour was smaller than some lakeside harbours are to-day. Quebec was mainly a shippard and a citadel. Halifax was a flourishing town with only a few hundred immigrants in a year. St. John was less known than Halifax. Toronto had been 33 years incorporated as a town and was about the population that Hamilton is now.

In 1867 there were not enough millionaires in Canada to fill a jitney; scarcely a dozen knights; no railway magnates; no C. P. R. offices in Montreal and no C. P. R. anywhere; about a dozen daily newspapers; not more than twenty big churches, and most of those were in Montreal and Toronto. If any man got \$10,000 a year salary he kept it quiet. Many people were still wearing homespun, using home-made implements and furniture and living in log houses.

Our Self-Government Holiday

NO national holiday was ever born so quietly as the First of July. For nearly fifty years Dominion Day has been observed—never celebrated. Most of the Canadian fireworks are shot off on the 24th of May, which is a sentimental Imperial holiday celebrating the birthday of the Queen who had the longest reign of any British Sovereign; and in whose life the world made most of its great modern progress. One of the greatest modern things achieved by the British Parliament was the framing of the British North America Act, which is to Canada as nearly as possible what the Declaration of Independence is to the United States.

But the Confederation of the Canadian Provinces doing away with the old Upper and Lower Canada formed by the Act of Union had nothing to do with ultimate independence of the British Crown. All it aimed at was as much as possible self-government of a centralized character for the Provinces of Canada as one colonial unit. The work of Confederation was accomplished by Canadian statesmen. It was not the project of a Governor or a delegation from the Imperial Parliament. The conferences at which for years the scheme was advocated and opposed were held in Canada. When the scheme was submitted to the Imperial Parliament it was in its essential outlines and most of its details the work of Canadian statesmen of both parties, who understood that Imperial connexion was as necessary as Confederation. The statesmen who framed the details of the British North America Act were Imperial statesmen. They also believed in the democracy and as far as possible the self-government of the overseas British Empire. The free institutions of modern Canada and the democratic place that modern Canada has in the Empire are due to the courageous men in Canada who created the idea, and the wise Imperial wisdom of the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain in passing created the idea, and the Imperial wisdom of the broad-minded British North America Act of 1867.



CANADA'S TENTH GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Duke of Connaught is a living link between Britain and Canada in the days of khaki and armoured motor-cars.

Old Dominion Day

ON the Canadian farm, forty years ago, there were three great holidays that came in the time between spring ploughing and harvest; 24th of May, circus day and the First of July. The hired man who got a day off for the 24th, when the corn was planted, was lucky to get another day for the circus that came in June. If he got the circus day he was usually satisfied to stay on the premises and pitch hay when Dominion Day came round.

The national holiday came at a time when the stump farmer was in the midst of hoe crop, hay crop and ripening wheat. Corn, beans and turnips and mangel-wurtzels were on their last hoeing, with a hope that when the hay was off the one-horse cultivator could be run through again to get the last of the weeds. Clover was cut and ready to rake. "No, John," says the farmer, "I guess we don't celebrate Dominion Day this trip. That wheat's ready to cut and we ain't raked the hay stubble yet."

So to save the precious wheat, on Dominion Day, the forehanded farmer got into the field with his rake reaper and two men following it to bind by hand. "Guess they're havin' a big time in town to-day, Tom," said the hired man to the farmer when the machine stopped at the end of the swath.

"Guess they be, John. Gid-ep."

Three or four democrats and buggies had gone along to the celebration ten miles down the line. The hired man wanted to go the worst way, but he couldn't. He "didn't know beans" about what the national holiday was intended to celebrate, except that it was supposed to give as many farmer folk and town folk as possible a chance to hear the band, to watch the baseball game of the greenhorn teams, to see the foot races and the horse races on the open road, the wrestling matches and the running and jumping, putting the sledgehammer and catching the greasy pig or climbing the greased pole for a prize. He knew that all the top buggies in three townships would be there along with all the Sunday-go-to-meeting togs and the celluloid collars, spring-bottom trousers and girls wearing bangs. When the rigs went rattling home at night he heard the girls singing and the boys playing mouth-organs, and he washed his feet and went to bed, thanking his stars that no matter what the people had been celebrating or how good a time they had, he and the boss and another man had cut and bound and stooked up seven acres of wheat that day. And that meant getting his wages paid when they came due in the fall. For in those days mortgages and stump farms and bush roads, poor crops and long road hauls were more plentiful than brick houses, bank barns and cement silos. And the hired man was lucky to get \$16 a month with his board and washing.

"Next year," he mumbled, as he rolled on to the straw tick, "I'll stay home from the circus and celebrate Dominion Day."