

Pause for a moment to think of the Canada of 1867!
 Up to July the ^{first} ~~last~~ of that year, the development ^{had been} ~~was~~ one of
 groups of scattered huts grown to a group of scattered colonies,
 over a period of three hundred years. Reflect now, for a moment,
 upon ~~the tie that~~ ^{which} united the colonies ^{which} ~~that~~ came into Confed-
 eration. Physically, it was little more than that all ~~were~~
~~contiguous~~ and were adjacent to waters ^{which} ~~that~~ flowed from one to
^{or past} the other. The settlements scattered over the ^{territories contiguous to} ~~parts tributary~~
~~to~~ the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence, ^{river} and the Atlantic Gulf,
^{continued} ~~that was~~ about all ~~there was~~ that made up physically the Canada
 of sixty years ago.

There were, however, other ties ^{more significant} ~~as durable, if not~~
~~were durable~~, in their way. They ^{found} ~~found~~ expression in the preamble
 to the British North America Act by which the new Dominion was
 brought into being. There was, first, a common allegiance to the
 British Crown; and, ^{in the core of each,} ~~there were~~ political constitutions
 similar in principle to the constitution of Great Britain. The
 invisible bonds of union were mightier than the visible bonds,
 and ^{since bonds of union} ~~they~~ served to bring about, ^{the} subsequent growth and expansion.
 In 1870 Manitoba, newly created a province, and given a constitu-
 tion similar to that of the other provinces, became a part of
 the Dominion. In 1871, British Columbia, already owing ~~a common~~
 allegiance to the ^{British} Crown, already possessing a political constitu-
 tion ~~similar~~ after the model of the British, found its natural

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