

diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1843. He commenced the practice of his profession in his native town; removed thence to Halifax in 1857, and has been in practice in Ottawa and Toronto. He has long stood high in the medical profession, and was president of the Canadian Medical Association from its formation in 1867 until 1870, when he declined re-election.

Sir Charles Tupper entered public life in 1855, when he was chosen to represent the county of Cumberland in the Nova Scotia Assembly, which he did until the Confederation; and since that important act has represented the same county in the House of Commons, having been re-elected ten times in his native county, and served that constituency steadily for a quarter of a century, making a brilliant record. He was a member of the Executive Council and Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, from 1857 to 1860, and from 1863 to June 30, 1867; and prime minister of that Province from 1864 until he retired from office with his Government on the Union Act coming into force July 1, 1867. He was a delegate to England on important public business from the Nova Scotia Government in 1858 and 1865, and again from the Dominion Government, respecting the Nova Scotia difficulties, in March, 1868.

He took a very prominent part in the work preliminary to Confederation; was the leader of the delegation from his Province to the Union Conference at Charlottetown in 1864, to the one held at Quebec the same year, and to the final colonial conference held in London to complete the terms of Confederation, 1866-'67. He is the author of "A Letter to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon," on the union question, published in London in 1866.

Before speaking of his public services since the Confederation, and in connection with the Dominion Government, we will mention a few of the most important measures which the honorable member for Cumberland introduced into and carried through the Legislature of Nova Scotia, they being enumerated in the *Parliamentary Companion*: The jury law, the educational Act, providing free schools and assessment; the equity judge Act; the Windsor and Annapolis Act; the bill providing for a quarantine station and hospital; the representation bill; the executive and legislative disabilities Act; the first Act passed by any of the Provinces prohibiting dual representation; an act reducing the number of members of the Assembly from fifty-five to thirty-eight on entering the union, and an act regarding certain public offices and their salaries, which act abolished the offices of financial secretary and solicitor-general, and likewise largely reduced the expenditure for salaries.

It was Sir Charles Tupper, who, in 1864, moved in that body, the resolution for the union of the Maritime Provinces, under which delegates were sent to the Charlottetown conference already mentioned, and also the resolution authorizing delegates to be sent to London to arrange the terms of the union of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in 1866.

Sir Charles Tupper holds a patent of rank and precedence from Her Majesty, the Queen of England, as an executive councillor of Nova Scotia, and was created a civil C.B., by Her