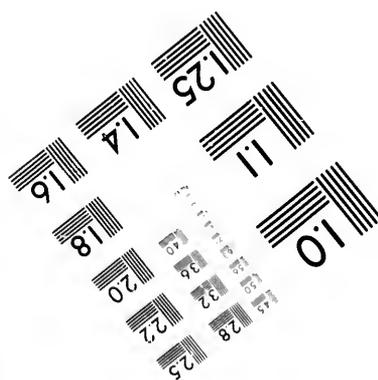
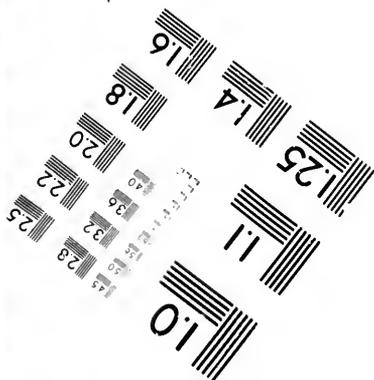
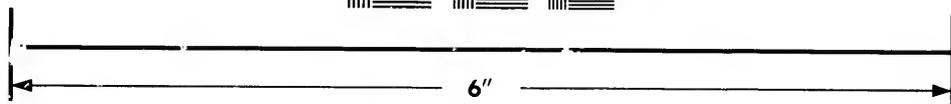
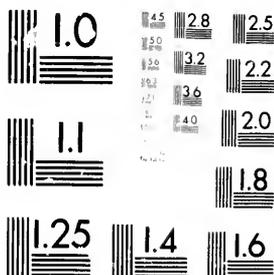


**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

14
16
18
20
22
25
28
32
36

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**

10



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions

Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

1980

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

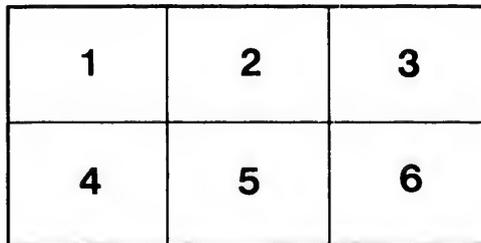
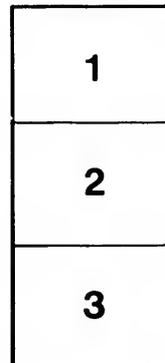
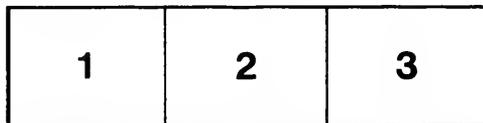
National Library of Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol → (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ▼ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Bibliothèque nationale du Canada

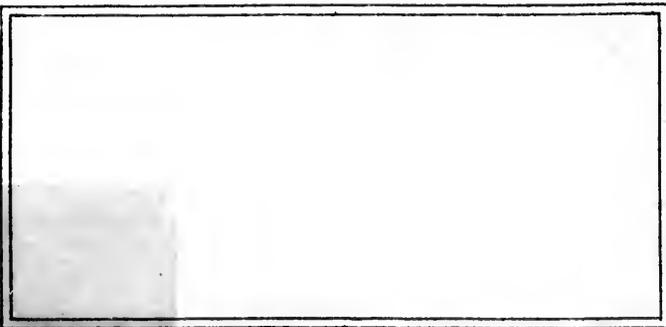
Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole → signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ▼ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

Storage



Co
R
u

Can.
Pass
J.

Johnson, George
ALPHABET T

OF

FIRST THINGS IN CANADA.

BY

GEORGE JOHNSON.

In such indexes * * *
* * * * * there is seen
The baby figure of the giant mass
Of things to come at large.
— SHAKESPERE.

Ottawa:
PRINTED BY MORTIMER & CO.
1889.

Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the
year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, by
GEORGE JOHNSON, in the Office of the Minister of Agri-
culture.



INTRODUCTION.

Having often found myself compelled to verify a date, or to search for the sources of a movement which in the course of years had become of importance, I began, some years ago, to jot down any statement of first things in Canada that I met in my readings.

Many of these "first things" are of comparatively recent date, owing to the changes following the Confederation of the Provinces under the Union Act of 1867.

The more readily to find what I wanted, I arranged the collection in alphabetical order.

I anticipate that errors will be discovered, since in many cases different dates for the same event are assigned by different authors. Omissions will also be found.

No doubt these errors and omissions will be pointed out to me by kind friends, in order that they may be rectified and supplied in future editions.

It is my hope that the collection will prove useful to newspaper writers, to public men, and indeed in more or less degree to all Canadians, including "Young Canada" on the school bench.

Nothing has been of greater interest to myself than, in a spare hour now and then, to trace, by the help of this "Alphabet of First Things in Canada," the changes that suggest the rapid development of homogeneity throughout the Dominion, by means of which, from Cape Breton Island to Vancouver Island, we are being fashioned into one community, with identical interests and aspirations, supplied with the best features of the highest civilization.

The little touches here, and the big changes there, by which the new overcoat of Confederation has been made an easy and comfortable fit, must always excite lively interest in the minds of those who are proud to wear it—the people of all the provinces of the Dominion of Canada.

GEORGE JOHNSON.

OTTAWA,
CANADA.





ALPHABET
OF
FIRST THINGS IN CANADA.

Academy of Arts, Royal Canadian, founded by the Marquis of Lorne, 1880.

Acadia—A term of varying quantity, the narrowest limit of which included part of the coast of Nova Scotia only, and the widest comprised Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, part of Maine, both banks of the St. Lawrence River, the Labrador coast as far north as Ungava Bay at the entrance of Hudson's Straits, Anticosti, and other islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence (except Cape Breton), and Newfoundland.

Acadian French—First convention held at Memramcook, N.B., July, 1881.

Advertisements—The first railway advertisement appeared in the *Montreal Gazette*, 1837.

Agents, Commercial; vote of money to enable the Government to employ such first appears in Estimates of 1884.

Agricultural College—First for Ontario founded at Guelph, 1874.

Albani—Paid her first professional visit to Montreal, and received a deputation from Chambly, P.Q., her birth-place, in 1884. On one occasion, when Sir John Macdonald was in England, Albani was invited to meet him at an evening party. She was asked to sing, and said, though it was not customary to comply with such invitations, she would cheerfully sing for "my chiet" (Sir John)—

singing, accordingly, "Canada, mon pays, mes amours," and several other English and French songs of Canada.

Allan, Sir H.—The first time Sir Hugh came to Montreal was in 1826. The subsequent founder of the Allan line of steamships came out in the *Favourite*, which had to be pulled up the St. Mary's current by a dozen pairs of oxen before he could effect a landing.

Allan Steamship Line—Began operations 1854. Regular fortnightly mail service commenced, 1856; weekly service, 1859.

America—Name first appears in an edition of Ptolemy's Geography, on a map by Hylacomylus.

Anthracite Coal—First mined in Canada in 1887.

Antimony—First discovered in Nova Scotia in 1885.

Apatite, in the du Lievre River district; first referred to by Lieut. Ingalls, 15th Regiment, in 1829.

Apples were first grown in Nova Scotia, 1633.

Arbitrators—to determine North-west boundaries of Ontario first met in Ottawa 2nd August, 1878.

Arbitrators—to settle outstanding accounts between Ontario and Quebec arising out of the separation of the two Provinces in 1867, appointed October, 1888.

Artists, Society of, first founded in Montreal, in 1867, by John Bell-Smith.

Artists, Ontario Society of, founded 1872.

Atlantic Cable—first laid to Canadian shores, August, 1858.

Atlantic Cable—First message across Canada, from Queen to President, August 27th, 1858.

Bank of Montreal first issued its notes, October 1st, 1817.

Bank of Montreal—Original capital was \$350,000. Its capital is now \$12,000,000. There are but three banks in the United Kingdom, and two on the Continent of Europe, which surpass it.

Banks, first Clearing House for, in the Dominion, established in Halifax, 1887.

Bank Note—The first Canadian bank note issued was by the Canada Bank in 1792; it was for "5 chelins."

Bank Note—First constituted a first lien on Bank assets, July 1st, 1881.

Bank Note Engraving—First done in Canada, 1867.

Bank Statistics—First required to be sent to the Government when Sir Francis Hincks was premier.

Baptist College—First sod turned, in Toronto, by Senator McMaster, July, 1880.

Beaver Club of merchants carrying on the fur trade, first instituted in Montreal 1785. The founder of McGill College was one of the original members.

Belleville—The first white settler in Belleville was a fur dealer, named Wallbridge, in 1797.

Bishop—The first Roman Catholic Bishop was M. de Laval, who arrived in Canada 1659, and was Bishop 1674-88.

Bishop—The first Protestant Bishop in Quebec was Rev. Dr. Mountain, 1793.

Bishopric—That of Nova Scotia was first erected in 1787. It was the first Colonial See.

Books—The first book published in Upper Canada was "St. Ursula's Convent, or the Nun of Canada," Kingston, 1824.

Bounty—Given to encourage development of sea fisheries and building of fishing vessels, 1882.

Bridge—Victoria bridge, first railway bridge across the St. Lawrence River, formally opened for traffic by the Prince of Wales, 1850. First passenger train crossed Dec. 19, 1859. The bridge cost \$6,300,000; length 9,184 feet.

Bridge—First stone of Lachine railway bridge laid March 18th, 1886.

British Association for Advancement of Science first met, in Canada, at Montreal, Aug. 27th, 1884.

Building Societies—First established by law, 1846.

Butterine—First prohibition of manufacture and sale of, in Canada, 1886.

Burlington Bay Canal—Opened by Lieut.-Governor, 1st July, 1826. It was the first public celebration to commemorate the opening of any public work in Upper Canada.

Canada—Name, as applied to this country, first appears in "Bref Recit de la Navigation faite en 1535-36," by Captain Jacques Cartier. In glossary of Indian terms given in "Discovrs du Voyage Jacques Cartier, 1534," Cartier says the Indians call their town "Canada." The name was afterwards applied to the whole country. It is probable that the word Canada has its origin in the Indian custom of giving names to places on account of topographical peculiarities. Thus we find that the Indian name for Lake Champlain was Kanaderi-quarunte—"the lake that is the gate of the country." So, also, S. Kaniadarda was the Indian name for that lake-environed region lying on the north of Lake Erie and north-west of Lake Ontario, and between Lakes Ontario and Huron. The Indians to this day call Ottawa Kanat-sio—"the kettle in the water," referring to the falls now called the Chaudiere. Kahionha is Indian for "river;" Kanonhan means "a full lake." Perhaps we may not be far wrong when we surmise that "Canada" has sprung from the root-word, which signified the "country of big lakes and rivers."

Canadian Government Debentures—First allowed to be purchased in England by trustees of estates, by order of Chancery Court, Oct., 1888. The order was revoked in November, the Court concluding it had not the power without further legislation.

Canadian 3 per cent. Loan—Effected in London, England, 1888. First loan at this rate of any British Colony.

Canadian Pacific Railway—First sod turned May 2nd, 1881; the last spike was driven by Sir Donald Smith, in the Rockies, Nov. 6th, 1885. First Eastern bound train arrived at Montreal from Port Moody, July 12th, 1886—"sharp on time."

Canadian Pacific Railway—Tenders first issued calling for three fast steamers to ply between Vancouver city and Yokohama and Hong-Kong calling at Shanghai (British Government giving an annual subsidy of £45,000 and Canadian Government one of £15,000) October, 1888.

Canadian Pacific Railway—First Engineer-in-Chief of Surveys of, appointed March 4th, 1871, Mr. Sandford Fleming receiving the appointment.

Canadian Pacific Railway—The first cabinet minister to cross by the C. P. R. to the Pacific coast was Hon. Thos. White, July, 1886. Sir John Macdonald followed shortly after, arriving at Port Moody on 23rd July, the same date on which, fifty years before, the first railway in Canada was opened. As he steamed into Victoria, intelligence was conveyed that the first tea ship from the East had just been sighted.

Canal—The first Canal in Canada was the Sault Ste. Marie. Harmon, in his "Journal," says: "Sault Ste. Marie, May 30th, 1800. Here the North West Company have built locks to take up loaded canoes."

Canal—Rideau. The first stone of the Rideau Canal was laid by Captain Francklin, the celebrated Arctic explorer (afterwards Sir John), August 16, 1827. The *Montreal Gazette*, of October 23, 1827, quoting from the *Montreal Herald*, gives an extract from a letter written by a correspondent at the Rideau Canal, dated August 16: "I have this evening to communicate to you one of the most important events that ever occurred in the Canadas—an event which will doubtless form an era in the history of this country for ages to come,

It was no less than the depositing of the first stone of the locks of the Rideau Canal. Yesterday evening, at a late hour, Captain Francklin, the celebrated traveller, arrived at the headquarters of the detachment of the 71st Regiment, now doing duty here. Colonel By decided upon welcoming this enterprising traveller to the regions of hospitality and civilization in a way that would identify his return with a grand undertaking so highly beneficial to the continent he had spent so long time and labor in exploring, viz., the laying the first stone of the locks of the Rideau Canal. . . . This morning all was bustle to get ready. At 4 o'clock A.M., the stone, weighing above $1\frac{3}{4}$ tons, was brought to its bed, when the Captain gave the final knock to the stone in due form." Earl Dalhousie laid the foundation stone of the lowest lock of the Rideau Canal 29th September, 1827.

Canal—Cornwall. First sod turned in 1834. First steamer through, the *Highlander*, 1842.

Canal—Galops. Opened November, 1846.

Canal—Farren Point. Opened June, 1847.

Canal—Point Iroquois. Opened October, 1847.

Canal—Rapide Plat. Opened September, 1847.

Cantilever Bridge—over Niagara River, first of its kind in Canada, opened December 20th, 1883.

Card-money—first circulated about 1700. On 1st January it was necessary to pay the officers and men, and no money had come from France. A card was therefore issued, with its value stated, the signature of the Treasurer, an impression of the arms of France and (on sealing wax) those of the Governor and Intendant. The place where the cards were prepared was popularly called the "card-money factory." Bagot is stated to have issued in three years, 1757-59, sixty million livres of this money. It became worthless.

Cardinal—First Cardinal in Canada, Mgr. Taschereau on whom the baretta was conferred July, 1886.

- Carnival**—The first Winter Ice Palace Carnival in Montreal, January, 1883.
- Cartier**—First landed in Canada at Gaspé, July 24th, 1534.
- Cavalry**—First organized body of, in Canada, No. 1 Troop Montreal Cavalry, 1802.
- Census**—First official census of Canada was taken in 1665. It was not a formidable undertaking, the population numbering only 3251.
- Census**—First taken in P. E. Island, 1798. Population, 4372.
- Census**—First complete census taken in N. Scotia, 1817. Population, 81,351.
- Census**—First complete census taken in N. Brunswick, 1824. Population, 74,176.
- Church**—Protestant. The first Protestant Church in British North America was St. Paul's, Halifax, Nova Scotia, erected 1750 and still used.
- Church**—The first Protestant Church built in Lower Canada was at Berthier, by the Seigneur Cuthbert, in 1786.
- Church**—The first Protestant Church in Montreal was St. Gabriel's Presbyterian Church, the centenary celebration of which took place March 12, 1886.
- Church of England**—First Congress was held in Hamilton, June 7th, 1883.
- Church Service**—The first regular Protestant Church service performed in Lower Canada was in the Recollects Chapel, Montreal, loaned by the Franciscan Friars to the Church of England, and used every Sunday afternoon for 20 years. Subsequently the Church of Scotland used it, and when the congregation moved they presented the Recollect Fathers with candles for the high altar and wine for the Mass.
- Civic Loan**—The first colonial city to float a civic loan at 3½ per cent. was Montreal, 1888—Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, mayor.
- Coal**—First recorded mention of, in Nova Scotia, 1654.

Coal—First attempt at mining, in Nova Scotia, 1720.

Coasting Trade—Provision made for reciprocity in coasting trade, 1870; Italy (1873), Germany (1874), the Netherlands (1874), Sweden and Norway (1874), Austria-Hungary (1876), Denmark (1877), reciprocating, were for the first time admitted to the privileges of Canada's coasting trade in the years mentioned.

Coin—First Canadian coin issued was in 1858.

Colonial Representatives—First formal reception of representatives of the self-governing Colonies (Canada included) by Earl Derby, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, January, 1883. Sir A. T. Galt represented Canada as High Commissioner.

Commercial Travellers' Association first founded in Toronto, 1871. Included in the five Associations in the Dominion are 5,000 members.

Confederation of British North American Provinces was first suggested by a Nova Scotian, Mr. Uniacke, in 1808.

Controverted Elections, trial of, first transferred from House of Commons Elections Committee to Special Judges, by statute, 1873; first transferred to Judges of Superior Courts by Act of 1874. There have been (to December 31st, 1888) 159 trials under these Acts, 72 of which resulted in voiding the seats for corrupt practices.

Copper—The first mention of a copper mine in Canada is by Lescarbot, who says, on arriving at Isle Percee, on 16th August, 1609, he met Sieur Prevert, of St. Malo, just come from a copper-mine.

Council—First Provincial Council of R. C. Bishops, 1872.

County—Nova Scotia was the first to establish the old Norman division of counties.

Court—Supreme Court of Canada first established 1875. Sir W. B. Richards first Chief Justice.

Criminal Statistics—Act for collection of, placed upon the Statute Book, 1876.

Decimal System of Coinage first adopted, 1858.

Decimal System of Currency first adopted for public accounts, 1858.

Department of Interior first organized, with ministerial head, 1st July, 1873.

Department of Railways and Canals first organized, with ministerial head, May 20th, 1879.

Deepwater Terminus of Intercolonial Railway at Halifax completed February, 1880.

Directory—The first Directory of Montreal was issued 1819.

Distillery—The first was Mauger's in Halifax, 1750.

Dockyard—The first established was in Halifax, 1758. The date on the gate is 1770, which refers to the wall.

Dominion Live Stock Association, first annual meeting held in Toronto, February 12, 1886.

Dominion—Canada first called a Dominion in 1774, in address of the American Colonies in assembly at Philadelphia.

Dominion Day—1st July, 1867, Canada became, under authority of the Queen, a Dominion; hence, 1st July of each year is called Dominion Day.

Dominion Notes Act extended through the whole Dominion, 1876.

Dual Representation abolished, 1873.

Earthquake—First recorded as happening in Canada, 1638.

Education—Ladies' Society for promoting Education and Industry in Canada, founded 21st October, 1826, at Montreal, Countess Dalhousie patroness.

Election—First for Elective Legislative Council of Province of Canada, 1856.

Electric Light first used in Montreal, in 1877, by the Harbour Commissioners.

Electric Motor—The first practical Electric Motor was first publicly used in Toronto, 1885.

English Law introduced into Upper Canada, 1788.

- Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway**—First railway on Vancouver Island. Opened by Sir John Macdonald, August, 1886.
- Evangelical Alliance**—Dominion Evangelical Alliance formed in Montreal, October, 1888. Its model is the British Evangelical Alliance, 1846.
- Exhibition**—First Provincial, held in Toronto, October, 1846.
- Expedition**—First military expedition sent out by the Dominion, was under Garnet Wolseley, arriving at Fort Garry, September 24th, 1870.
- Exchange**—Grain and Produce, of Winnipeg, formed November, 1887.
- Farmer**—The first farmer in Canada was Louis Hebert, who came from Acadia to Quebec, in 1617, with his family, maintaining himself and them by tilling the soil; died 1626.
- Farms**—Experimental farms first established for the Dominion by Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture, 1886.
- Fenian Raid**—First into Canada, May 31st, 1866.
- Fishery Commission**, under Articles 22 and 23 of Washington Treaty, 1871, first met in Halifax, June 15th, 1877.
- Forestry**, Department of, established by Provincial Government of Ontario, 1884.
- Franchise**, Electoral, first made uniform throughout the Dominion in 1885.
- Free Delivery of Postal Matter** put in operation in Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec, Halifax, Hamilton, and St. John, N. B., 1875.
- Frigate Coins**—First launched in New Brunswick in 1843.
- Gardens**—The first public garden was Adam's Garden in Halifax, 1753.
- Geological Survey**—Instituted in 1843, under Sir William Logan. Museum transferred to the Federal Capital in 1881.

Germans—First German immigration into Canada was in September, 1750, when 300 German Protestants from the Palatinate came to Nova Scotia.

Gold—The first recorded discovery of gold was made in a stream flowing into the Chaudiere, in 1823, by a woman named Gilbert.

Gold was first discovered in Nova Scotia in 1858, by Captain LeStrange while moose-hunting.

Gold was first publicly known to exist in the valley of the Columbia River in 1856, and of the Fraser River (B. Columbia) in 1859.

Government, Responsible—Introduced 1841. Canada had a military government until 1764; a mixed military and civil government to 1774; government by Governor and Council to 1791; government by Legislature composed of Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly of Deputies elected by the people, besides the Executive Council, to 1841.

Governor—The first Governor of Canada was Samuel de Champlain, whose term of office began October 15th, 1612. The first English Governor-General was General Murray, 1763. The first Governor of Montreal Island was Maisonneuve. The first Governor of P. E. Island was Walter Patterson, 1770. The first Governor of Nova Scotia was Colonel Vetch, 1710. The first Governor-General of the Dominion was Lord Monck, 1867. The first Lieutenant-Governors after the Confederation were: For Quebec, Sir N. Belleau; Ontario, Major-General Stisted; Nova Scotia, Sir F. Williams; New Brunswick, Major-General Doyle; P. E. Island, Hon. W. Robinson; Manitoba and the North-West, Hon. A. G. Archibald; B. Columbia, Hon. J. W. Trutch.

Grand Trunk Railway—First proposals to build, made by Mr. Peto to Hon. Francis Hincks, in London, in 1851.

Grand Trunk—First united report of Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways made January, 1883.

Graving Dock, in Esquimalt (B. C.), finished June 1886—first on Pacific side of Canada.

Grey Beards, Society of—Formed 1775, consisting of men who had been in Canada in 1760.

Halifax—Founded in 1749 by Lord Cornwallis.

High Commissioner for Canada—First appointed, 1880. Sir A. T. Galt first to fill the office.

Historical Society—P. E. Island formed 1881; Nova Scotia, 1878; New Brunswick, 1874; Quebec, 1824; Manitoba, 1879.

Horse—The first one arrived in Canada 20th June, 1647, and was presented to the Governor, M. de Montmagny.

Horses—First lot of horses purchased in Canada by the British authorities as remounts for British cavalry were shipped September 27th, 1886.

Hotel Dieu of Quebec, first hospital, established - 1639. The Hotel Dieu in Montreal was established 1644.

Hudson Bay—First discovered, 1517, by Cabot, King Henry VII.'s Grand Pilot.

Hudson Bay Territory transferred to Canada, 1870.

Hudson Bay—First Expedition sent by Canadian Government, to examine the navigability of Hudson's Straits for purposes of commerce, left Halifax, 22nd July, 1884, in s.s. *Alert*, Lieut. Gordon, R.N., commanding.

Hudson Bay Railway—First sod turned October 9th, 1886.

Hudson Bay Company—The oldest incorporated business concern in the world, having had an existence of nearly 220 years.

Icelanders, first colony of, settled in North-West territories, 1875.

Imperial Federation—First proposed in 1764 by Thomas Pownall, Governor, Captain-General,

Commander-in-Chief and Vice-Admiral of His Majesty's Provinces, Massachusetts Bay and South Carolina, and Lieut.-Governor of New Jersey. He proposed a scheme by which "Great Britain may be no more considered as the Kingdom of this Isle alone, with many appendages of provinces, colonies, settlements, and other extraneous parts, but as a grand marine dominion, consisting of our possessions in the Atlantic and in America united into one Empire."

Imperial Treaties—Right to decide whether Canada should be included in any treaty Great Britain may make first given to Canada by the mother country (Earl Carnarvon's despatch), 22nd January, 1878.

Indians—First admitted to vote in Federal elections, 1885.

Indian Lands, ownership of (in North-Western Ontario) obtained by treaty, decided by Privy Council of England to be vested in the Provincial Government and not in the Dominion Government, December, 1888.

Intercolonial Railway—First opened from Quebec to Halifax, 1876. First steamship, with ocean freight to be transported *via* I.C.R., arrived at Halifax, November, 1876.

Interoceanic Railway—First proposed by Major Carmichael Smyth in 1848. His map gives the route through the Rockies exactly as, years after, the railway crossed that range. Lieutenant Syngé, in 1848, proposed a combination of railway and water from Halifax to the foot of the Rockies—an utilization of the water stretches on a vast scale.

International Park—At Niagara Falls. United States side opened July, 1885. Canadian side opened 1888.

Institute of Natural Science of Nova Scotia founded, 1862.

Insurance Companies—First required to make deposits with Government for the security of the Canadian people insuring, 1858.

Iron—The first smelting of Iron in Canada took place at the St. Maurice Forges, P. Q., October, 1733. A blast furnace and a Walloon hearth were erected in 1743, and were in use in 1883, when the oldest blast furnace on this continent was finally closed, ore and fuel being exhausted.

Jesuits—First Jesuit missionaries arrived in Acadia, 1611.

Jesuit Relations—The annual reports, called the Jesuit Relations, began to be transmitted from Canada in regular succession in 1632.

Jews, Russian—First colony to N. W. Canada came in 1882, and numbered 1375 persons.

Johnson, Sir John—First Canadian baronet, 1774.

Judges—Excluded from sitting in Parliament, 1811.

Judges, County Court—Appointed for Nova Scotia, July, 1876.

Justice, Chief—First in Upper Canada, William Osgoode, 1792; in Quebec, William Gregory, 1764; in Nova Scotia, Jonathan Belcher, 1754; in P. E. Island, John Dupert, 1770; in New Brunswick, George Ludlow, 1784; in Manitoba, Alex. Morris, 1872; Vancouver Island, D. Cameron, 1853.

Keewatin—District of, formed, 1876.

King's College, Windsor, N. S., founded Nov., 1788.

Kingston—Was first called Cataraqui, afterwards Fort Frontenac.

Knights—Banneret of Nova Scotia, first created by Charles I., 1625.

Knights Commander of St. Michael and St. George, first Canadian member, Sir F. Hincks, 1869.

Knitting Machines—First set up in Belleville, 1857.

Labour—First Royal Commission to enquire into the relations of Capital and Labour in Canada was appointed in 1887. It took evidence in the principal cities of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

Lachine Rapids—The first steamer to go down these rapids was the *Ontario*, Captain Hilliard, 1840.

Lachine was first settled in 1667. It was called St. Sulpice.

Lachine Canal was begun in 1821. First vessel passed through in 1825.

Lacrosse—Is first mentioned in Sagard's "Voyages au pays des Hurons" (Paris, 1632). The first game between white players only took place in Montreal, 1859. The clubs were the Montreal and the Hochelaga.

Ladies' Medical College—Two were inaugurated in 1883; one in Toronto, and the other in Kingston.

Land—The first dry land on this continent was the Laurentian range.

Land—The first sale of land on the Island of Montreal was made 4th January, 1648. The parcel was 40 acres, where the St. Anne's Market now stands. The deed was from Maisonneuve to one Gadays, and the consideration was one quarter of a sou per acre annually.

Land Question in P. E. Island, Commissioners to settle, appointed by Her Majesty in 1860.

Law—Criminal Laws, in the four provinces originally composing the Dominion, assimilated, 1869.

Law Courts—First Courts of Law in Canada, 1663; in N. Scotia, 1747.

Legislature—First meeting of, in N. Scotia, 1758; in P. E. Island, 1773.

Legislature—The first meeting of the Legislature of Quebec, in 1792, was held in a chapel. The first in Nova Scotia was held in a grammar school house.

Library—The first Free Library in Ontario was opened in Galt, Feb., 1883; in Toronto, 1884; in Montreal (Fraser Institute), Oct., 1885; in Halifax, 1864; in Windsor (King's College), 1788.

Macdonald—Sir John was first appointed a Cabinet Minister on 11th May, 1847.

McGill College—Founded 1821; re-organized, 1852.

Manitoba—Created a province of the Dominion, July 15, 1870.

Manufactures—Canadians first granted leave to engage in manufacturing, 1704.

Map—The first map of Montreal (Hochelaga) is to be found in Rumosio—Edition, 1556.

Mariners' Association—Formed in Halifax, for the benefit of trade, 1786.

Marriage—The first marriage in Canada was that of Etienne Couillard and Anne Hebert, at Quebec, 1617.

Marriage with Deceased Wife's Sister made legal in Canada, May, 1882.

Masonic—First Masonic Lodge in Canada was established, and officers installed, 1700. It was St. Paul's Lodge, Montreal. A Masonic Temple was built in 1805, half in Canadian territory, and half in Vermont. The war in 1812 destroyed the harmony.

Masonic Lodges—First united under one jurisdiction, 14th July, 1858.

Mass—First Mass celebrated in St. Lawrence River district was by Jauray and Le Caron, in River des Prairies; and by d'Olbeau and du Plessis, in Quebec, June, 1615. These priests were Recollect Fathers, brought over by Champlain.

Mechanics' Institute—First grant to, by Upper Canada Legislature, 1835.

Merchant Vessels, first in Lake Ontario, 1793.

Mennonites—First colony of Russian Mennonites came to North West Canada in 1874, and numbered 1532.

Methodists—First united into one body in Canada, September 5, 1883.

Military College, Kingston, first established, 1876.

Military—The first Military Organization in Canada was in 1653. It was styled the fraternity of La Tres Sainte Vierge. Its strength was 63 men.

Militia—System made uniform throughout the Dominion, 1868. Subsequent emendations were embodied in the Militia Act of 1883.

Ministers of the Crown—First Ministers after Confederation: Minister of Justice, Sir John Macdonald; of Militia and Defence, Sir George Cartier; Marine and Fisheries, Hon. P. Mitchell; Public Works, Hon. W. Macdougall; Customs, Sir Leonard Tilley; Agriculture, Hon. C. J. Chapais; Finance, Sir Alex. Galt; Inland Revenue, Sir W. Howland; Interior, Sir A. Campbell; Railways and Canals, Sir Charles Tupper; Postmaster-General, Sir Alex. Campbell; President of Council, Hon. A. J. Blair; Receiver-General, Sir Edward Kenny; Secretary of State for Canada, Sir Hector Langevin; Secretary of State for the Provinces, Sir Adams Archibald.

Mint—The first established in Canada was at New Westminster, B.C., in 1862. It was only a short time in operation. A few coins were minted, and they are now at a high premium, \$100 having been offered and refused for a \$20 gold coin.

Meteorological Bureau first established, on present basis, in Canada, 1872.

Medical Association, Canadian, first formed, 1867.

Missions—First Canadian Mission, established by Canadian churches, was the New Hebrides Mission, 1838, by Rev. Dr. Geddes, Presbyterian minister, Nova Scotia.

Money—The first paper-money emitted in America was issued by Massachusetts, to defray cost of conquest of Nova Scotia.

Money Order—System established, in the several Provinces, 1855-63.

Money Orders—Interchange of, between Canada and United States, carried into effect, 1875.

Montreal was founded, May 17th, 1642, and incorporated in 1832.

Montreal—First Census was taken in 1666.

Montreal—First made practically a free port (except pilotage), by the Dominion Government assuming the Lake St. Peter's Channel Debt, and by the removal of wharf dues on steamers and sailing vessels, 1888.

Monopoly of Coal, in Nova Scotia, broken by efforts of Hons. J. W. Johnston and Adams (now Sir Adams) Archibald, acting as delegates from the Nova Scotia Legislature, 1857. Previously, the General Mining Association held a practical monopoly of mines and minerals in Nova Scotia, under lease granted by George IV. to the Duke of York, of all mines and minerals ungranted at date of lease.

Mormons arrived in North-West territories, 1888.

Municipal Government began in Upper and Lower Canada in 1841. All the provinces have adopted municipal institutions, except P. E. Island.

National Policy adopted by Canada, 1879.

Natural Products—Canada first, by legislation, proposed mutual free admission of natural products by United States and Canada, in 1846. The proposal, somewhat modified, was renewed in 1867. It was still further modified, by statute, in session of 1888.

New Brunswick—First English settlement in, 1762; first separated from Nova Scotia, 1784; first legislature, January, 1786.

Newspaper—The first published in British North America was the *Halifax Gazette*, first issued 23rd March, 1752; in Quebec, the *Quebec Gazette*, issued June 21st, 1764; in Upper Canada, the

Upper Canada *Gazette*, first issued April 18th, 1793, at Newark ; in the North West Territories, the *Nor' Wester*, published 29th December, 1859.

Newspaper—The first published in French was the *Montreal Gazette*, 1785. Its first volume was entirely in French.

Newspaper—The first daily newspaper was the *Montreal Advertiser*, 1833.

Newspapers—Carried by Post Office Department, postage free, from office of publication, 1882.

Niagara Falls—The first mention of these celebrated falls is in Lalement's *Relation* of 1641 ; the first record of their running dry, 31st March, 1848.

Non-Intercourse Act—First one was passed by United States, in 1814. It was entitled, Non-Intercourse with Canada. Another Act was passed, declaring non-intercourse with Canada, in 1828, the President issuing proclamation.

North West Territories divided, for postal purposes, into districts of Alberta, Athabasca, Saskatchewan, and Assinaboia, May, 1882.

North West Territories made a part of the Dominion, July 15th, 1870 ; erected into a government separate from Manitoba, October, 1876 ; first represented in the Dominion Parliament, session of 1887 ; first secured representation in the Cabinet, September, 1888, Hon. E. Dewdney becoming Minister of the Interior.

North West Territories were governed, at first, under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba ; secondly, by a Lieutenant-Governor and Council, nominated by the Dominion Government (Act of 1880) ; thirdly, by Lieutenant-Governor and Council, partly elected and partly nominated ; fourthly, in 1888, by Lieutenant-Governor and Elective Assembly, first Elective Assembly sitting in 1888.

Nova Scotia—The name first appears in the Charter granted by James I. to Sir W. Alexander, 1621.

Nova Scotia—First Government was founded, 1719.

Nova Scotia—In 1759, Committee of Council was appointed, to examine the various systems of law in force in the Old Colonies. It reported that the laws of Virginia were found to be most applicable.

Numismatic Museum, of Laval University, founded 1859.

Oats—First recorded statement to Department of Agriculture (1888), respecting yield of Oats in district around Calgary (N. W. T.), shows that on one farm the average of a ten-acre field was 97 bushels to the acre, with an average of 47 lbs. to the bushel.

Oil Wells—The first were dug in 1854. L. A. Vaugn, in November, 1860, struck oil, at a depth of 85 feet. This was the beginning of the town of Petrolia, Ontario.

Ottawa was first settled by two persons named Berry and Frith.

Ottawa—First Indian name for it was Kanat-sio.

Ottawa River—First discovered by Champlain, June, 1613.

Ontario Artillery Association formed 20th December, 1885.

Ordnance Lands placed under control of Canadian Government, 1856.

Pacific Ocean Coast Line—Russia claimed jurisdiction, in 1822, over the coast of the American continent, on the Pacific Ocean side, as far down as 51° north latitude. England declared she could not submit to such usurpation. The United States made a vehement protest against the Russian claims. The result was that, in 1823, a treaty was signed at Washington by Great Britain, the United States, and Russia, under the provisions of which the latter retired north beyond 55°. Canada thus secured 6 degrees in width of sea coast, instead of the one or two

MEMORANDA.

was
law
that
most

ded

of
s in
on
97
to

A.
h of
n of

erry

ne,

em-

ian

ris-
can
wn
she
ted
the
, a
eat
he
rth
in
wo

MEMORANDA.

MEMORANDA.

MEMORANDA.

MEMORANDA.

MEMORANDA.

MEMORANDA.

MEMORANDA.

degrees which would have been her Pacific Ocean sea-front, had not the Russian claim been successfully resisted by the United States and Great Britain. The United States purchased Alaska from Russia, in 1867, for the sum of \$7,200,000.

Paper Mill—The first was erected at St. Andrew's, P. Q., 1803.

Pamphlet—The first pamphlet, written in advocacy of the Interoceanic Railway, from Halifax to the Pacific Ocean, was published in February, 1849. The author, Major Carmichael Smythe, dedicated it to Judge Haliburton, author of "Sam Slick." General Carmichael Smythe died in 1888, having seen his project of forty years before an accomplished fact.

Parcel Post established between Canada and United States, 12th January, 1888.

Parishes were at first used in Quebec as ecclesiastical local divisions.

Parishes—First established in New Brunswick, for civil purposes, 1786. They were called Parishes, after the example of Virginia and Maryland, from which U. E. Loyalists came to New Brunswick.

Park, National (Rocky Mountains Park) at Banff. Area, 24 miles long and 9 wide, containing 100,000 acres. Within its area are 15 miles of the Bow River, 6 miles of the Spray River, the Spray Falls, the Devil's Lake (12 miles long and 2 broad), the Vermilion Lakes, the Sulphur Hot Springs, &c. In a few years, when it has been opened out by roads and pathways, there will be few, if any, more delightful holiday resorts in the world than the National Park of the Dominion of Canada. First set apart for the purpose, by Act of Parliament, 1887, under the administration of Hon. Thos. White, Minister of the Interior.

Parliament—First in Lower Canada assembled 17th December, 1792; first in Upper Canada, 17th September, 1792; first in Nova Scotia, 1758.

Parliament—The first Parliament of the United Provinces of Canada met at Kingston, June 14th, 1841, and was opened by Lord Sydenham.

Parliament—The first meeting, in the new building at Ottawa, was on June 8th, 1866.

Parliament—The first Dominion Parliament, with representatives from the four original Provinces, assembled at Ottawa, 6th November, 1867.

Parliamentary Annals, began in 1758, when the first Provincial Legislature, within the limits of the present Dominion, was opened in a school-house, at Halifax, by Governor Lawrence. The next Legislature to meet was that of Prince Edward Island, in 1773. New Brunswick, having been separated from Nova Scotia in 1784, obtained a Legislature of her own. Upper and Lower Canada opened their first Legislature in a church at Quebec, in 1791. British Columbia's legislative history dates from 1859 as divided into the Island Province and the Mainland Province; and from 1866 as a United Province. Manitoba began to have a distinct legislative history in 1871. The North West Territories were relieved from pupilage and obtained an Elective Assembly in 1888. The Provinces blossomed out into a Federal Parliament, with local Legislatures, in 1867, when Ontario and Quebec were given separate Legislatures. Cape Breton received quasi-representation in the Nova Scotian Legislature, in 1770, the members of Halifax County being specially designated to look after the Island's interests, as there were no legal voters in Cape Breton, the inhabitants having only licenses of occupation and not grants of land. From 1784, Cape Breton was governed by a Lieutenant-Governor and nominated Council,

till 1820, when she was re-annexed to Nova Scotia.

Patents granted to foreigners throughout the Dominion, without condition of residence, 1872.

Peace—The first proposals of peace, between New England and Canada, were made in a document, dated Quebec, October 20th, 1705, in which Vaudreuil (the first governor of the name) suggested that both sides should "hinder all acts of hostility on the part of the Indians."

Penitentiaries of Canada placed under the direction of the Minister of Justice, 1875, at which date there were 808 convicts in the 4 penitentiaries.

Penn, William—His first recorded attempt to trade with Canadians is in a letter written by himself, and addressed to "the Emperor of Canada," with date, "London, 21st day of the fourth month called June, 1682."

Post—First Post established, 1721, between Montreal and Quebec.

Post Office, Management of, transferred to the Provincial Authorities by Imperial Government, 6th April, 1851.

Post Office—The first Post Office, established in the North West Territories, was at Battleford, July 1st, 1876. On 1st November, 1888, there were 145 Post Offices in the North West Territories.

Postage Rates first made uniform 3 cents, April 1, 1868.

Postage Stamps first issued in Canada, 1851. First used in England in 1840, and in the United States in 1847.

Postal Cards first introduced in Canada, 1871.

Postal Union—Canada first admitted a member of the General Postal Union, July, 1878.

Presbyterian—First Ordination of Presbyterian minister, in Nova Scotia, July, 1770.

Presbyterian—First Presbyterian Church in Toronto opened, February, 1822.

Presbyterian—Union of Free and United Presbyterian Churches in Canada, June 6th, 1861.

Presbyterian—First General Assembly of Canadian Presbyterian Church, June, 1870.

Presbyterian—Union of the four Presbyterian Churches, now called the Presbyterian Church in Canada, June 15th, 1875.

Printed Book—First, in Canada, *Catechisme du diocèse de Séns*, published in Québec, 1765.

Printing Press—The first was set up by Samuel Green, in Halifax, 1751. The first set up in Québec was in 1775. In 1776, Benjamin Franklin was authorized by the Congress of the United States to offer to Canadians, among other inducements, a free press, if they would side with the seceding colonies. He brought Mesplet with him, reaching Montréal 29th April, 1776, and by his aid had several lengthy addresses printed for circulation among Canadians. When Dr. Franklin left Montreal, on 30th May, 1776, Mesplet seems to have concluded to cast in his lot with the not-to-be-seduced Canadians, and printed, in 1776, his first book, *Le Cantique de Marseille*, the first printed book of sacred song in Montréal. He commenced the publication of the *Montreal Gazette* in 1785, afterwards got mixed up in treasonable proceedings, and went to prison for punishment. On his release, he started *La Gazette Littéraire*, 1788. One of the two Carrolls, who accompanied Franklin, became the first R. C. Archbishop of the United States.

Printing—Dominion Bureau of Public Printing established, 1888.

Privy Councillor—First Canadian appointed a member of the Imperial Privy Council, Sir John Macdonald, 1879.

Prohibition—The first attempt, in British North America, was made in 1633, in Newfoundland, when King Charles ordered "that no person do

set up any tavern, for selling of wine, beer, or strong waters, cyder, or tobacco, to entertain the fishermen, because it is found that by such means they are debauched and neglect their business."

Public Accounts first published in Canada, in 1793.

Public Accounts first kept in dollars and cents, 1858.

Queen's College, Kingston, opened March 10th, 1842.

Quebec—First settlement of, in 1608.

Quebec—First capture of, by the English, was made by Kertk, Champlain surrendering the fort, 9th August, 1629.

Quebec Province was divided into Upper and Lower Canada, in 1791.

Railway—Short line across Maine, to New Brunswick from Montreal, built by C.P.R., examined and approved by State of Maine Commissioners, October, 1888.

Railways—The first Railway Company in Canada was the Company of the Proprietors of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railway, which obtained its charter 25th February, 1832. The line was from La Prairie to St. John's. It was first opened for traffic, July 23rd, 1836, by Earl Gosford. The first railway trip made in Canada was on 24th July, 1836, over this road 14½ miles long. The train was drawn by a locomotive.

Railways—The first in New Brunswick was begun in 1837. It was intended to run from St. Andrew's to Quebec. But the "Ashburton Capitulation," as Macaulay called it (Treaty 1842), gave to the United States the territory over which, for more than half the whole distance, the road was projected to run.

Railways—The first measure carried through the Canadian Legislature, for affording government

aid to railway enterprise, was proposed by Hon. F. Hincks, in 1849.

Railways—First sod of Northern Railway turned, 1850; of Nova Scotia system, 1854.

Railways—First regular through passenger train, from Montreal to Burrard Inlet, left Montreal, June 28th, 1886, and reached its destination the following Sunday, in 5 days and 19 hours.

Railways—The first Canadian Pacific Railway Bill, submitted to the Canadian Legislature, was in 1851. The Committee reported on it adversely, but suggested that Great Britain, the United States, and Canada, by uniting their forces, might accomplish the work.

Railways—Prince Edward Island opened, April, 1875. It is a Dominion Government work, and is a narrow gauge.

Railways, incorporated by Provincial Government, were declared, by crossing or uniting with railways under Dominion charter, to be brought under Dominion control, Act of 1879.

Railway Committee, of the Privy Council, to regulate construction, crossing, running, &c., of railways, provided for by Act of 1879.

Railway, Red River Valley. The Supreme Court of Canada, in answer to question submitted by the Canadian Government, gave unanimous opinion (confirming the policy of the Dominion Government since 1883), affirming validity of the Manitoban Statute conferring authority on Provincial Railway Commissioner to construct a railway across the Canadian Pacific Railway; the Commissioner first to obtain the approval of the Canadian Government respecting mode and place of crossing, before attempting to cross. Hon. E. Blake argued the case for the C.P.R., and Hon. O. Mowatt for the Manitoban Government. Opinion given, December, 1888.

Railway Statistics, first collected, 1875.

Railway Subsidies Act, 1883—Eighty-three railways, representing an estimated mileage of 2,767 miles, have been offered subsidies by the Dominion Government. Fifty-four have begun work under that and subsequent Acts. The sum of \$12,219,900 has been voted; \$5,838,077 paid; \$1,708,380 forfeited by lapse of time or other cause; and \$2,312,700, representing subsidies offered to 29 companies with 585 miles, was, on 1st November, 1888, not pledged, the companies not having made any contract to build. Included in the amount paid, but not in the mileage, are the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway (\$700,000), and the North Shore Railway (\$350,000). The sum of \$2,980,000 remains (November 1st, 1888,) to be paid to the railway companies which have been building in accordance with the terms of the Subsidies Acts.

Railway Transit, from United States, through Canada, to United States, first authorized by Order in Council, 1856.

Rebellion—First armed Rebellion against the Federal power was Riel's, when Fort Garry (Manitoba) was seized by Riel, November 24th, 1869.

Red River Valley Railway—The Canada Pacific Railway Co. insist upon the Red River Valley Co. obtaining sanction of Federal Government before they will allow them to cross their line: Militia called out, October, 1888.

Regina—Named and made seat of Government for North West Territories, August 23rd, 1882.

Representative Government established in Nova Scotia, 1758; in Upper and Lower Canada, 1791.

Retrocession of the Waters of Lake Superior: first mentioned in Alexander Mackenzie's *Voyages*, 1788-1789. He says: "The waters at Grand Portage withdrew with great precipitancy, leaving

the ground dry that had never before been visible, the fall being equal to four perpendicular feet, and rushing back with great velocity above the common mark. It continued thus, rising and falling, for several hours, gradually decreasing till it stopped at its usual height."

Rideau Canal—This Canal was built by Colonel By, R. E., after whom Ottawa City was for some years called By-town. 'Tis said that Colonel By prepared his plans, went to Quebec, to lay them before the Governor-General, who said, "Come to dinner to-night, By; bring the plans, and we will discuss them after dinner." When the guests had left, the Governor-General said, "Now, By, bring out your plans." "Excuse me," said By, "the plans are private, and there is still a gentleman in the room besides ourselves." "Oh," said His Excellency, "he's an officer and a gentleman; that's all right." The plans were produced and discussed. Next morning, the "officer and gentleman" posted off to By-town, and bought the Flats—now called, after him, the Le Breton Flats—through which, by the original plans, By proposed the Canal should run into the river, just below the Chaudiere Falls. Colonel By, on discovering the treachery, swore a great soldier-like oath that Le Breton should not make a stiver out of his purchase, and accordingly turned the course of the Canal in an opposite direction, taking it through the "Deep Cut," to the Ottawa River, on the lower side of Parliament Bluff.

Rifle Association, Dominion, first formed in 1867. Representatives from all the Provinces first met, September 1st, 1886. The gathering was in Ottawa, and British Columbia was, for the first time, represented by a body of riflemen.

River St. Lawrence first opened, for use of all nations, in 1849.

Roads—First Highways opened in Upper Canada in 1794.

Rocky Mountains—First journey to discover these was made by Verendeye, who started in 1731, spent twelve years examining the region of the North West Territories, and founded Fort Garry. He died, and his son and his brother prosecuted the work, and discovered the Rockies in 1743.

Royal Society of Canada founded, December 30th, 1881; first volume of Transactions published, 1883.

Salt—The first Works for the manufacture of Salt were established by Governor Simcoe, in the township of Louth, Upper Canada, 1793.

San Juan Boundary, decided against Canada, 21st October, 1872.

Sault St. Marie Bridge—First freight train of 19 cars of flour passed over this bridge, into Canada, January 9th, 1888.

Savings Banks—Postal Savings Banks were established, in 81 places, in Ontario and Quebec, 1st April, 1868, the necessary legislation having been passed in the November session of 1867.

Schools—First School in Canada was opened in Quebec, 1636. Its first pupils were a negro and an Indian boy. The next year there were twenty pupils. The first school teacher was Rev. Pere Le Jeune. This school was the foundation of the Jesuits College.

Schools—First School opened in Upper Canada was by Rev. John Stuart, D.D., at Catarauqui (Kingston), in 1785. The first effort in Nova Scotia, for Schools, was made in 1780, when a grant of \$600, to be raised by lottery, was authorised by the Legislature.

Schools, Grammar. The first movement in favor of, in Upper Canada, was by Governor Simcoe, in 1785.

Schools—Legislature of Canada first turned its attention to Education by striking the first Committee on the subject, in 1787.

School—First Industrial School was founded in Halifax, by Walter Bromley, 1813.

School—Free School System adopted in Nova Scotia in 1864; in New Brunswick and Manitoba in 1871; in British Columbia in 1872; and in P. E. Island in 1877.

School—First Grammar School House erected in Halifax, 1765.

School—First Orphan, opened, near St. Catherines, 1799.

Salvation Army first made their appearance in Canada in September, 1882. The invading force consisted of one sergeant and 40 soldiers. They have now (Dec. 1888) 438 corps and outposts scattered throughout the Dominion.

School Annals of Ontario—The first School opened was a Classical School, in Kingston, by Rev. Dr. Stuart, 1785. Between that date and 1805, Private Schools were established in Fredericksburg (1786), Newark (1794), Toronto (1798), Belleville (1805). In 1816, the first Common School was established. In 1822 a Board of Education was constituted. In 1832 the Cobourg Academy was founded, and in 1835 it was opened, Rev. Dr. Ryerson having procured a Royal Charter. In 1840-41 Victoria and Queen's Colleges were incorporated as Universities, and the Friends (Quakers) established a Seminary near Picton. In 1843 Toronto University was opened. In 1844 Knox College went into operation, and in 1848 St. Joseph College, Ottawa, was started. In 1841 the principle of Separate Schools was first recognized. In 1844 Rev. Dr. Ryerson was appointed Superintendent of Education. His Bill was adopted by the Legislature in 1846. In 1849 the Legislature

passed a Bill repealing all former Acts. In 1850 Dr. Ryerson submitted to the Government a new Bill, which became law in the same year. In 1852 the University of Trinity College was opened, and St. Michael's College established. In 1853 important improvements were made in the details of the Common School system. In 1871 the Grammar and Common School laws were revised, the former being from that date called High Schools and the latter, Public Schools. In 1876 a Minister of Education was appointed. Public attention has been directed of late years to the subject of University Consolidation, which has not yet become an accomplished fact.

Seignories—First established in Canada by Richelieu, in 1627.

Ship—First Canadian-built ship to cross the ocean, 1713.

Ship—First ship built in Montreal, 1806.

Ship—First four-masted sailing vessel built in Canada, at Great Village, Nova Scotia, 1885.

Ship Channel, between Montreal and Quebec: first agitation for, began in 1825. Work was begun on the "Straight Channel," in 1850. In December, 1885, the total quantity of dredged matter was 15,230,000 cubic yards, and the channel had been deepened from 10 feet in 1851 to 25 feet. The formal opening of the 27½ feet channel took place November 7th, 1888.

Ship Railway—First attempt to build a Ship Railway in Canada—the Chignecto Isthmus Ship Railway—to connect the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy, began in September, 1888. The weight of steel needed for its construction is calculated at 10,000 tons.

Simultaneous Polling, in Dominion General Elections, first incorporated in Elections Act, 1871, and then applied only to provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Extended to all the provinces, ex-

cepting Manitoba and British Columbia, Act of 1874. By Act of 1888 all the constituencies in the Dominion elect representatives on the same day in general elections, except Algoma in Ontario, and Cariboo in British Columbia.

Slavery—The first Slave Sale recorded in Canada was at Quebec—of a negro boy from Madagascar, by Kertk, 1628; price, 50 half-crowns.

Slavery—First abolished in Upper Canada, 1793.

Slavery—Abolished in Lower Canada in 1803, Chief Justice Osgoode deciding that it was incompatible with the laws of Lower Canada.

St. John, New Brunswick, is the oldest incorporated town in the Dominion, having received its charter as Parr-town, from Sir Guy Carleton, 18th May, 1785.

St. Lawrence Canals opened for navigation, 1848.

Stages—Stage Coaches first established, between Montreal and Quebec, 1713; first used in Upper Canada, 1798.

Standard Time, adopted in Canada, Nov. 19, 1883.

Statutes, of Dominion Parliament, first revised and codified, 1886.

Spirituous Liquors, the Sale of, was first limited, in Nova Scotia, by Proclamation against retailing without license, in 1750. The penalty for a first offence was sitting in the stocks for an hour; for the second offence, twenty lashes, in addition to a fine of 20s. All retailers were forbidden to entertain any company after nine o'clock in the evening.

Steam Engine, first imported into Nova Scotia, by the General Mining Association, 1827.

Steamers—The first Passenger Steamer on the St. Lawrence was in 1809. She was named the *Accommodation*. The newspaper reporter who described her had to struggle hard with the English language to convey to his readers an idea of the mode of her propulsion.

Steamers—First on the Ottawa River, 1819.

Steamer—First Lake Ontario Steamer was the *Frontenac*, built in 1816. She was 72 feet long, 32 feet wide, 720 tons burden, and drew 8 feet of water.

Steamer—First regular steamer to Montreal was the *Geneva*, entered May 11th, 1853. First screw steamer on the great lakes, 1841. First screw steamer from Liverpool to the St. Lawrence, 1854.

Steamer—The first steamer from Canada to cross the ocean was the *Royal William*, which sailed from Quebec 18th Aug., 1833, Capt. John Macdougall. She coaled at Pictou, Nova Scotia, and arrived at Gravesend on 12th Sept. She was built in Canada; her machinery was built in Montreal. She was undoubtedly the first steam-driven vessel that ever crossed the Atlantic.

Steel Steamer—First wholly constructed in Canada, at Deseronto, 1886.

Stone Inscription—The oldest stone inscription in the Dominion is one dated 1606, found in an old wall in the French fort at Annapolis Royal, N.S., by Lieut. Robinson, a retired officer of the British army, who gave it to the late Judge Haliburton, author of "Sam Slick," by whom it was transferred to his son, Mr. R. G. Haliburton. The latter loaned it to Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., who deposited it in the Museum of the Canadian Institute, Toronto.

Street Lights—Halifax was first lighted at the public expense in 1768.

Street Lighting—Montreal was first lighted, Nov. 1818, with oil lamps; with gas in 1834.

Street Railway—First used in Montreal and Toronto, 1861.

Sunday School—First one opened was in Quebec. It was a free school, established by Prince

- Edward, on September 14th, 1793. Secular subjects were also taught.
- Sunday School**—The first Sunday School, according to the present acceptation of the term, was opened in Halifax, by Walter Bromley, in 1813, in connection with the Lancastrian School founded by him.
- Survey**—A new Survey of Georgian Bay and North Channel was begun by the Government of Canada, in 1883.
- Suspension Bridge** across the Niagara River first opened for railway traffic, 8th March, 1855. It is recorded that Hon. W. H. Merritt's attention was first directed to the idea of a suspension bridge across Niagara River by reading, at a picnic on its banks, a letter from his sons, travellers in Switzerland. Reference was there made to a suspension bridge spanning the River Sarren. Mrs. Merritt, listening to her husband reading, remarked, "I wonder if a suspension bridge could not be made to span this river."
- Tariff**—Canadian Legislature first allowed to regulate its own Customs Tariff, 1846.
- Tea**—First sailing ship, with teas consigned to the C.P.R., was the ship, *W. B. Flint*, which arrived at Port Moody, 27th July, 1886.
- Telegraph**—The first telegraph wire slung in the Dominion was put up by the Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara, and St. Catherine's Telegraph Co., in 1847. It was a simple uninsulated wire.
- Telegraph**—The first in Province of Quebec was from Montreal to Quebec. 1847.
- Telegraph**—The first in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick was in 1848.
- Telephones**—First used in Montreal, 1877.
- Temperance**—The first Temperance Meeting in Canada was held in Picton (Ont.), January, 1828. On June 9th, 1828, one was held in St. Peter's Street

Church, Montreal, when 30 persons took the pledge. The Halifax Temperance Society was formed March 5th, 1831.

Temperance—First Elections under Canada Temperance Act (Scott Act) were held: Fredericton N. B., 31st October, 1878; Prince Co., P. E. Island, 28th December, 1878; York, Ontario, 23rd April, 1879; Missisquoi, Quebec, 15th May, 1879; Digby, N. S., 8th March, 1880; Lisgar, Manitoba, 7th April, 1881.

Theft—First Civil Execution in Canada, 1542. Roberval hanged Michael Gallion for theft.

Tithes, Upper Canada freed from, 1823.

Tobacco—The first mention of smoking the weed in Canada is in Cartier's account of his second voyage, 1535.

Toronto was founded, as York in 1794, and incorporated as a city, March 6th, 1834. The first survey of the harbour was made by Bouchette, in 1793.

Torrens Land System first adopted in North West Territories, 1st January, 1887.

Towns—The oldest Town in the Dominion is Annapolis Royal, in Nova Scotia, founded 1605. The first fort was built on the north side of the river, whereas the present site is on the south side. Hence some have denied to Annapolis its claimed precedence. But, while the artificers were building the fort, the farmers were planting the crops, and they selected the neighbourhood of the present site of the town for the farm, and erected buildings there for the laborers. The cluster of dwellings was the town protected by the fort. It has been continuously occupied as a dwelling place.

Trade—Conference between Canada and Australia, proposed by Dominion Government, to include also consideration of Pacific Ocean Cable, 1888.

Trading Post first established at Hochelaga (Montreal), in 1611.

Trade, Dominion Board of—Composed of Montreal Corn Exchange, and the Boards of Trade of Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Belleville, Hamilton, Kingston, London, and St. John's, N.B., incorporated 1873.

Treaties—Right to decide whether she shall be included in any Treaty made by Great Britain, first granted to Canada, 1878.

Transport Business—The changes which have taken place may be seen from the following account of the old way of carrying on the fur trade, taken from Mackenzie's *Voyages* :

The orders for the goods are sent to England	25 Oct., 1796
Goods are shipped from England	March, 1797
They arrive in Montreal	June, 1797
Being made up, they are sent from Montreal	May, 1798
They arrive in the Indian country and are exchanged for furs	Winter of 1798-99
Which furs come to Montreal	Sept., 1799
And are shipped to London, where they are sold in	March and April, 1800

Uniformity of Currency first established throughout the Dominion, 1871.

Uniformity of Weights and Measures, throughout the Dominion, first provided for by Act of Canadian Parliament, Session 1873.

Uniformity of Voters' Franchise first provided for by Act of Canadian Parliament, in 1885. The contest was a long one. The Bill having been introduced 1st March, second reading was moved 16th April, and third reading 3rd July. There were 29 divisions on motions and proposed amendments.

Union, Maritime—Delegates first met in Charlottetown, P.E.I., 1st September, 1864. Proposals

were made by the Provinces of Canada for a larger union, and on 10th October, 1864, delegates from all the B.N.A. Provinces met at Quebec, to consider basis of larger union.

Union, Canadian—Deputations from Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, first met in London (Eng.), to frame Imperial Act of Union, 4th December, 1866—Sir John Macdonald, chairman.

United Empire—Loyalists first arrived in Canada from the United States in 1783. More than 40,000 settled in the various provinces during the years immediately following the Treaty of Versailles.

University of Toronto—First Convocation, 1844.

University of New Brunswick, established, 1800.

Vancouver Island first circumnavigated by Captain Vancouver, 1790.

Vancouver Island was at first named the Island of Vancouver and Quadra. The great navigator, Vancouver, was also an astute diplomat, and when a dispute arose between Great Britain and Spain, respecting priority of possession of the island, he was sent to settle it. He conferred with the Spanish Commissioner, Bodega y Quadra, succeeded in his mission, and to heal wounded pride named the island after himself and his Spanish co-commissioner. By the Treaty of 1790, Spain relinquished her claim to Nootka Sound.

Vancouver Island first occupied by Hudson Bay Company, 1843.

Vancouver Island, first Legislative Assembly, 1854.

Vancouver City, founded, 1886.

Vessel, first built in New Brunswick, in St. John, 1770.

Vessel—The first European Vessel to ascend the St. Lawrence, to the neighbourhood of Montreal, was the *Emerillon*, Captain Jacques Cartier, 29th September, 1535.

Vessel—The schooner *Lily* was the first to leave Lake Erie, for Europe, November, 1848.

Vetch, Samuel, was the first English Governor of Nova Scotia, 1710.

Voting by Ballot adopted in Federal elections throughout the Dominion, except the North West Territories, 1874.

Walking on Railway Tracks first prohibited, under penalty, by Dominion Railway Act, 1888.

Washington Treaty of 1871—First meeting of Commissioners, February 25th, 1871.

Washington Treaty (proposed)—First meeting, November, 1887. This Treaty was carried by the Dominion Parliament, ratified by the Imperial Government, but rejected by U.S. Senate, 1888.

Welland Canal—First sod turned, 30th November, 1824, by George Keefer. First vessel through, from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie, the *Annie and Jane*, November 30th, 1830. Canal opened 30th April, 1841.

Wellington Scholarship, King's College, Toronto: Founded by Duke of Wellington, with proceeds of sale of his stock in the Welland Canal, September, 1828 (date of the Iron Duke's letter).

Western Produce—First lot for shipment to England, *viz* Halifax, arrived in Halifax, 12th January, 1878.

Wheat, first Exportation of, from Manitoba to Europe, October, 1877.

Wheat—First train (16 cars) of Wheat, from Manitoba, for Montreal, left Portage la Prairie, December, 1885.

Wimbledon Team—Canadian Rifle Association sent representatives first time to Wimbledon, 1871.

Woollen Manufactures—The first mill was started in L'Acadie, P.Q., 1826.

Woman—First White Woman Settler in Canada was Mrs. Hebert, who landed in Nova Scotia in 1606. Her husband subsequently became first farmer in Quebec, and her daughter was the first woman whose marriage was registered in Canada.

Women of Ontario—First vote in Municipal Elections, January, 1886.

Winnipeg—First Through Train, by C.P.R., left Montreal, for Winnipeg, 2nd November, 1885.

Young Men's Christian Association—First Meeting for formation of, in Canada, held at Montreal, December, 1851.

Young Men's Prohibition Club formed in Toronto, October, 1886.



MEMORANDA.

MEMORANDA.

MEMORANDA.

MEMORANDA.

MEMORANDA.

8

1889

							S	M	T	W	T	F	S								S	M	T	W	T	F	S																
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	July	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	Aug.	1	2	3	Sept.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Oct.	1	2	3	4	5				
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		7	8	9	10	11	12	13		4	5	6	7	8	9	10		6	7	8	9	10	11	12												
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		14	15	16	17	18	19	20		11	12	13	14	15	16	17		13	14	15	16	17	18	19												
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		21	22	23	24	25	26	27		18	19	20	21	22	23	24		20	21	22	23	24	25	26												
	27	28	29	30	31	...	...		28	29	30	31	...	...	25		26	27	28	29	30	31	27		28	29	30	31	...	...											
Feb.	1	2	Mar.	April.	May.	1	2	3	4	June	1	2	3							
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		3	4	5	6	7	8		9	7	8	9	10	11		12	13	2	3	4	5		6	7	8											
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		10	11	12	13	14	15		16	14	15	16	17	18		19	20	9	10	11	12		13	14	15											
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		17	18	19	20	21	22		23	21	22	23	24	25		26	27	16	17	18	19		20	21	22											
	24	25	26	27	28	...	...		24	25	26	27	28	29		30	28	29	30	...	...		...	23	24	25	26	27		28	29						
July	1	2	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		3	4	5	6	7	8		9	1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11		12	13	14											
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		10	11	12	13	14	15		16	8	9	10	11	12		13	14	15	16	17	18		19	20	21											
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		17	18	19	20	21	22		23	11	12	13	14	15		16	17	16	17	18	19		20	21	22											
	24	25	26	27	28	...	...		24	25	26	27	28	29		30	18	19	20	21	22		23	24	22	23	24	25		26	27	28									
Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.								
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		4	5	6	7	8	9		6	7	8	9	10	11		12	3	4	5	6	7		8	9												
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		11	12	13	14	15	16		13	14	15	16	17	18		19	10	11	12	13	14		15	16												
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		18	19	20	21	22	23		24	20	21	22	23	24		25	26	17	18	19	20		21	22	23											
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		25	26	27	28	29	30		31	27	28	29	30	31		...	24	25	26	27	28		29	30												

