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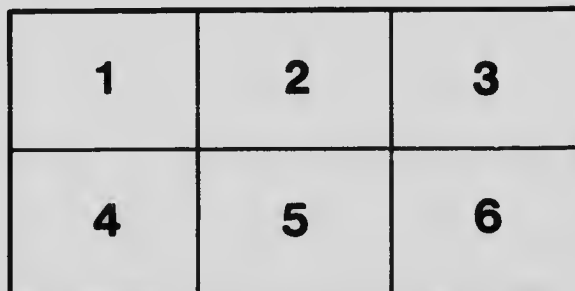
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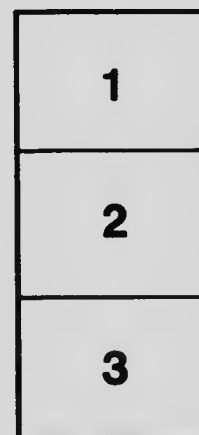
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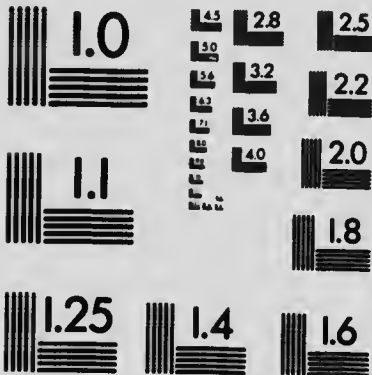
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CIRCULAR LETTER—WITH THE COMPLIMENTS
OF

The Canadian Club of Halifax

ADDRESSED TO

THE GOVERNMENTS AND PEOPLE OF
NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AFRICA & CANADA.

ACCOMPANIED BY A PAMPHLET ON

The Beginning of the Empire.

HALIFAX, JANUARY 18TH, 1910.

FELLOW CITIZENS.

The Executive of the Canadian Club of Halifax has the honour to submit for the information of their fellow citizens in Canada and throughout the British Empire beyond the seas, as follows:—

1. The Canadian Club of Halifax, in a spirit of wide patriotism, undertook to erect a Memorial Tower within the precincts of the City, for the purpose of commemorating the origin of representative government in Halifax, the Capital of Nova Scotia, and all the benefits which have sprung from it.
2. On behalf of the Club, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, laid the foundation stone of the Memorial Tower, on an ideal site, in a pleasant Park of one hundred acres, on the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the day upon which the first Provincial Assembly was opened at Halifax.
3. The Club has collected funds for the erection of the proposed commemorative Tower, as originally designed, and its erection may now be proceeded with. It has, however, been brought to the attention of the

13/6/16

Club that other parts of the Empire are interested in the proposed monument, and before proceeding with its erection, the Executive of the Club deems it proper to submit the facts to all concerned.

4. It is claimed that the interest in a historical commemorative monument, such as that proposed to be raised, is not confined to Halifax, or to Nova Scotia, or indeed to any particular group of provinces within the Empire, that there are in fact twenty-four autonomous states, within the circle of the outer empire, which are mutually interested with the Province of Nova Scotia in the proposed Memorial Tower.

5. The accompanying pamphlet, entitled "The Beginning of the Empire", has in view the wider recognition of the significance and purposes of the proposed monument. It is, with perfect truth, urged that every autonomous portion of the Colonial Empire is interested in the proposal, in common with the Canadian provinces. Whatever may be the latitude and longitude of each community enjoying the freedom, the justice, the protection, the privileges and advantages that spring from the British system, they are all mutually interested. The purpose and significance of the proposed undertaking need not, therefore, be regarded as limited to any part of the Canadian Dominion. It may indeed be considered as extending to all the other self-governing over-sea states of the Empire, and in this light, the Memorial Tower will cease to be merely local or provincial, and become Inter-Imperial.

6. If we look forward to the full consummation of the British Empire in the centuries to come, we may realize a great union of free and enlightened communities, dedicated to peaceful occupations and the good of the human race. When, in process of time, this condition is fully brought about, we may regard it as the final development of that Imperial policy, and that

system of representative government, which first took its origin in the Mother land, and has since been transplanted to the outer Empire, as exemplified by the Assembly of Nova Scotia, established a century and a half ago.

7. Such being the case, it naturally follows that the interest, which all the daughter states of the Empire have in the proposed Commemorative Tower, should be afforded an opportunity of being associated with the project, and of expressing sympathy with it in such a manner as they may consider most fitting.

8. The following carefully prepared list goes to show, that outside of England, Ireland and Scotland, there are now, no less than twenty-four autonomous communities within the circle of the British Empire. The first on the list being Nova Scotia, and the last, the coming daughter nation, of United South Africa.

LIST OF OVER SEAS STATES, WITH YEAR AND PLACE OF
FIRST ASSEMBLY IN EACH CASE.

1.	Nova Scotia.....	in	1758	at	Halifax.
2.	Prince Edward Island	"	1773	"	Charlottetown.
3.	New Brunswick.....	"	1786	"	St. John.
4.	Newfoundland	"	1833	"	St. Johns.
5.	Cape Colony:.....	"	1853	"	Cape Town.
6.	Dominion of New Zealand	"	1854	"	Auckland.
7.	New South Wales....	"	1855	"	Sydney.
8.	Victoria	"	1855	"	Melbourne.
9.	Tasmania	"	1856	"	Hobart.
10.	South Australia.....	"	1856	"	Adelaide.
11.	Quebec	"	1867	"	Quebec.
12.	Dominion of Canada..	"	1867	"	Ottawa.
13.	Ontario	"	1867	"	Toronto.
14.	Manitoba	"	1871	"	Winnipeg.
15.	British Columbia....	"	1872	"	Victoria.
16.	Queensland	"	1879	"	Brisbane.

- 17. Western Australia... in 1890 at Perth.
- 18. Natal " 1893 " Petermaritz-
- 19. Commonwealth of
Australia " 1901 " Melbourne.
- 20. Alberta " 1906 " Edmonton.
- 21. Saskatchewan " 1906 " Regina.
- 22. Orange River " 1907 " Bloonfontein.
- 23. Transvaal " 1907 " Pretoria.
- 24. United South Africa. " 1910 "

9. Here we have a large number of autonomous states, mutually interested in the Halifax Memorial Tower, and in all that is now set forth in the accompanying pamphlet. As a result of correspondence referred to in the first page of that document, a most encouraging letter has been received from General, the Right Honourable Louis Botha, Prime Minister of the Transvaal. By this communication, we are assured that the whole of South Africa will take the greatest interest in, and feel the sincerest sympathy with, the Halifax movement. It is therefore perfectly plain that if the several Governments of Australia, and New Zealand, evince the same spirit as that which comes to us from South Africa, the memorial Tower will, without any doubt whatever prove to be a great success. It will surpass, in its representative character any structure raised by human effort, of which we have any record in modern, or ancient history.

10. It is the purpose of the Canadian Club of Halifax to raise a worthy memorial—one that will indicate to future generations where the germs of our present system of government were planted a century and a half ago, and where, to a large extent responsible Government has been developed. It will continually remind us that we owe to the great Mother of nations our existence, our liberties, our opportunities in the present, and our hopes for the future. It will remind us, too, that many a life and many millions of money

have been expended in guarding the vast inheritance, freely given us to occupy and enjoy.

11. It will be apparent, that there is nothing narrow or provincial in the earnest desire, to obtain the sympathy and co-operation of the sister states of the Empire, in the project of a Memorial Tower at Halifax. It will be obvious that we are simply taking advantages of an exceptional opportunity—an opportunity which should not be neglected, of enlisting our fellow-subjects beyond the seas, in a common sentiment and a common purpose. If nothing else resulted, the mere effort to bring them thus together, with the corresponding awakening of interest and sympathy, must have an important and highly beneficial effect on our mutual citizenship. The character of the building itself, its architectural design, or the amount of money to be expended upon it, are matters of comparatively minor importance. The vital consideration is, the spirit that lies behind the project. This building will commemorate one of the most significant events in history, it will tend towards a sympathetic union of the far-flung members of the British Empire, and thus enhance a thousand-fold the value of the memorial. In the Halifax Tower will centre memories, hopes and ambitions that will gain significance and importance as the years roll on. It will take its place, not as a merely local or provincial monument, or one whose appeal reaches only to the utmost boundaries of the Canadian Dominion, but as an embodiment of the spirit which animates the people of the Empire in both hemispheres, an attestation of the partnership of the sisterhood of nations, all under one Crown.

In the pages of the accompanying pamphlet will be found explanations respecting the present state of the project. It is there pointed out, that the Club does not require to make any special appeal for funds, as the amount already subscribed will more than meet the

cost of the structure as originally planned. At page eleven, a plate will be seen, which indicates the character of the original design, but this is a mere sketch, and the Executive of the Club will be grateful to any friend of the project for suggestions on this point.

There are probably many persons throughout Canada who have not yet heard of the proposal, and doubtless there are those who would be glad to have their name associated with such a memorial as that contemplated. The Executive of the Halifax Club have accordingly decided to keep open the list of subscribers for a certain time, and that, meanwhile, a contribution of ten dollars will entitle the donor to be enrolled among the Founders of the Halifax Memorial Tower. If from this, or any cause, the building fund be considerably increased, it will render it possible to augment the stately character of the monument.

It is the intention of the Executive of the Club, to see that in the main gallery of the building, there shall be placed Brass Tablets to record permanently the names of those Governments, Municipalities, Societies, and individuals who may have been associated in the establishment of the Memorial Tower.

On behalf of the Canadian Club of Halifax.

HIS HONOUR JUDGE WALLACE,
President.

D. MACGILLIVRAY,
Hon. Secretary.

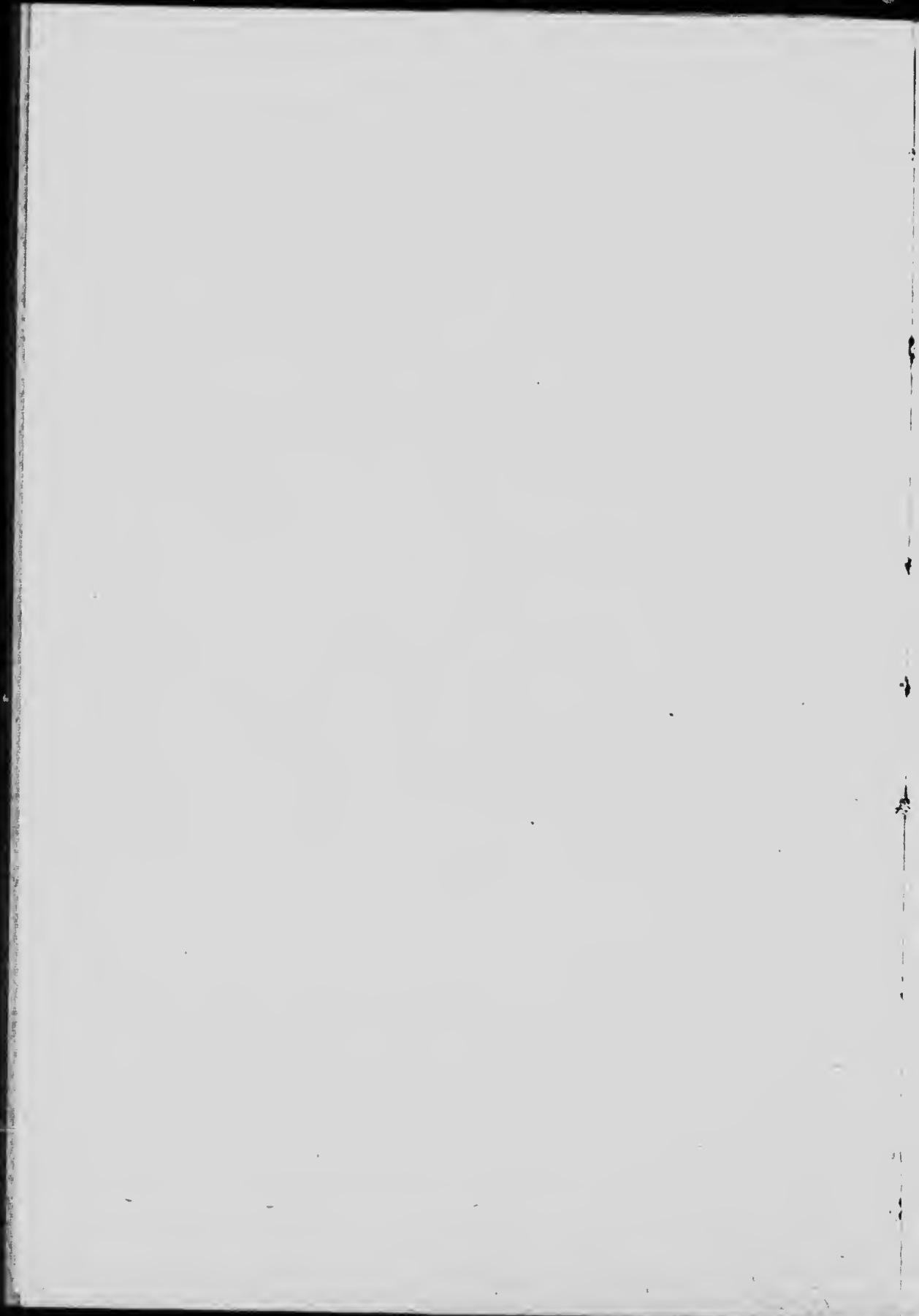
THE BEGINNING OF THE EMPIRE

A MEMORABLE EPOCH IN HISTORY.

TO THE GOVERNMENTS AND PEOPLE OF
New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa,
co-heirs with Canada in the inheritance
of the British System of Government.

"THE MOST NOBLE CODE OF POLITICAL WISDOM THAT EVER WAS
DEvised BY MAN, FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF MAN."

R. J. TAYLOR, Printer,
134 Queen Street, Ottawa.



The Beginning of the Empire.

The explanations which follow in relation to a memorable event associated with the beginning of the British Empire, are respectfully submitted to the governments and people of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and other parts of the outer Empire, by Sir Sandford Fleming, as a member of the Canadian Clubs of Halifax and Ottawa.

THANKSGIVING DAY,
OTTAWA, OCTOBER 25TH. 1909.

On the 18th of the present month, a week ago to-day, I addressed a letter of some length to an old friend in South Africa,—the Honourable I. H. Hofmeyr, Cape Town, whose acquaintance I first made at the Colonial Conference of 1887; on the occasion, when he advocated a wise and comprehensive scheme for securing the cohesion of the different parts of the Empire. I greatly grieve to relate that, on the day following the date of my letter, the Canadian newspapers announced the death of my lamented friend. As the letter which I had written relates to matters which, at this stage in the history of South Africa, cannot fail to be of interest, I have forwarded it with a covering note to General the Right Honourable Louis Botha, Pretoria.

My letter to the late Mr. Hofmeyr has reference to the beginning of the British Empire and the gratitude which is due to the Mother of Nations, by Canada and by other autonomous over-sea British communities, for the priceless benefits inherited by them.

The same letter likewise points out what is proposed to be done in Canada, viz:—that the Canadian Club of Halifax, in the spirit of the broadest and purest patriotism has undertaken to establish a symbolic memorial, to express, in some measure, the gratitude which we owe for the free institutions and other blessings we have inherited. The hope is expressed that South Africa may see the way to extend its sympathy to the movement.

Writing, as I am now doing, on this the Canadian Thanksgiving Day, we have evidence on every side of deep gratitude. While expressions of thankfulness ascend from many thousand pulpits to the Great Ruler of all, and while every Canadian home within half a continent is filled with the spirit of gratitude, we cannot fail to bear in our minds how much we are indebted to the Mother land. We do not forget her fostering care, her long continued vigilant protection; we are reminded of the vast expanse of territory with its potential wealth of forest, of fertile field, and fruitful mine, all placed in our keeping as a heritage for our children and for our children's children: nor can we overlook the free political institutions long since granted us,—the British system of government which constitutes the basis of our national life and which conduces so much to our marvelous prosperity. Is not this in itself a glorious heritage?

Parliamentary government is essentially British. Its history is a record of growth and development from the tribal meetings of the early occupants of the British islands. It has survived the baleful shadows of despotism which proved so fatal elsewhere. In the mother land, from the earliest dates to the present, the evolution of representative government has been more or less continuous; the outcome of centuries is known as the British system of government and is unique in the history of nations. That system is inherited by us, and it appears to be the one system which promises permanence.

A century and a half ago, by the authority of the King's ministers in London, an Assembly of representatives, elected by the people, met for the first time at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, on October 2nd, 1758. From that day until the present, the Provincial Assembly of Nova Scotia has annually met at Halifax. Historians are agreed that the date mentioned denotes the Empire's constitutional birth day; that Halifax may be regarded as the Empire's birth place; and that the part of the Dominion, known as Nova Scotia, has the proud distinction of being the cradle of the Great British Empire, as it exists in the world today.

In the retrospect presented, we are carried back to a time in history which preceeded the existence of the United States of America by eighteen years, to a period, when the

provinces of Quebec and Ontario, with a wide expanse of the interior of the Continent, were subject to the military rule of the King of France. Moreover, it appears that the germs of parliamentary government were planted in Nova Scotia, at a date when no Englishman had yet seen any portion of Australia or New Zealand, when no British possession existed in South Africa, and it was not till a century afterwards that British Columbia became a British Colony.

We may rest assured that the British Empire, built up on the principles of freedom, justice, equal rights, and the self government of all its autonomous parts, is not destined to pass away like the Empires of history. The new Empire is inspired by a spirit unknown to the empires founded on absolutism. It is a union of free and enlightened communities, dedicated to the cause of commerce, of civilization and of peace, and who can doubt that such a great political organization is destined to endure? Every improvement in transportation, in postal arrangements, and in telegraphy by land and sea, is calculated to facilitate inter-communications and to foster friendships among kindred people, and thus to perpetuate their attachment to the cradle of the British race,—to the source of that unequalled constitution which is their highest inheritance.

Directly following the Canadian Thanksgiving day, the Prime Minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, addressed a large assemblage in Montreal. He spoke in the very highest terms of the British system of Government,—that system bestowed on Canada and on all the autonomous parts of the Empire, a system which in the words of one of the greatest living historians "is a thing to be proud of."

Speaking of the British constitution, Sir Wilfred said: "it is not a written instrument * * it is a living thing always growing, always susceptible of improvement, always adaptable to the ever-varying changes and needs of a nation, but so strong and so enduring, that while during the last century, the whole of the continent of Europe was convulsed by revolutions, while constitutions and dynasties went crashing and tumbling down, the reposeful atmosphere of England was as calm as the flight of the eagle in a clear, summer sky." Referring to the history of England, he said: "from the first to the last page, you will find the evolution of the principles which were

at first controverted, but finally accepted, and which one by one were embodied in the British constitution, the most noble Code of political wisdom that ever was devised by man, for the government of man."

Again: "In all the tribes which invaded the Roman Empire, the Angles in Great Britain, the Franks in Gaul, the Goths in Spain, and the Lombards in Italy, among all these tribes there was very little government, but there was some rude system of representation to transact the business of the community. In every Country in Europe, save England, this system of representation was gradually done away with, was set aside by the ruler, but in England, the first crude system of representation grew and developed in power and in influence, until it became the Parliament,—the Parliament of England, the pride of all British subjects in all parts of the world, and alike the envy and the aim of all friends of freedom, law and order all the world over."

Sir Wilfrid felt bound to say "in truth and in justice to history, that the merit of first checking the ambition of the Sovereign, the merit of first planting the seed of constitutional government does not belong to the class which we call 'the people,' but it belongs to the Barons, to the Lords, to the aristocracy of Britain." * * "all honour" he said "to the aristocracy of England." History, "does not record a class which has done better service for the State, and which can boast of more illustrious fame." Happy England, if the nobles of the 20th century, faithful to the traditions of the past, in the new principles and new conditions which come up, will stand as their forefathers in the vanguard of freedom and reform." * * "Now in Great Britain, the right to vote is given to every respectable wage earner, and that country has come to the day of democracy. Happy England, if her democracy remember that moderation in triumph, is the keynote to stability and progress, and that what has made England what she is today, is not revolution, but evolution and reform. The British constitution is the result of a process of evolution, the application of a few leading principles, supplemented by maxims, rules and precedents—too long to enumerate, which have grown with the ages, determined one at a time, and all tending towards one single object, the government of the people by the people themselves."

Sir Wilfrid, at considerable length, made an elaborate comparison between the British constitution and the constitution of the United States, expressing the conclusion he had reached, in these words: "There is no possible doubt, in my mind, that the British constitution is far superior to the American." His extremely able address ended by an interesting reference to the situation in South Africa.

"It is only ten years ago this month, that on the veld of South Africa, Dutch and British met in mortal combat, * * * the conflict was between men of alien races, embittered by the stinging recollection of recent humiliation inflicted on each other. But such was the faith of those who believe in the British constitution, that if I may be permitted to speak of myself, during a debate which took place in the House when the war was raging, I ventured to make this prediction. Speaking of the Dutch population:—I pledge my reputation and my name as a British subject, that if they have lost their independence, they have not lost their freedom."

"There is but one future for South Africa, and that is a grand confederation on the pattern of the Canadian confederation. It is a federation in which Cape Colony and Natal, and the Orange Free State, and the Transvaal, and Rhodesia shall be united together under the British flag, and under the Sovereignty of England."

"And, when they have the British flag over South Africa, they shall have that which has been found everywhere, during the last sixty years under the British flag, liberty for all, equality for all, justice and civil rights for English and Dutch alike."

"When I thus spoke, I uttered the feelings of my heart. I believed, I felt, I knew that the British constitution would justify my words, that truth and justice would prevail, and that right would be done. But I did not expect that the problem would be solved so soon as it has been solved. Only seven years have elapsed since the close of the war, and yet already, at this present moment that I am speaking to you, Dutch and Briton, burying, and burying deep, the bitter memories of the past, have joined hands together to bring forth under the Southern Cross, a new nation, a new star to be added to the constellation of nations which compose the British Empire."

In his last and strongest words of commendation of the British system, the Canadian Prime Minister alludes to this, "the last, and most consummate triumph of the British constitution". In Nova Scotia, where the British system has been enjoyed without intermission for one hundred and fifty years, the members of the Canadian Club of Halifax regard it as most fitting that the fact should be worthily commemorated.

THE CANADIAN CLUB OF HALIFAX DEEMED IT PROPER, A
FEW MONTHS AGO TO ISSUE AN APPEAL TO
THE PUBLIC AS FOLLOWS.

AN APPEAL.

The subject of this appeal has reference to an undertaking which, in the common interests of the Dominion, the Canadian Club of Halifax has felt it a public duty to initiate. The immediate object of the undertaking is to commemorate, in a fitting manner, the birth of British Parliamentary Government within the limits of Greater Britain.

A century and a half ago, two historical events occurred nearly at the same time. The first in chronological order, seemed for many years to be of little moment. It consisted of a gathering of a few persons—representing the new settlers in Nova Scotia. The second was a conflict on the Plains of Abraham, at Quebec. The first occurred on October 2nd, 1758; the second on September 13th, 1759. The first was the initial meeting of nineteen out of twenty persons elected by command of the authorities in England to form a legislature. The second was an encounter between the armed forces of the two most powerful nations of Western Europe. The two events had no resemblance, and can scarcely be compared. The battle marked the end of political conditions which had existed for a hundred and fifty years. The small initial assembly marks the beginning of the policy of self-government which has been continuously developed during the succeeding century and a half, and which seems destined to be continued while the civilized nations of the world endure.

The brilliant celebration at Quebec last summer, witnessed by vast multitudes, and honoured specially by the presence of the heir to the British Throne, and by representatives of the various parts of the Empire, bears eloquent testimony to the sentiments which Canadians of every origin entertain for their national traditions. The mere mention of the city founded by Champlain three centuries ago, recalls some of the most attractive pages of history. Its annals are rich in feats of arms, in the achievements of military heroes, and in the self-sacrifice of devoted men and women. Within the ramparts of Quebec, projects were conceived for the conquest and civilization of a continent.

For many generations after the discovery of Canada by the French, the stronghold of Quebec was certainly the focus of military and intellectual

activity. If, however, we examine its condition from the standpoint of the present day; if we carry our mental vision through the long vista of a hundred and fifty years which have intervened, the perspective of so many generations makes manifest that an element essential to permanency was wanting, that the masses were entire strangers to constitutional freedom, and that the people had little voice in regard to their own destiny.

In the middle of the eighteenth century, the "Great Commoner," William Pitt, with far reaching and wise prescience, breathed his lofty spirit into the nation he served, and by his advocacy of popular liberty, by sanctioning the initiation of Parliamentary Government in territory now within the Dominion of Canada, he appealed to the higher sentiments of man in every portion of the world. As already stated, it was in 1758 that a small Parliament of elected representatives of the people was established in Halifax, on the model of the English House of Commons, and that it met for the first time on October 2nd of that year. The records of this Parliamentary Assembly have been preserved from the day on which it elected its first Speaker and was formally opened by the Governor, up to the present time. It has assembled yearly during the last one hundred and fifty years. Since the germ of Representative Government was planted in Halifax in 1758, there have been developed nine provincial and one federal legislatures in Canada alone, and some thirty-three in the whole British Dominions, while most foreign nations throughout the world have followed in the wake of England and Canada. Even Turkey has recently emancipated herself, and the few remaining nations still under absolutism are beginning to throb with new life and the prospect of constitutional liberty.

With the facts thus placed before us we are now able to perceive that the humble gathering of the nineteen representatives of the early settlers in Nova Scotia, if lacking in the brilliancy and glory of the second great event above alluded to as having occurred in the year following on the Plains of Abraham, has undoubtedly proved to be one of the most remarkable epochs in the development of civilization.

As one of the results of great geographical discoveries some centuries back, a whole family of empires arose. There came into being the Spanish, the French, the Portuguese, the Dutch and the British. All but one of these empires were based on the political ideas of absolutism which at that period so generally prevailed. In consequence of this feature they were beset with dangers. Of all these empires, the British alone survives, and the survival of the British Empire is owing to its political organization being entirely different from that of any other empire of which we have any record in history; the solution of the problem in this case having been effected, as described, by granting a representative institution to each part so soon as the people were ready for it.

Canada begins the year 1909 in a peculiarly happy position, with untold natural resources and a steadily increasing industrious population to develop them. The French and English elements have been in friendly contact for a century and a half. The union may not as yet in all respects be complete, but, as in the generations which followed the Norman conquest of England, the two races, having had opportunities of knowing each other, have learned to understand and respect each other, and have established the most friendly relations. We can never forget that in the United Kingdom, under similar conditions, the gradual union of the descendants of the French invaders with the native population, produced the truest of citizens and patriots in every sense. From this union and admixture sprung the men who ever since have been among the best leaders of England in peace and in war. Moreover, we have in Canada the inestimable advantage of what we may justly regard as the

best system of government invented by man—a system which may not be in all respects perfect, but of which it may well be said, there is no better system as yet in use among the nations which inhabit our planet.

The two historical events alluded to at the outset are widely different. Taken together they may be regarded as of supreme importance, and to the descendants of both races who were engaged in the early struggles they are of special interest. At this distance of time it will be seen, and readily admitted, that mutual benefits have been the outcome. On the one hand the glories of New France having passed into Canadian history on the Plains of Abraham, the pageants of last summer have made plain to the British community how much they gain by the historical inheritance.

On the other hand, Canadians of French origin have acquired complete political liberty as citizens of a self-governing country, and members at the same time of that vaster imperial system which is recognized throughout the world as the bulwark of political freedom and the type of all that is lofty and honourable. Equally with others they follow their own ideals, and perhaps more than others in Canada know what British institutions can effect.

The members of the Canadian Club of Halifax, in view of all the circumstances, feel warranted in appealing to their fellow Canadian citizens for contributions to aid in erecting an Historic Tower to commemorate the memorable epoch which has been specially alluded to, and to symbolize the progress of the united Canadian people for a period of a hundred and fifty years. In this patriotic movement large contributions are not solicited; there are reasons for preferring small sums from many sources.

The foundation stone of the Tower was formally laid by Lieutenant-Governor Fraser of Nova Scotia on October 2nd, 1908, that day being the semi-tercentenary of the origin to which Parliamentary Government within the Canadian Dominion may be traced. The Tower is designed to have many galleries dedicated to the memory of men who have served their country, and it has been suggested that the ground chamber be associated with the name of the illustrious statesman, William Pitt.

When completed, this national memorial will bridge over the century and a half of years which have elapsed since the British Empire took root in Nova Scotia, a date anterior to the possession by Great Britain of Australia, New Zealand, the Cape of Good Hope, and India. The contemplated Tower will stand out as a message from the past; it will be an object lesson to remind our youth and the youth of every coming generation how deeply indebted we are to the great Mother of Parliaments for our inherited blessings. The Tower to be erected as a national landmark will be a famous teacher of Canadian history. Its continual tendency will be to awaken and nourish not only local, but likewise the widest patriotism; it will foster loyalty to that Empire which as a common heritage we call our own; it will inspire a feeling of admiration and attachment to that humanizing and civilizing force which has had no equal since the world began.

ELECTIVE LEGISLATURES WITH DATES OF FIRST ASSEMBLIES.

	Dates.	Meeting Places.	Members.
Nova Scotia. . .	Oct. 2, 1758	Halifax. . . .	19
Prince Edward Island	July 7, 1773	Charlottetown.	
New Brunswick. . .	Jan. 3, 1786	St. John. . . .	26
Upper Canada. . . .	Sept. 8, 1792	Niagara.	16
Lower Canada. . . .	Dec. 17, 1792	Quebec.	50
Newfoundland.	Jan. 1, 1833	St. John's.	15
Upper and Lower Canada. . .	June 14, 1841	Kingston	84
" "	Nov. 2, 1844	Montreal. . . .	84
" "	May 14, 1850	Toronto	84
" "	Aug. 29, 1852	Quebec.	84
Cape Colony.	May 1, 1853	Cape Town. . . .	
New Zealand.	May 27, 1854	Aueklati.	
New South Wales. . . . .	. 1855	Sydney.	
Victoria. . . . .	. 1855	Melbourne. . . .	
Tasmania. . . . .	. 1856	Hobart.	
South Australia. . . . .	. 1856	Adelaide.	
Queensland. . . . .	. 1870	Brisbane.	
Upper and Lower Canada. . .	June 8, 1866	Ottawa.	84
Province of Quebec.	Sept. 24, 1867	Quebec.	65
Dominion of Canada.	Nov. 8, 1867	Ottawa.	181
Prov. of Ontario.	Dec. 27, 1867	Toronto.	81
" Nova Scotia.	Jan. 30, 1868	Halifax.	38
" New Brunswick.	Feb. 13, 1868	Fredericton. . . .	41
" Manitoba.	Mar. 15, 1871	Winnipeg.	28
" British Columbia.	Feb. 6, 1872	Victoria.	25
" P. E. Island.	Mar. 5, 1874	Charlottetown.	31
Western Australia. . . . .	. . . . . 1890	Perth.	
Natal. . . . .	. . . . . 1893	Petermaritzburg. . . .	43
Commonwealth Australia. . .	May 9, 1901	Melbourne.	
Prov. of Alberta.	Mar. 15, 1906	Edmonton.	
" Saskatchewan.	Mar. 29, 1906	Regina.	
Orange River.	July 1, 1907	Bloomfontein.	38
Transvaal.	July 1, 1907	Pretoria.	69
South Africa (united).	1910		

The list makes no mention of the West Indies, where representative government was introduced at an early date. The system of government of Jamaica was changed in 1866 and replaced by a legislative council appointed by the Crown. The smaller Islands, including Barbadoes, have Governments renewed annually, in part partaking of the character of our Municipal Councils. None of the West Indian Islands are included in the class of British Colonies in which responsible Government has been introduced, and in consequence, they do not appear in the above list.

A MEMORIAL TOWER (PROPOSED).

It has been customary in all ages and by all great races worthy of the name, to celebrate great events and great achievements in their history. How can we most worthily commemorate the cradling of the British Empire in our midst? How can we proclaim to the world our high sense of gratitude, that we and our forbears have, for so many generations, enjoyed all the blessings of the fostering and protecting British constitution?

History teaches us lessons. In the early centuries, the nations of Western Europe were benefited and enriched by imitating the Romans in many things. If we allow ourselves to be influenced by Ruskin, on this side of the Atlantic, we may with advantage do likewise. We may imitate the Romans, by erecting an architectural edifice on the line of the celebrated campanile at Venice, or some other historic tower. In order properly to commemorate the ever memorable event, why should we not symbolize in stone, the history of Nova Scotia since it became the seat of representative government—the pioneer of parliamentary government in the outer Empire?

The plate is intended to suggest such an historical tower. The edifice is designed to be of noble proportions, and the first course of masonry, laid on the bed rock of native Nova Scotia granite, would typify the beginning of representative government in the year 1758, associated, as has been shown, so closely with the foundation of the Empire. Each course of massive masonry upwards would have its meaning, and would be adorned by references to the names and deeds of distinguished men who have served their country.

The historical purpose of the building should always be held in view. It was many years before representative government developed into responsible government; not indeed until about 1840. Accordingly, for a space above the foundation representing 82 years, the tower would be characterized by massive simplicity of outline. Again, in 1867, Nova Scotia federated with the other provinces to form the Canadian Dominion, and from the natal day (July 1st) in that year onwards, the pioneer province by the sea has done its full



1867

1840

1758

Sketch of proposed Tower subject to revision.

share in promoting the general progress. It should be the aim of the design to denote all such matters in the architectural features of the tower, so that it would strike the beholder even in external appearance, as appropriately fulfilling the purpose of its erection. The structure itself should be able to tell its tale to the spectator in after years, when present actors may be forgotten. It should practically and unmistakably proclaim the spirit of these words: "This is a memorial tower, erected by a grateful people to inform the world that new nations were born, and with their birth the old mother became larger, nobler, more perfect than before."

TO THE GOVERNMENTS AND PEOPLE OF THE COMMONWEALTH
AND STATES OF AUSTRALIA, THE DOMINION OF NEW
ZEALAND, SOUTH AFRICA AND ITS PROVINCES, THE
DOMINION AND PROVINCES OF CANADA.

On behalf of the Canadian Club of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and other Canadian Clubs, attention is invited to a subject of peculiar interest to the people of the whole British Empire.

The subject is set forth at length in three pamphlets, dated respectively August 19th, September 2nd and October 2nd, 1908. Those documents point out that, after preliminary negotiations with the Mayor of Halifax, the Canadian Club of that City undertook the patriotic duty of erecting a memorial to commemorate an event in history which appears to-day to be of imperishable importance. That Club, in a fourth small pamphlet, issued the appeal which is reproduced in the foregoing pages (6, 7 and 8.)

These several documents point out that it is proposed to erect a Memorial Tower at Halifax on the Atlantic Coast of Canada. That City being regarded by historians as the constitutional birthplace of the British Empire, as it stands to-day. It is designed that the proposed Tower shall be of noble proportions, and shall constitute a symbolic expression, in the native granite of the country, of the gratitude of the

people for the great heritage they enjoy, more especially for the freedom and system of self-government, granted many years ago, on the model of the British parliament,—a system based on principles, which at this period in the world's history, will, it is believed, admit of a great Empire being perpetuated by the free and intelligent British communities around the Globe.

The proposed memorial, it is believed, will, in itself, tend to bring Canadians into honourable relationship with fellow British citizens in all parts of the world. It is recognized that the position claimed for the Canadian people is a proud one. It will give Canada the status of elder sister in the British family of nations. The proposed Tower will proclaim the fact that, for more than a century and a half, an Assembly of duly elected representatives, has annually met at Halifax, and modelled after the parliament in London has properly performed all the functions required of it.

On October 2nd, the 150th anniversary of the first parliamentary Assembly in Nova Scotia, the foundation stone of the Memorial Tower was laid by the Lieut. Governor of that Province, to the accompaniment of a Royal Salute from Halifax Citadel. And on that day a Park of one hundred acres, embracing an ideal site for the monument, was contributed as a free gift: on that occasion, the Memorial Park was dedicated for the use and enjoyment of the people for ever.

The members of the Canadian Club, in accepting the self-imposed duty of erecting the Memorial Tower, saw that the first step was to collect funds. They obtained an estimate of the probable cost of the work in massive masonry. They determined that the Tower should generally be in granite, with bronze adornments in order to be enduring. They wisely took the view that, in this movement, large contributions should not be solicited, and that small sums from many sources should be preferred, and especially from those sources which represent the general public. Responses have been satisfactory, and the establishment of the commemorative Tower assured. The first contribution came from the Government of the Province of Quebec. It was followed by other contributions from the Federal Government of Canada, from the Government of Newfoundland, and the Governments

generally across the continent to British Columbia; Mayors of Cities and sister Canadian Clubs, as far as the Yukon, have been and still are mindful, individuals have offered and continue to offer modest amounts, the contributions ranging from five to twenty pounds, and upwards in special cases. Whatever the amounts all are gratefully received, the general desire being to obtain wide co-operation and secure a proprietary interest in the commemorative Tower to be erected, representative of many sources.

It is felt that every one of the self-governing Communities, in the outer Empire, would do well to indicate their sympathy with a movement in which they are more or less interested. It is true that the funds already contributed have been liberal, and no large subscriptions are now invited or needed, but general sympathetic co-operation is earnestly desired, in order that the value of the Tower as a memorial of gratitude may be enhanced. It is felt that it would add immensely to the significance and dignity of the project were all the over-sea governments to participate in its erection. The effect would be, to cause the monument to be regarded, in some measure, as a symbol of imperial unity.

Everything is in readiness to proceed, at an early day, with the masonry of the Tower. There is still time, however, to hear from quarters where the movement has not before been made known, and from those who may desire to be associated with it. Supplementary contributions will be employed in the enlargement of the monument, or in special ornamental work as may appear desirable. It is proposed to prepare a scheme of decorations both for the inside and the outside of the building, and with such a definite plan, those who may wish will have an opportunity of offering gifts of medallions or busts or other ornamental features.

It may be mentioned that correspondence has been opened with leading men in South Africa, inviting their co-operation in this movement. It will be most gratifying to every Canadian if sympathy and appreciation be elicited from every part of the Empire. It would indeed be a crowning honour of the efforts made and the ideals formed, if the movement meets with expressions of approval from the

government of each of the Provinces of South Africa. It would cap the climax if the newest member of the British family of nations—the youngest daughter, could see her way to co-operate in this movement with the elder sister, and by this means, in one of her first acts clasp hands with the whole sisterhood of British nations, in doing honour to the great Mother Land.

In a recent letter from that distinguished historian, the Right Honourable James Bryce, at present British Ambassador at Washington, he remarks, "The project of the commemorative Tower at Halifax should find sympathy and support all over the Empire. I will do my best to make it known, and if private persons as well as Governments may join, will send a modest contribution. There has been nothing in the world's history like our self-governing colonies under one Crown."

Lord Strathcona paid a hurried visit to Halifax during his recent visit to Canada. He spoke of the Memorial Tower as a splendid idea deserving of the widest support. That statesman ardently expressed the hope that, on its completion, he would be able to return to Halifax for the purpose of taking part in its dedication.

The foregoing explanations will make clear the present position of the movement, which has been inaugurated to establish a national memorial at the constitutional birth-place of the Empire. In this patriotic object, all the off-shoots of the Mother Land,—all the transmarine British communities, despite varieties of origin, are interested. Sister nations, inspired by a common citizenship, and inheritors of much in common, have, in this movement, an opportunity presented to them, to unite in an expression of thankfulness to the great mother of the British race, and of profound gratitude to Him who has guided her through the centuries.

Communications on the subject referred to herein may be addressed to His Honour the Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, or the Honorary Secretary of the Canadian Club of Halifax.

