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CANADIAN CHRONOLOGY

1497 - 1960



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References to provincial and federal elections, sessions of Parliament and changes in ministries are not included in this Chronology.

1497. June 24. Eastern coast of North America discovered by John Cabot in the service of King Henry VII of England.
1498. Cabot discovered Hudson Strait.
1501. Gaspar Corte-Real visited Newfoundland and Labrador on behalf of Portugal.
1524. Verrazano explored the coasts of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. French claims to Newfoundland were based on his exploration.
1534. July 24, Jacques Cartier, on his first voyage, erected a cross at Gaspé, claiming the land for the King of France.
1535. Cartier, on his second voyage, explored the St. Lawrence to Stadacona (Quebec) (Sept. 14), and Hochelaga (Montreal) (Oct. 2).
1541. Cartier's third voyage. He planted wheat, cabbages, turnips, and lettuces near Cap Rouge River.
- 1542-43. De Roberval and his party wintered at Cap Rouge, and were rescued by Cartier on his fourth voyage.
1583. Sir Humphrey Gilbert, provided with letters patent by Queen Elizabeth, visited Newfoundland and formally proclaimed English sovereignty over it.
1603. June 22, Champlain's first landing in Canada, at the site of Quebec.
1604. De Monts settled colony on island in the St. Croix River.
1605. Founding of Port Royal (Annapolis, N.S.).
1608. Champlain's second visit. July 3, Founding of Quebec.
1609. July, Champlain discovered Lake Champlain.
1610. James I granted a patent to John Guy of Bristol, for a "plantation" in Newfoundland, and settlement followed.
- 1610-11. Hudson explored Hudson Bay and James Bay.
1611. Brûlé explored the Ottawa River.
1612. Oct. 15, Champlain made Lieutenant-General of New France.
1613. June, Champlain ascended the Ottawa.
1615. Champlain explored Lakes Nipissing, Huron, and Ontario (discovered by Brûlé and Le Caron).
1616. First schools opened at Tadoussac and on the site of the city of Three Rivers.
1617. Arrival at Quebec of the first colonist, Louis Hébert and his family.
1621. Code of laws issued and register of births, deaths and marriages opened in Quebec.
1621. Nova Scotia granted to Sir William Alexander by King James I.
1622. Lake Superior discovered by Brûlé.
1623. First British settlement in Nova Scotia.
1627. New France and Acadia granted to the Company of One Hundred Associates.
1628. Port Royal taken by Sir David Kirke.
1629. Apr. 24, Treaty of Susa between France and England. July 20, Quebec taken by Sir David Kirke.
1632. Mar. 29, Canada and Acadia restored to France by the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye.
1633. May 23. Champlain made first Governor of New France.
1634. July 4. Founding of Three Rivers.
- 1634-35. Exploration of the Great Lakes by Nicolet.
1635. Dec. 25, Death of Champlain at Quebec. Founding of the first college at Quebec.
1640. Discovery of Lake Erie by Chaumonot and Brébeuf.
1641. Resident population of New France, 240.
1642. May 17, Founding of Ville-Marie (Montreal) by Maisonneuve.
1646. Exploration of the Saguenay by Dablon.
1647. July 16, Lake St. John discovered by de Quen.
1648. Mar. 5, Council of New France created.
1654. August, Acadia taken by an expedition from New England. Population of Newfoundland estimated at 1,750.
1655. Nov. 3, Acadia restored to France by Treaty of Westminster.
1656. Acadia granted by Cromwell to La Tour, Temple, and Crowne.
1662. The French landed soldiers and settlers and founded a colony and fortified harbour at Placentia, Newfoundland.
1663. Company of One Hundred Associates dissolved. April, Sovereign Council of New France established.
1665. Mar. 23, Talon appointed Intendant.
1666. Feb. - Mar. First Census: population of New France, 3,215.
1667. July 21, Acadia restored to France by the Treaty of Breda.
1668. Mission at Sault Ste. Marie founded by Marquette.

1670. May 2, Charter of the Hudson's Bay Company granted.
1671. Population of Acadia, 392.
1672. Apr. 6, Comte de Frontenac appointed Governor.
1673. June 13, Cataraqui (Kingston) founded.
1678. Niagara Falls visited by Hennepin.
1679. Ship *Le Griffon* built on the Niagara River by La Salle. First vessel to sail the Great Lakes.
1680. Population of Newfoundland, 2,181.
1681. Population of New France, 9,677.
1682. Frontenac recalled. De la Barré appointed Governor.
1685. First issue of card money.
1687. Mar. 18, La Salle assassinated.
1689. June 7, Frontenac reappointed Governor.
1690. May 21, Sir William Phips captured Port Royal but was repulsed in an attack on Quebec (Oct. 16-21).
1692. Population of New France, 12,431. The French captured and burned St. John's, Newfoundland. Oct. 22, Defence of Verchères against Indians by Madeleine de Verchères.
1693. Population of Acadia, 1,018.
1697. Sept. 20, By the Treaty of Ryswick, places taken during the war were mutually restored. D'Iberville defeated the Hudson's Bay Company's ships on Hudson Bay.
1698. Nov. 28, Death of Frontenac.
1701. Population of Acadia (north part of peninsula), 1,131. Newfoundland, British population, 3,575.
1702. Newfoundland French population, 466.
1703. June 16, Sovereign Council of New France became Superior Council.
1708. St. John's, Newfoundland, captured and razed a second time by the French.
1709. British invasion of Canada.
1710. Oct. 13, Port Royal taken by Nicholson.
1713. Apr. 11, Treaty of Utrecht: French rights in Hudson's Bay Company Territories, Acadia, and Newfoundland (except for important fishing rights) relinquished to Great Britain. August, Louisbourg founded by the French. Population of New France, 18,469. British population of Newfoundland, 4,049.
1720. Apr. 25, Governor and Council of Nova Scotia appointed.
1721. June 19, Burning of about one-half of Montreal. Census population of New France, 25,923.
1728. Capt. Henry Osborne appointed first governor of Newfoundland.
1730. Population of New France, 34,753.
1733. Discovery of Lake Winnipeg by La Vérendrye.
1734. Road opened from Quebec to Montreal.
1737. Iron smelted on banks of St. Maurice.
1743. Jan. 1, The younger La Vérendrye discovered the Rocky Mountains.
1745. June 17, Louisbourg taken by Pepperell and Warren.
1748. Oct. 18, Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Louisbourg restored to France in exchange for Madras, India.
1749. June 21, Founding of Halifax — British immigrants (2,544 persons) brought to Nova Scotia by Governor Cornwallis. Fort Rouillé (Toronto) built.
1750. British population of Newfoundland, 6,900.
1752. Mar. 25, Issue of the *Halifax Gazette*, first newspaper in Canada.
1751. Census population of New France, 55,009.
1755. First post office established at Halifax and direct mail communication with Great Britain. June 16, Surrender of Fort Beauséjour on the Isthmus of Chignecto to the British. Sept. 10, Expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia.
1756. Seven Years' War between Great Britain and France began.
1758. July 26, Final capture of Louisbourg by the British. Oct. 7, First meeting of the Legislature of Nova Scotia.
1759. July 25, Fort Niagara taken by the British. July 26, The siege of Quebec. July 31, French victory at Beauport Plains. Sept. 13, Defeat of the French on the Plains of Abraham. Death of Wolfe. Sept. 14, Death of Montcalm. Sept. 18, Surrender of Quebec.
1760. Apr. 28, Victory of the French under Lévis at Ste. Foy. Sept. 8, Surrender of Montreal. Military rule set up in Canada.
1762. First British settlement in New Brunswick. The French briefly in possession of St. John's, Newfoundland.
1763. Feb. 10, Treaty of Paris, by which Canada and its dependencies were ceded to the British. French fishing rights off Newfoundland restored but Spanish rights given to the British. May - July 31, Rising of the Indians under Pontiac and defeat of British at Bloody Run. Oct. 7, Civil government proclaimed. Cape Breton and Ile St. Jean (P.E.I.) annexed to Nova Scotia. Labrador, Anticosti, and Magdalen Islands to Newfoundland. Nov. 21, General James Murray appointed Governor-in-Chief.
1764. Aug. 13, Civil government established. Population of Nova Scotia, 12,998.
1765. Publication of the first book printed in Canada, "Catéchisme du Diocèse de Sens". Population of Canada, 60,810.
1766. July 24, Peace made with Pontiac at Oswego.
1768. Charlottetown, Ile St. Jean (P.E.I.), founded. Apr. 11, Great fire at Montreal. Apr. 12, Sir Guy Carleton (Lord Dorchester) Governor-in-Chief.
1769. Ile St. Jean (P.E.I.) separated from Nova Scotia.
- 1770-72. Hearne's journey to the Coppermine and Slave Rivers and Great Slave Lake.
1774. June 22, The Quebec Act passed.
1775. May 1, The Quebec Act came into force. Outbreak of the American Revolution. Montgomery and Arnold invaded Canada. Nov. 12, Montgomery took Montreal. Dec. 31, Montgomery defeated and killed in an attack on Quebec.
1776. Americans defeated and driven from Canada by Carleton.
1777. Sept. 18, General Frederick Huklimand appointed Governor-in-Chief.
1778. Capt. James Cook explored Nootka Sound.
1783. Sept. 3, Treaty of Versailles, recognizing the independence of the United States. Organization of the Northwest Company at Montreal. Kingston (Ont.) and Parrtown (Saint John, N.B.) founded by the United Empire Loyalists.
1784. Nova Scotia divided into two provinces by the creation of New Brunswick with Col. Thomas Carleton as Governor. Cape Breton also separated.
1785. May 18, Incorporation as city of Parrtown (Saint John, N.B.).
1786. Apr. 22, Lord Dorchester again Governor-in-Chief.
1789. Quebec and Halifax Agricultural Societies established.
1790. Spain surrendered her exclusive rights on the Pacific Coast.
1791. Dec. 26, The Constitutional Act divided the Province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada, each with a lieutenant-governor and legislature. Colonel J. G. Simcoe, appointed first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. John Reeves, first Chief Justice of Newfoundland, appointed.

1792. Sept. 17, First Legislature of Upper Canada opened at Newark (Niagara). Dec. 17, First Legislature of Lower Canada opened at Quebec. Vancouver Island circumnavigated by Capt. Vancouver.
1793. May, Rocky Mountains crossed by (Sir) Alexander Mackenzie, who reached the Pacific Ocean. York (Toronto) founded by Simcoe. July 9, Importation of slaves into Upper Canada forbidden.
1796. Government of Upper Canada moved from Niagara to York (Toronto).
1798. Ile St. Jean renamed Prince Edward Island: population 4,372.
1803. Settlers sent by Lord Selkirk to Prince Edward Island.
1806. Nov. 22, Issue of *Le Canadien* — first wholly French newspaper. First newspaper in Newfoundland, the *Royal Gazette*. Population — Upper Canada, 70,718; Lower Canada, 250,000; New Brunswick, 35,000; Nova Scotia, 65,000; Prince Edward Island, 9,676.
1808. Simon Fraser explored the Fraser River.
1809. Nov. 4, First Canadian steamer ran from Montreal to Quebec. The 'Coast of Labrador', which was restored to Canada by the Quebec Act, 1774, re-annexed to Newfoundland.
1811. Lord Selkirk's Red River Settlement founded on land granted by Hudson's Bay Company. Private ownership of land legalized in Newfoundland.
1812. June 18, Declaration of war by the United States. July 12, Americans under Hull crossed the Detroit River. Aug. 16, Detroit surrendered by Hull to Brock. Oct. 13, Defeat of the Americans at Queenston Heights and death of General Brock.
1813. Jan. 22, British victory at Frenchtown. Apr. 27, York (Toronto) taken and burned by the Americans. June 5, British victory at Stony Creek. June 24, British, warned by Laura Secord, captured an American force at Beaver Dams. Sept. 10, Commodore Perry destroyed the British flotilla on Lake Erie. Oct. 5, Americans under Harrison defeated the British at Moraviantown. Tecumseh killed. Oct. 26, Victory of French-Canadian troops under de Salaberry at Châteauguay. Nov. 11, Defeat of the Americans at Crysler's Farm. British stormed Fort Niagara and burned Buffalo.
1814. Mar. 30, Americans repulsed at La Colle. May 6, Capture of Oswego by the British. July 5, American victory at Chippawa. July 25, British victory at Lundy's Lane. July, British from Nova Scotia invaded and occupied northern Maine. Sept. 11, British defeat at Plattsburg on Lake Champlain. Dec. 24, Treaty of Ghent ended the war. Population — Upper Canada, 95,000; Lower Canada, 335,000.
1815. July 3, Treaty of London regulated trade with the United States. The Red River Settlement destroyed by the Northwest Company but restored by Governor Semple.
1816. June 19, Governor Semple killed. The Red River Settlement again destroyed.
1817. July 18, First Treaty with the Northwest Indians. Lord Selkirk restored the Red River Settlement. Opening of the Bank of Montreal; first note issue Oct. 1. Population of Nova Scotia, 81,351. Rush-Bagot Convention with the United States, limiting naval armament on the Great Lakes, signed. First resident governor of Newfoundland appointed.
1818. Oct. 20, Convention at London regulating North American fisheries.
- 1819-22. Franklin's overland Arctic expedition.
1820. Oct. 16, Cape Breton re-annexed to Nova Scotia.
1821. Mar. 26, The Northwest Company absorbed by the Hudson's Bay Company.
1822. W. E. Cormack's journey overland across Newfoundland.
1824. Population of Upper Canada, 150,066; of New Brunswick, 74,176.
1825. Opening of theachine Canal. Population of Lower Canada, 479,288; Newfoundland, 55,719.
1826. Founding of Bytown (Ottawa).
1827. Sept. 29, Convention of London relating to the territory west of the Rocky Mountains. Population of Nova Scotia (not including Cape Breton), 123,630.
1829. Nov. 27, First Welland Canal opened.
1831. June 1, The North Magnetic Pole discovered by (Sir) James Ross. Population — Upper Canada, 236,702; Lower Canada, 553,134; Assiniboia, 2,390.
1832. Representative government granted to Newfoundland. May 30, Opening of the Rideau Canal.
1833. Jan. 1, A Representative Assembly established for Newfoundland. Aug. 18, The steamer *Royal William*, built at Quebec, crossed the Atlantic from Pictou, N.S., to England.
1834. Feb. 21, The Ninety-Two Resolutions on public grievances passed by the Assembly of Lower Canada.
1836. July 21, Opening of the first railway in Canada from Laprairie to St. Jean, Que. First bank opened in Newfoundland — the Bank of British North America. Population of Newfoundland, 73,705.
1837. Report of the Canada Commissioners. Rebellion in Lower Canada (Papineau) and Upper Canada (W. L. Mackenzie). Nov. 23, Gas lighting first used in Montreal.
1838. Feb. 10, Constitution of Lower Canada suspended and Special Council created. Mar. 30, The Earl of Durham, Governor-in-Chief. Apr. 27, Martial law revoked. June 28, Amnesty to political prisoners proclaimed. Nov. 1, Lord Durham, censured by British Parliament, resigned. Population — Upper Canada, 399,422; Assiniboia, 3,966; Nova Scotia, 202,575.
1839. Feb. 11, Lord Durham's report submitted to Parliament. Oct. 19, Charles Poulett Thomson (Lord Sydenham) arrived in Canada as Governor-in-Chief.
1840. July 23, Passing of the Act of Union. First ship of the Cunard Line arrived at Halifax.
1841. Feb. 10, Union of the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada as the Province of Canada, with Kingston as capital. Feb. 13, Draper-Ogden Administration. June 13, Meeting of the first united Parliament of Canada. Sept. 19, Death of Lord Sydenham. Population — Upper Canada, 455,688; Prince Edward Island, 47,042.
1842. Aug. 9, The Ashburton Treaty. Sept. 16, Baldwin-Lafontaine Administration.
1843. June 4, Victoria, B.C., founded. Dec. 12, Draper-Viger Administration.
1844. May 10, Seat of government moved from Kingston to Montreal. Population of Lower Canada, 697,084.
1845. May 28 and June 28, Great fires at Quebec. Franklin started on his last Arctic expedition. Population of Newfoundland, 96,295.

1846. Three-fourths of St. John's, Newfoundland, destroyed by fire. June 15, Oregon Boundary Treaty. June 18, Draper-Papineau Administration. First telegraph, operated by Toronto, Hamilton and Niagara Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Company, opened.
1847. May 29, Sherwood - Papineau Administration. Nov. 25, Montreal - Lachine Railway opened.
1848. Mar. 11, Lafontaine - Baldwin Administration. St. Lawrence canals opened to navigation.
1849. Apr. 25, Signing of the Rebellion Losses Act; rioting in Montreal and burning of the Parliament Buildings. Nov. 14, Toronto made the capital. Vancouver Island granted to the Hudson's Bay Company. Population of Assiniboia, 5,391.
1851. Apr. 6, Transfer of the postal system from the British to the Colonial Government of Canada; uniform rate of postage introduced. Apr. 23, Postage stamps issued. Sept. 22, Quebec became the capital of Canada. Oct. 28, Hincks - Morin Administration. Responsible government granted to Prince Edward Island. Population - Upper Canada, 952,004; Lower Canada, 890,261; New Brunswick, 193,800; Nova Scotia, 276,854.
1852. July 8, Great fire at Montreal.
1853. Opening of Grand Trunk Railway from Montreal to Portland.
1854. June 5, Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. Sept. 11, MacNab-Morin Administration. Seigneurial tenure in Lower Canada abolished. Secularization of the clergy resumes.
1855. Responsible government established in Newfoundland. Jan. 27, MacNab-Taché Administration. Mar. 9, Opening of the Niagara Railway suspension bridge. Oct. 20, Government moved to Toronto.
1856. The Legislative Council of Canada made elective. First meeting of the Legislature of Vancouver Island. Apr. 17, Quebec made the seat of government. May 24, Taché-J. A. Macdonald Administration. Oct. 27, Opening of the Grand Trunk Railway from Montreal to Toronto. Population of Assiniboia, 6,091.
1857. Nov. 26, J. A. Macdonald - Cartier Administration. Dec. 31, Ottawa chosen by Queen Victoria as future capital of Canada.
1858. February, Discovery of gold in Fraser River Valley, B.C. July 1, Introduction of Canadian decimal currency. Aug. 2, Brown-Dorion Administration. Aug. 5, Completion of the Atlantic cable; Aug. 6, Cartier - J. A. Macdonald Administration. Aug. 20, Colony of British Columbia established. Control of Vancouver Island surrendered by the Hudson's Bay Company.
1859. January, Canadian silver coinage issued.
1860. Sept. 1, Laying of the corner-stone of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa by Edward, Prince of Wales.
1861. Aug. 14, Great flood at Montreal. Population - Upper Canada, 1,396,091; Lower Canada, 1,111,586; New Brunswick, 252,047; Nova Scotia, 330,857; Prince Edward Island, 80,857.
- 1862-63. May 24, Sandfield Macdonald-Sicotte Administration. May 10, Sandfield Macdonald - Dorion Administration.
1864. Mar. 30, Taché - J. A. Macdonald Administration. Conferences on confederation of British North America: Sept. 1, at Charlottetown; Oct. 10 - 29, at Quebec. Oct. 19, Raid of American Confederates from Canada on St. Albans, Vermont.
1865. Feb. 3, The Canadian Legislature resolved on an address to the Queen praying for union of the provinces of British North America. Aug. 7, Belieu - J. A. Macdonald Administration. Oct. 20, Proclamation fixing the seat of government at Ottawa.
1866. Mar. 17, Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty by the United States. May 31, Fenians from the United States, defeated at Ridgeway (June 2), retreated across the border (June 3). June 8, First meeting at Ottawa of the Canadian Legislature. Nov. 19, Proclamation of the union of Vancouver Island with British Columbia.
1867. Mar. 29, Royal Assent given to the British North America Act. July 1, The Act came into force; Union of the Province of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as the Dominion of Canada; Upper and Lower Canada made separate provinces named Ontario and Quebec; Viscount Monck, first Governor General; Sir John A. Macdonald, Prime Minister. Nov. 6, Meeting of the first Dominion Parliament.
1868. July 31, The Rupert's Land Act authorizing the acquisition by the Dominion of the Northwest Territories.
1869. First negotiations for union of Newfoundland with Canada end in failure. June 22, Act providing for the government of the Northwest Territories. Nov. 19, Deed of surrender to the Crown of the Hudson's Bay Company's territorial rights in the Northwest. Outbreak of the Red River Rebellion under Riel.
1870. May 12, Act to establish the Province of Manitoba. July 15, Northwest Territories transferred to the Dominion and Manitoba admitted into Confederation. Aug. 24, End of Red River Rebellion.
1871. Apr. 2, First Dominion Census: population 3,689,257. Apr. 14, Act establishing uniform currency in Canada. May 8, Treaty of Washington signed. July 20, British Columbia entered Confederation. The Dominion undertook to begin construction of a transcontinental railway within two years and to complete it within ten years.
1872. June 14, Canadian Pacific Railway general charter passed by the Dominion Parliament authorizing construction of a transcontinental line by a private company.
1873. May 23, Act establishing the North West Mounted Police (R.C.M.P.). July 1, Prince Edward Island entered Confederation.
1874. May 26, The Dominion Elections Act. Population of Newfoundland and Labrador, 161,374.
1875. Apr. 8, The Northwest Territories Act establishing a Lieutenant-Governor and a Northwest Territories Council. April-May, Work on the Canadian Pacific railway as a Government line begun at Fort William.
1876. June 1, Opening of the Royal Military College, Kingston. June 5, First sitting of the Supreme Court of Canada. July 3, Opening of the Intercolonial Railway from Quebec to Halifax.
1877. October, First wheat exported from Manitoba to the United Kingdom.
1878. July 1, Canada joined the International Postal Union.
1879. May 15, Adoption of a protective tariff ("The National Policy").

1880. May 6, First meeting and exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts. May 11, Sir A. T. Galt appointed first Canadian High Commissioner in London. Sept. 1, All British possessions in North America and adjacent islands (except Newfoundland and its dependencies) annexed to Canada by Imperial Order in Council of July 31. Oct. 21, Signing of contract with the present Canadian Pacific Railway Co. for the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway.
1881. Apr. 4, Second Dominion Census: population 4,324,810. May 2, First sod turned for Canadian Pacific railway as a company line.
1882. May 8, Provisional District of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Athabaska and Alberta formed. May 25, First meeting of the Royal Society of Canada. Aug. 23, Regina established as seat of government of the Northwest Territories.
1884. Aug. 11, Settlement of the boundary of Ontario and Manitoba.
1885. Mar. 26 - May 16, Riel's second rebellion in the Northwest. Apr. 24, Engagement at Fish Creek. May 2, Engagement at Cut Knife. May 12, Taking of Batoche. May 16, Surrender of Riel. July 20, The Electoral Franchise Act. Nov. 7, Last spike of Canadian Pacific Railway main line driven at Craigellachie, B.C. Nov. 16, Execution of Riel.
1886. June 13, Vancouver destroyed by fire. June 28, First through train of the Canadian Pacific Railway left Montreal for Port Moody. July 31, Census of Manitoba: population 108,640.
1887. Interprovincial Conference at Quebec. Apr. 4, First Colonial Conference at London. Apr. 16, Welland Canal opened for navigation.
1890. Mar. 31, The Manitoba School Act abolishing separate schools.
1891. Apr. 5, Third Dominion Census: population 4,833,239. June 6, Death of Sir John A. Macdonald.
1892. Feb. 29, Washington Treaty, providing for arbitration of the Bering Sea Seal Fisheries question. July 22, Boundary Convention between Canada and United States. Fire destroyed the greater part of St. John's, Newfoundland; \$20,000,000 damage.
1894. June 28, Second Colonial Conference at Ottawa.
1895. Sept. 10, Opening of new Sault Ste. Marie Canal. Second confederation talks of Canada and Newfoundland fail.
1896. August, Gold discovered in the Klondyke. Railroad completed across Newfoundland from St. John's to Port aux Basques.
1897. June 22, Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. July, Third Colonial Conference at London. Dec. 17, Award of Bering Sea Arbitration Court.
1898. June 13, The Yukon District established as a separate Territory. Aug. 1, British Preferential Tariff came into force. Aug. 23, Meeting at Quebec of the Joint High Commission between Canada and the United States. Dec. 25, Imperial penny (2-cent) postage introduced.
1899. Oct. 11, Outbreak of the South African War. Oct. 29, First Canadian Contingent left Quebec for South Africa.
1900. Feb. 27, Battle of Paardeberg. Apr. 26, Great fire at Ottawa and Hull.
1901. Jan. 22, Death of Queen Victoria and accession of King Edward VII. Apr. 1, Fourth Dominion Census: population 5,371,315. Sept. 16 - Oct. 21, Visit to Canada of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. Dec. 12, First transatlantic wireless signal received by Marconi at St. John's, Newfoundland. Population of Newfoundland and Labrador, 220,984.
1902. May 31, Peace signed at Vereeniging ending the South African War. June 30, Fourth Colonial Conference at London. December, First message sent by wireless from Canada to the United Kingdom via Cape Breton, N.S.
1903. Jan. 24, Signing of the Alaskan Boundary Convention. Oct. 20, Award of the Alaskan Boundary Commission.
1904. Feb. 1, Dominion Railway Commission established. Apr. 19, Great fire at Toronto. Oct. 8, Incorporation of Edmonton. An Anglo-French Convention settled the question of shore rights for French fishermen. France surrendered these rights in return for cash indemnities and territorial concessions in Africa.
1905. Sept. 1, Creation of the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.
1906. Roald Amundsen, in the schooner *Gjøa*, arrived at Nome, Alaska, the first completed traverse of the North-West Passage. June 24, First separate census of the three Prairie Provinces: population 808,646. Oct. 8, Interprovincial Conference at Ottawa.
1907. Apr. 15-May 14, Fifth Colonial Conference at London. Oct. 17, Transatlantic wireless open for public service. Dec. 6, First recorded passenger flight in Canada of a heavier-than-air machine (Dr. Graham Bell's tetrahedral kite, *Cygnét*).
1908. Jan. 2, Establishment at Ottawa of a branch of the Royal Mint. July 20-31, Quebec tercentenary celebrations. Visit of George, Prince of Wales, to Quebec.
1909. Jan. 11, Signing of International Boundary Waters Convention between Canada and United States. Feb. 23, First flight in British Empire of a heavier-than-air machine under its own power piloted by a British subject (McCurdy's *Silver Dart* at Braddock's Bay, N.S.).
1910. May 6, Death of King Edward VII. Accession of King George V. Sept. 7, North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration Award of The Hague Tribunal defining United States fishing rights. Trade agreements made with Germany, Belgium, Holland and Italy. Oct. 11, Inauguration at Berlin (now Kitchener) of Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission's transmission system.
1911. May 23 - June 20, Imperial Conference at London. June 1, Fifth Dominion Census: population 7,206,643. Population of Newfoundland and Labrador 242,619.
1912. Mar. 29-Apr. 9, First Canada-West Indies Trade Conference held at Ottawa. Appointment of Dominions Royal Commission. May 15, Boundaries Extension Act settling boundaries of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.
1914. Aug. 4, War with Germany; Aug. 12, with Austria - Hungary; Nov. 5, with Turkey. Aug. 18-22, Special war session of Canadian Parliament. Oct. 16, First Canadian Contingent of over 33,000 troops landed at Plymouth, England.
1915. February, First Canadian Contingent landed in France and proceeded to Flanders.
1916. Jan. 12, Number of Canadian troops increased to 500,000. Feb. 3, Destruction by fire of the Houses of Parliament at Ottawa. June 1, Census of Prairie Provinces: population 1,698,137. Sept. 1, Corner-stone of new Houses of Parliament laid by Duke of Connaught.

1917. Feb. 12 - May 15, Imperial Conference. Mar. 20 - May 2, Meetings at London of Imperial War Cabinet. Mar. 21 - Apr. 27, Imperial War Conference. Sept. 20, Parliamentary franchise in Federal elections extended to women. Dec. 6, Serious explosion at Halifax, N.S.
1918. June - July, Imperial War Conference held at London. Sept. 30, Bulgaria surrendered and signed armistice. Oct. 31, Turkey surrendered and signed armistice. Nov. 4, Austria-Hungary surrendered and signed armistice. Nov. 11, Capture of Mons. Armistice signed.
1919. Feb. 17, Death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. June 28, Signing at Versailles of Peace Treaty and Protocol. Aug. 22, Formal opening of Quebec Bridge by Edward, Prince of Wales. Sept. 1, The Prince of Wales laid foundation stone of Peace Tower, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa. Dec. 20, Organization of Canadian National Railways.
1920. Jan. 10, Ratification of the Treaty of Versailles. May 31 - June 18, Trade Conference at Ottawa between Dominion and West Indian Governments. July 16, Ratification of the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye. Aug. 9, Ratification of the Treaty of Neuilly-sur-Seine. Nov. 15, First meeting of League of Nations Assembly began at Geneva, Switzerland.
1921. May 10, Preferential tariff arrangement with British West Indies became effective. June 1, Sixth Dominion Census: population 8,787,949. June 20 - Aug. 5, Imperial Conference. Nov. 11, Opening of Conference on Limitation of Armament at Washington. Population of Newfoundland and Labrador, 263,033.
1922. Feb. 1, Arms Conference at Washington approved five-power treaty limiting capital ships and disapproving unrestricted submarine warfare and use of poison gas. Apr. 10, General Economic Conference at Genoa, Italy. July 13, Conference between Canada and the United States re perpetuating the Rush-Bagot Treaty regarding armament on the Great Lakes. Aug. 7, Allied Conference on war debts and reparations opened at London. Dec. 9, Reparations Conference opened at London.
1923. Oct. 1, Imperial Conference and Economic Conference at London. Newfoundland railway and subsidiaries taken over by the Government of Newfoundland.
1926. June 1, Census of Prairie Provinces: population 2,037,393. Oct. 19 - Nov. 23, Imperial Conference at London. Nov. 26, Hon. C. Vincent Massey appointed first Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.
1927. Mar. 1, Labrador Boundary Award by the Privy Council. June 1, Hon. Wm. Phillips, first U.S. Minister to Canada, reached Ottawa. July 1-3, Diamond Jubilee of Confederation celebrated throughout Canada. Oct. 4, First air-mail service in Canada. November, Dominion-Provincial Conference at Ottawa.
1928. Apr. 25, Sir Wm. H. Clark appointed first British High Commissioner to Canada. May 31, Legislative Council of Nova Scotia ceased to exist, leaving Quebec the only province with a bicameral legislature.
1929. Dec. 14, Transfer of natural resources by Federal Government to Manitoba and Alberta.
1930. Feb. 20, Transfer of natural resources to British Columbia. Mar. 20, Transfer of natural resources to Saskatchewan. Oct. 1, Imperial Conference at London.
1931. June 1, Seventh Dominion Census: population 10,376,786. Dec. 12, Statute of Westminster, establishing complete legislative equality of the Parliament of Canada with that of the United Kingdom and exempting Canada and the provinces from the operation of the Colonial Laws Validity Act and the Merchant Shipping Act, became effective.
1932. July 21 - Aug. 20, Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa. Aug. 6, Official opening of the Welland Ship Canal.
1933. Jan. 17-19, Dominion-Provincial Conference. Newfoundland in financial straits owing to the depression; British Government asked to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate and make recommendations.
1934. Jan. 30, Newfoundland constitution suspended; a Commission of Government took office Feb. 16.
1935. Mar. 11, Bank of Canada commenced business. Dec. 9, Dominion - Provincial Conference at Ottawa; Naval Limitation Conference at London.
1936. Jan. 20, Death of King George V. Accession of King Edward VIII. June 1, Census of Prairie Provinces: population 2,415,545. July 26, Unveiling of Vimy Memorial in France by King Edward VIII. Dec. 11, Abdication of King Edward VIII and accession of H. M. King George VI.
1937. May 12, Coronation of H. M. King George VI. July 8, Imperial Airways flying boat *Caledonia* arrived at Montreal from Southampton, inaugurating the experimental phase of the Transatlantic Airways.
1938. Mar. 4, Unanimous judgments of the Supreme Court of Canada in favour of the Federal Government on the Alberta constitutional references. (See 1941 Year Book, p. 19, for further references to this subject.) Oct. 1, Occupation of Sudeten areas of Czechoslovakia by Germany. Nov. 17, Trade Agreement between Canada and United States signed at Washington.
1939. Mar. 14, Invasion of Czechoslovakia by Germany. May 17 - June 15, Visit of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to Canada and United States. Aug. 24, German - Soviet Russia mutual non-aggression treaty signed. Sept. 1, Poland invaded by Germany. Sept. 3, War with Germany declared by the United Kingdom and France. Sept. 10, Canada declared war upon Germany. Dec. 17, Canadian troops landed in United Kingdom. British Commonwealth Air Training Plan Agreement signed at Ottawa by United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.
1940. Jan. 1, First municipal government in the Northwest Territories inaugurated at Yellowknife. Apr. 9, Germany invaded Denmark and Norway. Apr. 25, Quebec women granted franchise in provincial elections and enabled to qualify as candidates for the Legislature. June 22, Armistice signed between France and Germany. Aug. 17 - 18, Conference on defences of the northern half of the Western Hemisphere held at Ogdensburg, N.Y.; Permanent Joint Board on Defence created.
1941. Canada and the United States acquired bases in Newfoundland by 99-year lease. Jan. 14-15, Dominion-Provincial Conference, called to consider findings of Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, terminated without agreement. June 11, Eighth Dominion Census: population, 11,506,655. June 22, Germany

- attacked Russia. July 13, Canada approved Anglo-Soviet treaty. Dec. 7, Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour. Canada declared state of war with Roumania, Hungary, Finland and Japan. Dec. 8, Britain and United States declared war on Japan. Dec. 11, Germany, Italy and United States formally declared war.
1942. Jan. 2, Signing at Washington of joint declaration by 26 nations (including Canada), binding each to employ its full resources against the Axis Powers. July 3, Formation of Canada-United States joint naval, military and air staff at Washington. Aug. 19, Raid on Dieppe by Canadian troops supported by British, United States and Fighting French troops; Canadian casualties 3,350 out of 5,000 engaged. Nov. 9, Canada broke off relations with Vichy France.
1943. Jan. 14-24, Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt met at Casablanca to draft United Nations' war plans. May 12, Fighting ended in North Africa. July 10, British, Canadian and United States forces invaded Sicily. Aug. 10-24, Anglo-American War Conference held at Quebec city. Aug. 15, Canada and United States troops occupied Kiska Island in the Aleutians. Aug. 25, President Roosevelt visited Ottawa, the first official visit by a United States President to Canada's capital. Sept. 8, Unconditional surrender of Italy. Nov. 9, Canada signed UNRRA Agreement. Dec. 24, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower named Commander-in-Chief of Allied Forces for invasion of Europe.
1944. Mar. 17, International air transport authority created to regulate air traffic among nations. Mar. 20, Lt.-Gen. H. D. G. Crerar appointed to command the First Canadian Army. May 1-16, Conference of British Commonwealth countries at London, England. June 6, Allied invasion of Western Europe commenced. July 1-22, United Nations monetary and financial conference of 44 nations held at Bretton Woods, N.H., U.S.A. July 23, The 1st Canadian Army commenced operations in Normandy as a separate army. Sept. 11-16, Second Quebec Conference attended by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt. Sept. 16, Siegfried Line broken by Allied troops. The Federal Government recognized the Provisional Government of the French Republic. Nov. 1-Dec. 7, International Civil Aviation Conference of 54 nations, including Canada, held in Chicago, U.S.A.
1945. Apr. 25-June 26, United Nations World Security Conference met at San Francisco to prepare a charter for a general international organization. May 2, The war in Italy and part of Austria ended. May 7, Unconditional surrender to Gen. Eisenhower of the German Armed Forces. June 6, Establishment of Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization (P.I.C.A.O.) by 26 nations, including Canada. July 4, Canadian military troops entered Berlin as part of the British garrison force. July 26, The Potsdam Declaration issued by the Allied Powers. Aug. 6, First atomic bomb dropped at Hiroshima, Japan. Aug. 6-10, Dominion-Provincial Conference at Ottawa. Aug. 8, U.S.S.R. declared war against Japan. Aug. 9, Second atomic bomb dropped on the naval base of Nagasaki. Sept. 1, The Japanese officially laid down their arms. Oct. 16-Nov. 1, United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization Conference of 29 countries, including Canada, held at Quebec city. Dec. 17-28, U.K., U.S., and U.S.S.R. announced agreements on the United Nations control of atomic power. Population of Newfoundland including Labrador, 321,819.
1946. Jan. 10-Feb. 15, First General Assembly of the United Nations held at London, England. Jan. 24, Establishment of Atomic Energy Commission upon which Canada is represented. Feb. 6, Judges of International Court of Justice elected Canada for a 3-year term. Apr. 29, The Dominion-Provincial Conference (adjourned Aug. 10, 1945) resumed its sittings, and adjourned without an agreement. June 1, Census of Prairie Provinces: population 2,362,941. June 9, The Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King established record for length of service as Prime Minister of Canada. June 21, A National Convention elected in the Island of Newfoundland to consider the economic situation and future form of government. June-Sept., The National Convention delegation at Ottawa discuss the basis for federal union of Newfoundland with Canada. July 29 - Oct. 15, Peace Conference at Luxembourg Palace, Paris, France, to study texts of treaty agreements drafted by Allied Foreign Ministers Council.
1947. Jan. 14, Canada elected to Economic and Social Council of United Nations. June, A delegation from the National Convention went to Ottawa to discuss union between Newfoundland and Canada. June 10-12, President Truman visited Ottawa. July 31, Canada represented at Imperial Privy Council meeting at London, England, for approval of marriage of Princess Elizabeth to Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten. Sept. 30, Canada elected to United Nations Security Council for two-year term. Nov. 20, Marriage of H.R.H. the Princess Elizabeth, Duchess of Edinburgh, and H.R.H. Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh at Westminster Abbey.
1948. Jan. 8, General A. G. L. McNaughton appointed permanent delegate to the United Nations. The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King established length-of-service record for any Prime Minister of the Commonwealth. July 22, Referendum in Newfoundland favoured confederation. Oct. 6-27, Representatives of Canada and Newfoundland met at Ottawa to discuss final arrangements for Newfoundland's entry into Confederation. Nov. 14, A son (Prince Charles Philip Arthur George) born to their Royal Highnesses, Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip. Nov. 15, Governor General Viscount Alexander accepted the resignation of retiring Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King. The Rt. Hon. L. S. St. Laurent became Prime Minister of Canada. Dec. 11, Agreement signed under which Newfoundland was to enter Confederation.
1949. Feb. 18, Royal Assent given to the Terms of Union with Newfoundland. Feb. 21, Newfoundland's Commission Government announced approval of the Terms of Union with Canada. Mar. 23, Royal Assent given to the North America Bill passed by the British Parliament for the union of Canada and Newfoundland. Mar. 31, Newfoundland became the tenth Province of Canada. Apr. 1, Sir Albert J. Walsh appointed first Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of

Newfoundland. Apr. 4, Canada signed the North Atlantic Treaty at Washington, D.C. Apr. 18, Ireland (Eire) became the Republic of Ireland. Apr. 28, India became a sovereign independent republic within the Commonwealth. May 17, Canadian Government granted full recognition to Israel. May 27, First general election in Newfoundland as a Province of Canada. July 13, Opening of first Provincial Legislature of Newfoundland at St. John's. Aug. 24, Formal proclamation of North Atlantic Pact at Washington, D.C. Sept. 21, End of military government in Germany. Dec. 10, An amendment to the Supreme Court Act, giving final authority in judicial matters to the Supreme Court of Canada, received Royal Assent. Dec. 12, Mrs. Nancy Hodges named Speaker of the British Columbia Legislature, the first woman to hold the office of Speaker in a Commonwealth legislature. Dec. 16, British North America Act amended by vesting in the Parliament of Canada the power to make amendments to the constitution of Canada.

1950. Jan. 9-14, Canada represented at Commonwealth Conference on Foreign Affairs at Colombo, Ceylon. Jan. 10-12, Federal - Provincial Conference held at Ottawa; Premiers of the ten provinces met with Prime Minister St. Laurent to discuss the question of constitutional amendments. Mar. 1, Supreme Court of Canada ruled that Federal Government wartime controls were valid and that the decision remains with Parliament as to when the 'emergency' no longer exists. Mar. 27, The Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of Ontario signed a formal agreement transferring to Ontario the Canadian water rights in the Niagara River. Apr. 1-3, Defence Ministers of the 12 Atlantic Treaty powers at The Hague, Netherlands, approved a collective plan of self-defence against aggression. The Minister of National Defence, was Canada's representative. Apr. 25, Agreement with the Federal Government re construction of the Trans-Canada Highway signed at Ottawa by Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island. (See Construction Chapter.) April-May, Extensive damage caused by the Red River flood which reached maximum proportions in the Emerson-Winnipeg area by May 13; 700 square miles affected; damage estimated at \$27,000,000. May 1, Construction started on the \$95,000,000 interprovincial pipe line to carry oil from the Edmonton district to the head of Lake Superior. May 6, Disastrous fire at Rimouski, Que.; damage estimated at \$10,000,000. May 9, Fire destroyed one-third of the village of Cabano, Que.; estimated loss \$1,000,000. May 25, Railways awarded an additional increase of 3-4 p.c. freight rates by the Board of Transport Commissioners. May 29, The R.C.M.P. Supply Ship *St. Roch*, the first vessel to circumnavigate the Continent of North America, reached Halifax, N.S., through the Panama Canal to complete the voyage. June 26, The Minister of National Defence reported to the House of Commons, the invasion of the Republic of Korea by North Korean forces on June 25, indicating what the invasion meant in terms of the security of Canada.

June 27, The Security Council of the United Nations called upon the invading troops to cease hostilities. June 28, The United Nations Security Council issued a call to all 59 member nations for help to end the Korean conflict. Great Britain placed ships of the Royal Navy in the Far East at the disposal of the United States. Australia sent a squadron of heavy bombers to Malaya to preserve British authority. Seoul, capital of South Korea, fell. June 29, Canada conferred with the United Nations in regard to the form aid from this country should take. Government of South Korea moved to Taejon. June 30, Three Canadian destroyers ordered to make ready to proceed to the East. Prorogation of Parliament. July 1-3, United States marines went into action with the South Korean land forces. July 5, The destroyers H.M.C.S. *Cayuga*, *Athabaskan* and *Sioux* left Vancouver escorted by the cruiser *Ontario* for Pearl Harbour. July 6, United Nations Security Council set up a United Nations command. July 8, General Douglas MacArthur appointed as Supreme Commander of the United Nations Security Council Forces. July 12, The three Canadian destroyers arrive at Pearl Harbour with orders to proceed to Korea under operational command of General MacArthur in defence of the Republic of Korea. July 15, Canada along with 51 member nations received a message from the United Nations asking for more help—particularly ground forces for Korean conflict. July 19, A non-combatant R.C.A.F. transport squadron ordered to join the United States air-lift in Korea. Navy, Army and Air Force regular strength ordered brought up to operational strength. July 22, The Right Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King died at Kingsmere, Que., at the age of 75 years. Aug. 1, Death of Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, at Ottawa. R.C.M.P. look over policing of Newfoundland, including Labrador. Aug. 7, Announcement made, after special Cabinet meeting, of decision to create a special Canadian armed force for the United Nations, recruiting to start immediately. Aug. 8, Agreement reached re emergency industrial mobilization at meeting of Joint United States-Canada Industrial Mobilization Planning Committee at Ottawa. Aug. 9, Brig. J. M. Rockingham, C.B.E., D.S.O., of Victoria, B.C., to head Canada's United Nations brigade. Aug. 10, Fifty-year treaty between Canada and the United States re increase in power output of Niagara River put into effect by Niagara Power Pact signed by United States Senate. Aug. 15, A daughter (Anne Elizabeth Alice Louise) born to Their Royal Highnesses, Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip. R.C.M.P. took over policing of British Columbia. Air Service Pact signed by Canada and New Zealand, providing for direct carriage of traffic between the two countries. Aug. 22-30, Country-wide railway strike caused most serious transport crisis in Canada's history. Aug. 28, Parliament opened to deal primarily with the railway strike and the Korean and defence situations. Aug. 30, Royal Assent given to a Bill providing for the resumption of operations by the railways and for settlement of the dispute. The

Act provided that, in the event of the railways and unions not reaching a settlement within a stated time, an official arbitrator was to be appointed by the Government, his decisions to be binding on both. Aug. 31, Railway services resumed. Sept. 6, Enlistments in the Canadian Army Special Force were 8,691. Sept. 11, Field Marshal the Rt. Hon. Jan Christian Smuts, outstanding Commonwealth statesman, died at Capetown, South Africa. Sept. 15, Third (Special) Session of 21st Parliament adjourned. Sept. 18, Minister of National Defence announced that enlistments in Canadian Special Army Force exceeded 9,000. Sept. 19-Dec. 15, Fifth Regular Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations held at Flushing Meadows, New York. Hon. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, was Chairman of the Canadian delegation. Sept. 25-28, The Constitutional Conference of Federal and Provincial Governments continued its meetings at Quebec City for the purpose of devising a method of amending the Canadian Constitution. Sept. 30, Minister of Finance, Hon. D. C. Abbott, announced the Government's decision to free the exchange rate of the Canadian dollar. Oct. 4, Opening of Edmonton-Regina section of interprovincial oil pipe line stretching from Edmonton to the Head of the Lakes. Oct. 10, Canada-United States power treaty re hydro developments at Niagara Falls ratified after approval by the Canadian Parliament (June 19, 1950) and United States Senate (Aug. 9, 1950). Oct. 11, Enlistments in Canada's Special Army Force were 9,367. Oct. 17, Mr. Justice R. L. Kellock, of the Supreme Court of Canada, appointed as arbitrator to determine and decide all matters between the railways and the unions in regard to remaining differences in matters of wages and hours (see under Aug. 30). Oct. 26, Canada and United States signed an agreement setting out six economic principles for joint defence production which, when developed, will virtually eliminate all barriers to the free flow of arms and equipment between the two countries. Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe signed the agreement for Canada. Oct. 27, Progressive Conservatives ended 10-year coalition with Liberals in Manitoba. Oct. 28, Term of Governor General, Field Marshal the Rt. Hon. Viscount Alexander, extended one year. Oct. 31, Completion of 1,100-mile oil pipe line connecting Edmonton with Great Lakes. Nov. 1, Minister of Finance, Hon. D. C. Abbott, announced restrictions on consumer credit. Nov. 16, Canadian troops, members of Canada's Korean Brigade, arrived at Fort Lewis, Washington, for advanced training. Nov. 21, Westbound troop train collided with C.N.R. Transcontinental at Canoe River, B.C. (21 dead, 53 injured). Nov. 25, The destroyer H.M.C.S. *Nootka* left Halifax for Korea to relieve H.M.C.S. *Stouz*. Nov. 28, "Colombo Plan" to raise the living standards of 570,000,000 Asiatic peoples and for development of south and southeast Asia during next six years announced; Canada one of the seven participating countries. Dec. 1, Canada's enlistments for the Special

Brigade reached a total of 10,357. Dec. 4-7, Federal-Provincial Conference met at Ottawa to discuss general questions of common concern to the Federal and Provincial Governments. Dec. 9, Export permits for shipments to Korea, China, Hong Kong, Macao and Manchuria suspended and all outstanding permits for revalidation recalled. Dec. 9-11, Rt. Hon. Clement R. Attlee, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, visited Ottawa. Dec. 18, Mr. Justice R. L. Kellock, arbitrator in rail-wage dispute, awarded an additional three cents an hour to workers other than hotel and transport employees, and a five-day 40-hour week from June 1, 1951. The 2nd Battalion of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, Canada's contribution to United Nations forces in Korea, landed at Pusan; the first Canadian troops other than advance personnel to arrive in Korea. Dec. 18-19, Joint meetings of the North Atlantic Treaty Defence Committee and Council held at Brussels, Belgium. Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence, was Canada's representative.

1951. Jan. 4-12, Prime Ministers and Leaders of the Commonwealth countries met at London to discuss the defence policy of the Commonwealth. Canada was represented by Prime Minister The Rt. Hon. L. S. St. Laurent. Jan. 13, The first group of Royal Air Force aircrew trainees arrived by air at Dorval, Que. Jan. 22, The destroyer H.M.C.S. *Huron* placed under United Nations command. Jan. 30-31, The Rt. Hon. S. G. Holland, Prime Minister of New Zealand, visited Ottawa. Feb. 2-3, René Pleven, Premier of France, paid an official courtesy visit to Ottawa. Feb. 5, A three-year \$5,000,000,000 defence program for the Armed Forces and the establishment of a National Advisory Council on manpower announced. Feb. 19, Canadian Government contribution of \$25,000,000 approved for the first year of the six-year Colombo Plan. Feb. 20, Second Battalion of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry in front-line action in Korea. Feb. 21, The Council for Technical Co-operation of the British Commonwealth countries advanced program for the exchange of technical experts and training under Colombo Plan. Feb. 27, Canada posted Army officer with Supreme Allied Commander's staff, the first step in providing Canadian ground troops for Europe. Mar. 2, Federal Government announced \$65,000,000 payment to western farmers on United Kingdom wheat agreement of 1946-50. Mar. 2, First Canadian casualty list from Korea—six dead. Mar. 9, Federal Parliament approved incorporation of Trans-Canada Pipe Line to build 3,100-mile natural gas pipe line from Alberta to Montreal. Mar. 15, Report of the Royal Commission on Transportation tabled in the House of Commons. Mar. 20, Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery named Deputy Commander of Atlantic Treaty Army. Mar. 27, Agreement ratified between Canada and the United States providing for co-ordinated civil defence planning and action along the border between the two countries. Apr. 1, Department of Defence Production established with the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe as Minister. Apr. 2, Gen. Eisen-

nower took command of NATO forces in Europe. Apr. 5-8, Vincent Auriol, President of France, visited Canada and addressed the Senate and the House of Commons at Ottawa. Apr. 11, Lt.-Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway given Supreme Command of United Nations Forces in Korea, vice, Gen. Douglas MacArthur. Apr. 24, First shipment of oil from Alberta by pipe line and freighter flowed into storage tanks at Sarnia. May 1, Minister of National Defence announced that the 25th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group would join other Commonwealth forces in Korea as "The First (Commonwealth) Division, United Nations Forces". May 4, Minister of National Defence announced formation of 27th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group to serve in Europe with the NATO defence forces. Vanguard of 25th Canadian Infantry Brigade landed at Pusan, Korea. May 8, Trade agreements between Canada and 16 countries resulting from the Torquay meeting of the parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in 1950-51, signed at U.N. headquarters. June 1, Report of the Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences tabled in the House of Commons. Ninth decennial census of Canada taken. June 15, Amendment to the Northwest Territories Act provides for a partially elective council. July 10, Canada formally ended state of war with Germany by Royal Proclamation. Sept. 8, Japanese Peace Treaty signed by 48 nations at San Francisco; Hon. L. B. Pearson, Minister of External Affairs, signed for Canada. Sept. 10, Canada and Pakistan signed a technical assistance pact; Canada will provide technical and equipment aid amounting to \$10,000,000 in the first year of Pakistan's six-year development plan. Sept. 15-20, Meeting of the Council of NATO held at Ottawa. Sept. 17, First election held in the Northwest Territories. Sept. 23, His Majesty King George VI underwent operation for lung resection. Sept. 26, David M. Johnson appointed Canada's permanent representative to United Nations vice Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton. Sept. 28, International Monetary Fund lifted restrictions on the selling of gold. Oct. 8-Nov. 12, Her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh toured Canada. Oct. 18, Minister of National Defence announced Canadian Army and Air Force to maintain 12,000 officers and men on active service in Europe as part of Canada's undertaking under NATO. Oct. 26, Field Marshal Viscount

Alexander's term of office as Governor General of Canada extended. Nov. 15, First units of 27th Canadian Brigade arrived at Hanover, Germany. Dec. 3, Agreement between Government of Canada and Government of Ontario signed re St. Lawrence power development; approved by Federal Parliament. Dec. 8, Dec. 10, First session of the partially elected Council of the Northwest Territories opened at Yellowknife, N.W.T.; previous sessions of appointed Council held at Ottawa. Dec. 12, St. Lawrence Seaway Authority established by Act of Parliament and empowered to construct and maintain the seaway either as an all-Canadian undertaking or jointly with the United States. Dec. 14, Federal Government abolished all foreign exchange control regulations. Dec. 24, Libya became a new and independent kingdom by formal proclamation.

1952. Jan. 1, Old Age Security Act 1951, under which a universal pension is paid to persons aged 70 or over, became operative; also the Old Age Assistance Act 1951, providing pensions to needy persons aged 65 to 69. Jan. 11-15, The Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, visited Ottawa. Jan. 28, Viscount Alexander's appointment as Governor General of Canada terminated. Feb. 6, His Majesty King George VI died; Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II proclaimed Sovereign Ruler—Canada issued proclamation. Feb. 20-25, Ninth session of NATO Council, held at Lisbon, fixed 50 combat-ready divisions and 4,000 aircraft as two-year goal. Feb. 21, Treaty signed by Canada and the United States providing for greater safety and convenience for shipping on the Great Lakes by the use of radio. Feb. 28, The Rt. Hon. Charles Vincent Massey sworn in as Governor General of Canada, first native-born Canadian to hold that post. Apr. 21-28, Queen Juliana of The Netherlands visited Ottawa and vicinity. Apr. 28, Gen. Matthew Ridgway appointed Supreme Allied Commander in Europe. Gen. Mark W. Clark appointed United Nations Commander in Korea and Commander-in-Chief of the United States Armed Forces in the Far East. Treaty of Peace concluded at San Francisco between the Allied Powers and Japan (Sept. 8, 1951) came into force with respect to Canada. Full diplomatic relations resumed between Canada and Japan. May 5, All consumer credit restrictions suspended. June 22-26, Prime Minister of Australia, Rt. Hon. Robert Menzies, visited Ottawa. June 30, Application submitted by the Canadian Government to the International Joint Commission for an order approving the construction of works for the development of power in the international rapids section of the St. Lawrence River. July 12, Governments of Canada and Ceylon agreed to a program of economic aid to be supplied by Canada under the Colombo Plan. July 23-Aug. 9, International Red Cross Conference held at Toronto. Aug. 4, Fire in Parliamentary Library. Aug. 11-Sept. 13, Sixth British Commonwealth Forestry Conference held at Ottawa. Sept. 6, Canada's first television station officially opened at Montreal. Sept. 9-13, Biennial Conference of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association met at Ottawa. Sept. 8, Television station at Toronto officially

opened. Sept. 16, Second Session of the Statistical Division of ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization) held at Montreal with G. A. Scott of the Transport Commission as head of the Canadian delegation. Sept. 29-Oct. 11, Second Session of the Committee on Improvement of National Statistics of the Inter-American Statistical Institute held at Ottawa; Herbert Marshall, Dominion Statistician, represented Canada. Oct. 14, Seventh Session of the United Nations General Assembly opened in New York; Hon. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, elected President. Oct. 23, Canada's new consumer price index, constructed to replace the cost of living index, was released. Oct. 29, International Joint Commission approves joint Canada-United States application for permission to develop St. Lawrence River power. Oct. 30, The 3rd Battalion of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry arrived in Korea to replace

the 1st Battalion. Nov. 4, Government of Canada advised the United States that it will commence construction of

the St. Lawrence seaway project. Nov. 21, Governor General Vincent Massey opened the Seventh Session of the 21st Parliament. Nov. 24, The first troops to return to Canada after serving one year with the 27th Infantry Brigade in Germany arrived at Quebec aboard the Greek Lines passenger ship *Neptunia*. Nov. 27-Dec. 11, British Commonwealth Conference of Prime Ministers and their deputies met at London; Rt. Hon. L. S. St. Laurent represented Canada. Dec. 1-3, Dominion-Provincial Agricultural Conference held in Ottawa. Dec. 15-18, Council of Ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) held a Conference at Paris; Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence, was Canada's delegate. Dec. 15, George S. Currie Report on Investigation of the Army Works Services tabled in the House of Commons. Dec. 16, Admiral Earl Mountbatten appointed NATO Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean. Dec. 22, Prime Minister St. Laurent announced an Act providing for the construction of a National Library.

1953. Jan. 5 - Feb. 10, Canadian Government Goodwill Trade Mission visited nine Latin-American countries. Jan. 6, Removal of Gut Dam in St. Lawrence River, a project of the International Joint Commission, completed. Feb. 12, First Canadian-built T-33 jet trainer, *Silver Star No. 1*, turned over to Defence Minister by Canadair. Feb. 24 - Apr. 23, Second part of Seventh Session of the United Nations General Assembly held at New York. Mar. 1, United States embargo, placed on Canadian shipments of live stock as a result of the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease (Feb. 23, 1952), removed. Mar. 5, Joseph V. Stalin, Prime Minister of Russia, died. Mar. 24, Her Majesty Queen Mary died. Mar. 27, Canada's gift of seven main doors for the United Nations building at New York presented. Mar. 31, Bill incorporating a Netherlands-controlled bank—the Mercantile Bank of Canada — given Royal Assent. Apr. 11, Agreement signed between the Allies and communists for exchange of sick and wounded war prisoners in Korean war; first Canadian released Apr. 20. Apr. 23-25, Session of NATO held at Paris; Canadian delegation was Hon. D. Abbott, Hon. B. Claxton, Hon. L. B. Pearson and Mr. A. D. P. Heeney. May 7-9, Canada's Prime Minister made an official visit to the United States. May 14, Official inauguration of television network between Toronto and Montreal. May 21, Tornado hit Sarnia, Ont., and crossed southwestern Ontario causing five deaths and damage estimated at \$4,000,000. June 1, Her Majesty's Coronation Honours List contained names of 36 members of Canadian Armed Forces and 8 civilians. British expedition reached peak of Mount Everest. June 2, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II crowned at Westminster Abbey. Official ceremonies held at Ottawa and other Canadian centres to honour the Queen on her Coronation Day. June 3-9, Commonwealth Prime Ministers met at London; the Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent represented Canada. July 13-Aug. 22, Shakespearean Festival held at Stratford, Ont. July 26, United

Nations and communist delegates signed Korean armistice at Panmunjom (9 p.m., E.D.T.). July 27, Korean war hostilities ceased at 9 a.m., E.D.T. Aug. 4, First Allied war prisoners returned to freedom at Freedom Village, Korea; one Canadian included. Aug. 17-28, United Nations General Assembly held a session on the question of peaceful settlement of Korean problems and aid to Korean people; Hon. L. B. Pearson presided. Sept. 6, Final exchange of prisoners in Korea; 30 Canadians freed. Sept. 15-Dec. 9, Eighth session of United Nations General Assembly; Madam Vijaya Pandit of India elected president. Sept. 30, McGill University announced development of a radar early-warning system for North American protection against air attack. Oct. 9, Defence Minister announced formation of the 1st Canadian Division — the Army's first peacetime division. Oct. 15, Trans Mountain oil pipeline from Edmonton to Vancouver completed. Oct. 16-18, Big Three (U.K., U.S. and France) Conference at London, England, to discuss Trieste situation. Oct. 20, Canada's first privately owned television station in operation at Sudbury, Ont. Nov. 5, The power authority of New York State designated by President Eisenhower as the United States partner with Ontario in the construction of the St. Lawrence River power project. Nov. 12, U.K. Parliament passed Regency Act making Duke of Edinburgh regent in the event of Queen Elizabeth's death or incapacity. Nov. 12, Agreement between U.S. and Canadian Governments re establishment of the St. Lawrence River Joint Board of Engineers announced; formed to plan construction of power works in the international rapids section of the St. Lawrence River. Nov. 13-14, U.S. President Eisenhower and Mrs. Eisenhower visited Ottawa. Nov. 23, Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh started on tour of eastern Commonwealth countries. Dec. 4-7, Conference of U.K. Prime Minister Churchill, U.S. President Eisenhower and France's Premier Laniel in Bermuda. Dec. 7, Mercantile Bank of Canada commenced business; head office at Montreal. Dec. 8, U.S. President Eisenhower addressed United Nations General Assembly on atomic proposals. Dec. 9, U.K., U.S. and France notified U.S.S.R. of their desire for a conference of foreign ministers of the four countries. Dec. 14-16, NATO Council session held at Paris; Hon. L. B. Pearson addressed gathering. Dec. 16, Royal Assent given to Bill respecting formation of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

1954. Jan. 8-15, The Conference of Commonwealth Finance Ministers was held in Sydney, Australia, to review developments in the economic field; Hon. D. C. Abbott, Minister of Finance, led the Canadian delegation. Jan. 8, The world's longest pipe-line flow of crude oil starting from Alberta reached Sarnia, Ont., a distance of 1,770 miles. Jan. 23, The U.N. Command in Korea freed 22,000 Korean prisoners-of-war who rejected communism. Jan. 26-Feb. 18, Great Britain, France and the Soviet Union met at a Foreign Ministers' Conference in Berlin, Germany, and considered a conference on Korea and Indo-China. Feb. 4-Mar. 17, Prime Minister St. Laurent made a round-the-world goodwill tour, visiting 11 countries including the Asian members of the

Commonwealth. *Feb. 6*, Most northern group of Canada's Arctic islands named the Queen Elizabeth Islands. *Feb. 26-27*, Dag Hammarskjöld, United Nations Secretary-General, made an official visit to Ottawa, Ont., and received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Carleton College. *Mar. 30*, Canada's first subway train commenced operation in Toronto, Ont. *Apr. 1*, Woodside, the early home of former Prime Minister the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, at Kitchener, Ont., became a national historic park. *Apr. 8*, Worst air disaster in history of Trans-Canada Airlines when aircraft crashed at Moose Jaw, Sask., killing 37 persons. *Apr. 22-23*, National Conservation Conference of leaders of Canada's forest products industry held at Ottawa, Ont., urged greater co-operation in forestry conservation. *Apr. 23*, Meeting of the North Atlantic Council, attended by the foreign ministers of the 14-member countries of NATO, held in Paris, France. Canada was represented by Hon. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs. *Apr. 26*, Hon. L. B. Pearson was leader of the Canadian delegation to the Far Eastern Conference for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question which opened in Geneva, Switzerland. *May 15*, Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived in London, England, ending a six-month tour of eastern Commonwealth countries. *May 31*, The Emergency Powers Act, giving the Parliament of Canada wide powers over the economy of Canada, expired. *May 31-June 11*, Canadian International Trade Fair, with exhibitors from 26 foreign countries, held at Toronto, Ont. *May 31*, First Prairie Province television station, CBWT Winnipeg, went on the air. *June 2*, In London, England, Dr. C. J. Mackenzie, President, Atomic Energy Control Board, received Kelvin Medal for distinguished service in field of scientific engineering and research. Second Canadian to receive this award. *June 3-7*, His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, accompanied by his son, Prince Sahle Selassie, and granddaughter, Princess Sebla Desta, visited Canada. *June 6-27*, Unit tour across Canada made from Ottawa, Ont., by 20 journalists representing NATO countries—inspected defence installations, industrial projects and civic institutions, given opportunity to view Canadian way of life. *June 7*, United States Supreme Court handed down final decision to allow the Power Authority of State of New York to co-operate with The Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario on construction of the St. Lawrence River power project. *June 9*, Arrival of last return flight from Korea on Korean Airlift. *June 10-11*, Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers for Europe of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), visited Ottawa. *June 21*, The new railway linking Sept Iles, Que., with the Quebec-Labrador iron-ore development began operation. *June 29-30*, Sir Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, and Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden visited Ottawa. *July 21*, The peace agreement for an Indo-China cease fire was signed in Geneva to end the Indo-China war. *July 27*, The war ended officially in northern Indo-China. *July 28*, Canada appointed to serve with India and Poland on Commission supervising Indo-China armistice of July 27. *July 29-Aug. 17*, The Duke of Edinburgh attended the British Empire Games in Vancouver,

B.C., "tapped" the first aluminum ingot poured at Kitimat, B.C., toured northern Canada; left from St. John's, Nfld, aboard the Royal Yacht *Britannia*. *July 30*, Field Marshal Earl Alexander, former Governor General of Canada, opened the 5th British Empire Games in Vancouver, B.C. *July 31*, Ceremonial opening at Sept Iles, Que., of the new Quebec-Labrador iron-ore development presided over by Hon. Joseph Smallwood, Premier of Newfoundland, and Hon. Maurice L. Duplessis, Premier of Quebec. *Aug. 2*, First shipload of iron ore mined in the Quebec-Labrador field shipped from Sept Iles, Que., to Philadelphia, U.S.A. *Aug. 10*, First ground broken for the power project of the St. Lawrence River in international ceremonies at Cornwall, Ont., and Massena, N.Y. *Aug. 19*, The Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce and Minister of Defence Production, named 1954 winner of the Daniel Guggenheim Medal for his part in the development of Canadian aviation. *Aug. 22-Sept. 14*, The Duchess of Kent and her daughter Princess Alexandra arrived in Quebec City. *Aug. 30*, the Duchess officially opened a new generating station at Niagara Falls, Ont., adding 900,000 kw. to Ontario's electric power resources. *Sept. 21*, Eighth session of The General Assembly of the United Nations closed at New York and ninth session opened; Mr. Eelco N. Van Kleffens of The Netherlands, elected new President. *Sept. 27-28*, Mr. Shigeru Yoshida, Prime Minister of Japan, visited Ottawa. *Sept. 30*, Hon. Henry D. Hicks sworn in as Liberal Premier of Nova Scotia. *Sept. 28-Oct. 3*, Conference of nine nations, including Canada, met at London, England, to deal with important issues facing the Western World; Hon. L. B. Pearson represented Canada. The Nine-Power Conference agreed on a plan for West German re-armament. *Oct. 4-8*, Delegates from the 17 member nations of the Colombo Plan assembled in Ottawa for the fourth meeting of the Consultative Committee on Co-operative Economic Development in South and Southeast Asia, to review progress and future prospects and to discuss common problems and capital assistance for the under-developed areas of south and southeast Asia; Hon. Walter E. Harris, Canadian Minister of Finance, was Chairman of the Conference. *Oct. 16*, Eighty-two dead, one missing, damage \$24,000,000 as aftermath of "Hurricane Hazel" and floods in the Humber River Valley and Holland Marsh, near Toronto, Ont. *Oct. 20*, Royal Commission, Mr. John B. Carswell, representing the Government of Canada, and Mr. D. Bruce Shaw, representing the Government of Ontario, appointed to inquire into the nature and extent of the damage caused by "Hurricane Hazel". *Oct. 23*, Hon. L. B. Pearson, Minister of External

Affairs, signed at Paris on behalf of Canada, a Protocol to the North Atlantic Treaty, providing for the admission of the German Federal Republic into the western defence alliance, NATO. *Oct. 28*, RCMP patrol vessel *St. Roch* arrived at Vancouver on last voyage, was beached and transformed into an RCMP arctic museum. *Nov. 12-17*, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, visited Ottawa and Hull. *Nov. 14-17*, Mr. Pierre Mendes-France, Premier of France, and his wife, visited Quebec City and Ottawa. *Nov. 21*, HMCS *Labrador*, the first naval arctic patrol vessel of the Royal Canadian Navy to

complete an 18,000-mile history-making voyage through the Northwest Passage and around North America via Panama Canal, arrived at Halifax, N.S. *Dec. 2-5*, Sir John Kotelawala, Prime Minister of Ceylon, made an official visit to Canada. *Dec. 6-8*, Mr. Julius Raab, Chancellor of Austria, made an official visit to Ottawa. *Dec. 10*, Canso Causeway 4,200 feet long, linking Cape Breton Island to the mainland of Nova Scotia, completed. *Dec. 17*, Ninth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations at New York ended. *Dec. 17-18*, NATO Council session held at Paris, France; Hon. Ralph O. Campney, Minister of Defence and Hon. L. B. Pearson, Minister of External Affairs, represented Canada. *Dec. 31*, 100 years ago Bytown became the City of Ottawa.

1955. *Jan. 7*, Opening of Federal Parliament ceremonies (2nd session of 22nd Parliament) televised for the first time. *Jan. 24*, Plan announced for construction of the first Canadian atomic power plant near Des Joachim, Ont. *Jan. 24-27*, His Excellency Mohammed Ali, Prime Minister of Pakistan, made official visit to Ottawa. *Jan. 26*, House of Commons approved Protocol to the North Atlantic Treaty providing for the admission to NATO of the Federal Republic of Germany (signed on behalf of Canada at Paris, Oct. 23, 1954). *Jan. 31*, Motor vehicle factory and parts depot workers at Windsor, Oakville and Etobicoke, Ont., resumed work after a 109 day strike—163,000 man-days lost. *Jan. 31-Feb. 3*, Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers held at London, England; Canada's Prime Minister presented with the symbol of the freedom of London, a rare honour. *Feb. 9-10*, His Excellency General Paul Eugene Magloire, President of Haiti, visited Ottawa. *Mar. 21*, Fire destroys 35 buildings at Nicolet, Que.—damage \$700,000. *Mar. 22*, Malton airport suffers \$5,000,000 fire in violent storm. *Mar. 25-27*, His Excellency Mario Scelba, Prime Minister of Italy, visited Ottawa. *Apr. 2*, Angus L. Macdonald Bridge linking Halifax and Dartmouth officially opened. *Apr. 8-May 14*, Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, made goodwill tour of Australia and New Zealand. *Apr. 12*, Deputy Minister of National Health and Welfare attended the meeting at Ann Harbour, Michigan, at which the results of the Salk Vaccine trials were announced and the release of Canada's stock of vaccine started immediately. *Apr. 26-27*, Federal-Provincial Conference held at Ottawa at which the main topic of discussion was unemployment relief. *May 6*, Allied High Commission of Great Britain, the United States and France proclaimed an end to the ten year occupation of West Germany. *May 9*, Unity committee approved merger of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the Canadian Congress of Labour, later confirmed at their respective conventions, as the Canadian Labour Congress. *May 9-11*, NATO Council met in Paris; Federal Republic of Germany formally admitted to Organization. Hon. L. B. Pearson, Minister of External Affairs, represented Canada. *May 10*, Austria's freedom from occupation granted by a treaty signed by the foreign ministers of Russia, Great Britain, the United States and France. *May 24*, CPR and CNR started faster Montreal-Vancouver schedules, cutting 14 to 16 hours from run. *May 30-June 10*, Eighth and last annual International Trade Fair to be sponsored by the Federal Government held at Toronto. *June 3-4*, CP Air Lines inaugurated first polar air service, Vancouver to Amsterdam.

June 5-11, International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries held at Ottawa. *June 22*, Laying of first trans-Atlantic telephone cable started at Clarendville, Nfld. *June 25*, Tenth anniversary of the United Nations observed at Ottawa by ceremonies on Parliament Hill. *June 28*, Canadian Supreme Court rejected challenge to legality

of Federal Labour Code by Ontario, Quebec and Alberta Governments. *July 1*, Centennial celebrations opened at London, Ont. *July 2*, Charlottetown, P.E.I., marked centennial. *July 11*, End of Parliamentary debate with agreement to three year limit on emergency powers under the Defence Production Act. *July 18-23*, NATO conference in Paris; Senator W. McL. Robertson represented Canada. *July 18-23*, Summit Conference at Geneva; heads of Government of United Kingdom, United States, Russia and France planned for European security. *Aug. 1*, Canada-Russia parcel post resumed. *Aug. 8*, International conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy opened at Geneva; W. J. Bennett, President, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, headed Canadian delegation. *Aug. 15*, Canso Causeway linking Cape Breton Island with the mainland officially opened. *Aug. 15*, Acadians mark expulsion bicentennial at Grand Pré, N.S. *Aug. 20*, Governor General Massey opened world Scout Jubilee at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont. *Aug. 22-25*, Mr. Garfield Todd, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, visited Ottawa. *Aug. 25-Sept. 10*, U.S.S.R. agricultural experts toured Canada's farming areas. *Aug. 29*, UN conference on disarmament opened at New York; Hon. Paul Martin, Minister of National Health and Welfare, represented Canada. *Sept. 1*, Golden Jubilee of the formation of Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta; celebrations took place throughout the year. *Sept. 20*, Tenth session of the General Assembly of the UN opened at New York; Hon. Paul Martin, Minister of National Health and Welfare, chairman of the Canadian delegation. *Sept. 26*, Joint United States-Canadian Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs met at Ottawa. *Sept. 30*, "Operation Franklin" geological survey of Canada's Arctic islands, completed. H.R.H. Princess Mary arrived on her first tour of Canada. Hon. L. B. Pearson, Minister of External Affairs, left on official tour of twelve countries including Russia, Singapore and other places in the Far East. *Oct. 3-6*, Federal-Provincial Conference on fiscal matters held at Ottawa. *Oct. 6*, Government announced plans for construction of a 1,200 power plant in Pakistan under Colombo Plan. *Oct. 29*, HMCS *St. Laurent*, first of a series of 14 new "nuclear age" destroyer escorts, commissioned at Montreal. *Nov. 1*, Hon. L. B. Pearson officially opened the "Canada Dam" in West Bengal, India, a project to which Canada contributed the major part. *Nov. 14*, End of four month strike involving 2,000 employees of the deHavilland Aircraft plant, Toronto—168,000 man-days lost. *Nov. 12*, Riverside landslide at Nicolet, Que.—damage \$5,000,000. *Nov. 15*, Supreme Court of Canada ruled 1953 Saskatchewan Moratorium Act *ultra vires*. *Nov. 16*, Big Four foreign ministers' conference ended without agreement. *Nov. 21*, Federal and Ontario Governments agreed to build northern Ontario section of trans-Canada gas pipeline. *Dec. 14*, Sixteen new nations admitted to membership in UN after Outer Mongolia and Japan were deleted from Canada-sponsored 18-nation bloc proposal. *Dec. 16-16*, NATO Council meeting at Paris

approved building air-warning screen across Europe; Hon. L. B. Pearson leader of Canadian delegation.

1956. Jan. 11, Mrs. Ann Shipley first woman in Canadian Parliamentary history to move the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne. Feb. 3-5, Rt. Hon. Sir Anthony Eden, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom addressed joint session of the Senate and House of Commons during official visit to Ottawa. Feb. 3, Merger of the Imperial Bank of Canada and Barclays Bank (Canada) as the Imperial Bank of Canada formally approved by the Federal Government. Feb. 14, End of 118-day strike involving 17,000 General Motors employees, the costliest strike in Canadian history. Mar. 4, President Giovanni Gronchi of Italy addressed joint session of the Senate and House of Commons during official visit to Ottawa. Mar. 9, Federal-Provincial tax conference opened at Ottawa; no agreement reached. Mar. 23, Pakistan formally became the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Mar. 26-27, Rt. Hon. Louis S. St. Laurent, Prime Minister of Canada, Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States, and Adolfo Ruiz Cortines, President of Mexico, met at White Sulphur Springs, Va., to discuss matters of common interest. Apr. 23-27, Merger of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the Canadian Congress of Labour as the Canadian Labour Congress, at the founding convention in Toronto, Ont. May 4-5, NATO Council in Paris, France, named Hon. L. B. Pearson of Canada with representatives from Italy and Norway to study future NATO developments. May 26, Term of office of the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey as Governor General of Canada extended for one year. June 4-5, The President of the Republic of Indonesia, His Excellency Dr. Achmed Sukarno, addressed the Canadian Parliament. June 8-19, The Prime Minister of New Zealand, the Rt. Hon. S. J. Holland, visited Canada. June 19, Canada's recognition of the independence of Tunisia and Morocco. June 18, Queen Elizabeth reviewed 300 Victoria Cross holders from the Commonwealth on centenary of the decoration in London, England. Thirty-six Canadian V.C. holders were present. June 27-July 6, Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference in London, England, to review current state of international affairs. The Canadian delegation was led by the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Louis S. St. Laurent. July 25-29, The Prime Minister of Australia, the Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies and his wife, Dame Pattie Menzies, were guests of Canada. Aug. 14, The 3rd Session of the 22nd Parliament closed; the longest sitting (152 days) since 1903. Aug. 18, The Alexander Graham Bell Museum dedicated at Baddeck, N.S. Aug. 23, The opening session of the first Northwest Territories Council to be held above the Arctic Circle, at the new townsite of Aklavik. Sept. 19, Ontario Premier Leslie M. Frost turned the first sod for Canada's atomic power station at Des Joachim on the Ottawa River. Sept. 20, The Hon. George A. Drew resigned the leadership of the Progressive Conservative Party. Sept. 24, Atomic Energy Agreement signed in Washington by Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States for interchanging rights in inventions and discoveries in the atomic energy field on which patents were held or applied for by one or more of the other countries as of Nov. 15, 1955. Sept. 25, First transatlantic three-way telephone cable opened between London, New York and Ottawa. Nov. 1-10, Emergency session of the United Nations General Assembly called at New York in regard to the Middle East crisis and the crisis in Hungary. Nov. 5, UN Assembly approved resolution sponsored by Canada, Colombia and Norway for a United Nations police force; Major-General E. L. M. Burns

of Canada appointed Chief of the United Nations Command to organize an international force. Nov. 12, Rt. Hon. Louis S. St. Laurent announced creation of Canada Council for the Encouragement of the Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences. Nov. 22, Gen. Alfred Gruenther, just retired from post of Supreme Commander of NATO, arrived in Ottawa. Nov. 24, First 20 Canadians to join UN Emergency Force arrived in Egypt. Nov. 26, The Prime Minister of Ceylon, the Hon. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, visited Ottawa as guest of the Government of Canada. Nov. 28, Canada approved a vote of \$1,000,000 to the victims of events in Hungary and free passage to Canada for Hungarian refugees. Nov. 29, UN Force occupied buffer zone between Anglo-French and Egyptian forces on Suez. Dec. 11-14, The Ministerial Meeting of the North Atlantic Council met in Paris; Canada represented by the Hon. L. B. Pearson and the Hon. Ralph O. Canupny. Dec. 14, John G. Diefenbaker elected leader of the Progressive Conservative Party. Dec. 19, Canadian-German air training agreement announced; arrangements made for training in Canada of 360 German aircrew for the F86 Sabres allotted the Federal Republic of Germany. Dec. 21-23, The Prime Minister of India, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, visited Ottawa.

1957. Jan. 1, The western section from James Bay to the Peace River District of the Mid-Canada radar warning line came into operation over a distance of 3,000 miles. Jan. 1, Two Canadians honoured in the Queen's New Year List—General Loewen and Sqdn. Ldr. Frederick Drury. Jan. 2-10, Strike of CPR employees halting operations on 17,000 miles of track. Jan. 11, Canadian aircraft carrier *Magnificent* with troops and supplies for UNEF reached Port Said. Mar. 4, The Prime Minister of France, His Excellency Guy Mollet, addressed the Parliament of Canada. Mar. 5-6, The United Kingdom Colony of the Gold Coast became a free and independent member of the Commonwealth named Ghana; Canada was represented at the ceremonies by Hon. George Prudham, Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys. Mar. 6, The Supreme Court of Canada nullified the Quebec Padlock Law. Mar. 7, UNEF took over the Gaza Strip in the Middle East. Mar. 11, The 11th Session of the United Nations General Assembly adjourned. Mar. 18, Disarmament conference, including United States, United Kingdom, France, Russia and Canada, opened at London, England. Mar. 25-26, Prime Minister Macmillan of the United Kingdom, and Prime Minister St. Laurent of Canada, met in Bermuda to discuss common problems concerning the Middle East, Far East, NATO, European co-operation, the reunification of Germany, and defence. May 2-3, NATO Ministerial Meeting held in Bonn, Germany to discuss problems of security, political developments within and without the NATO area, events in the Middle East and Hungary and defence of the Atlantic Alliance. June 13, W. O. Frederick W. Humberstone, (RCAP) Sarnia, Ont., listed in the Queen's Birthday Honour List as a Member of the Order of the British Empire. June 16, Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities Conference held at Montreal, Que. June 21, The Hon. Ellen Fairclough appointed Secretary of State for Canada, the first woman to hold a portfolio in a Canadian Cabinet and the second woman Cabinet Minister in the history of the Commonwealth. June 26-July 6, Prime Minister Diefenbaker attended the Conference of Commonwealth Prime

Ministers in London, England. *June 25*, The Hon. George A. Drew appointed as Canada's High Commissioner to the United Kingdom, effective Aug. 1, 1957. *July 1*, Official opening of the International Geophysical Year extending to January 1959. *July 3*, Agreement signed between Canada and the United States for the conservation and regulation of the pink salmon fisheries of the Juan de Fuca-Fraser River area of the Pacific Coast. *July 18*, Ambassador Ahmet Cavat Ustun of Turkey became the Dean of the Diplomatic Representatives in Ottawa, succeeding former Ambassador A. H. J. Lovink of the Netherlands, who returned to The Hague on reassignment. *July 22*, Opening of the hearings of the Royal Commission reviewing Newfoundland's 1949 terms of Union with Canada. *July 27*, United States Secretary of State John Foster Dulles visited Ottawa for informal talks with Prime Minister Diefenbaker. *July 31*, The Distant Early Warning (DEW) radar line, a combined United States-Canada defence project, officially went into operation. *Aug. 1*, The Prime Minister of Australia, the Rt. Hon. Robert Menzies, arrived at Ottawa en route from England to Australia. Owen Sound, Ont., celebrated centenary; incorporated in 1857. Announcement by Defence Minister Pearkes of the official formation of a Canada-United States Continental Air Defence Command (NORAD) to be commanded by Lt.-General Earl Partridge (USAF); deputy commander to be Air Marshal C. Roy Slesmon (RCAF). *Aug. 11*, Worst aircraft crash in Canadian aviation history occurred at Issoudun near Quebec City, when a chartered aircraft returning to Canada from England with veterans and their families crashed and burned, taking the lives of 79 persons. *Aug. 14-Sept. 25*, Canada was host at Ottawa to the 14th Congress of the Universal Postal Union presided over by the Canadian Postmaster-General, Walter J. Turnbull, and attended by members from 96 countries. *Aug. 21*, Prime Minister Diefenbaker announced \$150,000,000 loans program for low-cost housing. *Aug. 23*, Saskatchewan became the first Province to complete its share of the Trans-Canada Highway with the official opening by Premier T. C. Douglas, of that Province's 406-mile stretch of the Highway. *Aug. 24*, Navy Arctic patrol ship, HMCS *Labrador*, became the first deep draught vessel to proceed through Bellot Strait. *Aug. 31*, The nine Malayan States became an independent federation within the British Commonwealth of Nations, with Yang Di-Pertuan Besar as the Head of the new Federation. *Sept. 3*, Prime Minister Diefenbaker welcomed more than 1,200 scientists of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics from over 50 countries meeting in Toronto. *Oct. Sept. 5-7*, Sixteen distinguished Canadians, Britons and Americans met at Dartmouth College, N.H., for discussion of mutual problems. The assembly was addressed by Prime Minister Diefenbaker. *Sept. 6*, Rt. Hon. Louis S. St. Laurent announced his retirement as leader of the Liberal Party. *Sept. 15*, The Queen appointed Prime Minister Diefenbaker a member of the Imperial Privy Council. *Sept. 16*, A four-month strike involving 6,500 employees of the Aluminum Company of Canada at Arvida, Que., ended with an agreement on wage rates between company officials and the National Federation of Metal Trades. *Sept. 23*, Prime Minister Diefenbaker addressed General Assembly of the United Nations for the first time. *Sept. 28*, Four-day Conference of Commonwealth Finance Ministers opened at Mont Tremblant, Que. *Oct. 4*, Canadian and

United Kingdom Finance Ministers met in Ottawa to discuss trade. The U.S.S.R. successfully launched the first earth satellite—*Sputnik I*. *Oct. 12*, The Hon. Lester B. Pearson the first Canadian to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. *Oct. 12-16*, H.M. Queen Elizabeth and H.R.H. Prince Philip arrived in Ottawa beginning a nine-day visit to Canada and the United States. *Oct. 13*, Queen Elizabeth made her first television broadcast. *Oct. 14*, For the first time in Canadian history the reigning monarch officiated at the opening of the Parliament of Canada. *Oct. 15*, Queen Elizabeth officially opened construction of the 20-mile Queensway in Ottawa. *Oct. 16*, The Queen and Prince Philip left Ottawa for Jamestown, Va., U.S.A. *Oct. 16*, Royal Commission appointed to study Energy Resources in Canada; headed by Henry Borden. *Oct. 18*, Montreal Herald ceased publication on completion of 146th year. *Oct. 24*, United Nations celebrated 12th birthday since signing of the Charter in San Francisco in 1945. *Nov. 3*, NRU, one of the most advanced research and engineering test reactors in the world, started operation at Chalk River, Ont. *Nov. 14*, The Prime Minister announced \$125,000,000 plans for Maritime power development. *Nov. 22*, Delegation of 58 businessmen from all provinces headed by Trade and Commerce Minister Hon. Gordon Churchill left for the U.K. where they toured industrial areas and discussed furthering of trade between the two countries. *Nov. 22*, First vessel passed through Iroquois Lock, the first St. Lawrence Seaway lock to be completed. *Nov. 26*, Two-day Dominion-Provincial Conference at Ottawa ended with federal offer of grants-in-aid to Atlantic Provinces; boosts in unemployment relief. *Dec. 10*, Royal Commission appointed to study price spreads in farm and fisheries production; headed by Alberta University President, Dr. Andrew Stewart. *Dec. 16-19*, A special meeting of 15 heads of Government of NATO member countries convened in Paris, France, to discuss problems of the free world including the implications of the successful testing by the U.S.S.R. of an intercontinental ballistic missile. Canada was represented by Prime Minister Diefenbaker, External Affairs Minister Smith, Defence Minister Pearkes and Finance Minister Fleming.

1958.

Jan. 1, Celebrations to commemorate British Columbia's centennial year began. *Jan. 16*, Hon. Lester B. Pearson chosen as national leader of the Liberal Party at convention in Ottawa. *Jan. 17*, Royal Commission appointed to study dispute between the CPR and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, headed by Justice Kellock. *Jan. 28*, Queen Mother Elizabeth stopped briefly in Montreal and Vancouver on round-the-world tour. *Feb. 1*, United States Army successfully launched first American earth satellite—*Explorer*. *Feb. 4*, Kellock Royal Commission declared that firemen were unnecessary on diesel engines used by the CPR in its freight and yard operations. *Feb. 17*, Rt. Hon. Louis S. St. Laurent, Prime Minister of Canada from 1948-1957, announced his retirement from active politics. *Apr. 5*, Ripple Rock in Seymour Narrows near Campbell River, B.C., worst underwater shipping hazard on the West Coast, removed by underwater explosion. *Apr. 24-May 20*, Trade mission from the United Kingdom toured Canada exploring ways of expanding British sales in this country. *Apr. 30*, Celebration in Montreal of the 300th anniversary of the first school established in that city by Marguerite Bourgeoys in 1658. *May 28-June 4*, President Theodor Heuss of

the Federal Republic of Germany made state visit to Canada, the first German Head of State ever to do so. *June 12*, Prime Minister Macmillan of the United Kingdom addressed a joint session of the Senate and the House of Commons during a visit to Ottawa. *June 21-July 9*, Celebrations in Quebec City marking the 350th anniversary on July 1 of its founding in 1608 by Samuel de Champlain. *July 1*, Canadians celebrated the 91st anniversary of Confederation. Blasting of the cofferdam holding back the waters of the St. Lawrence River touched off the creation of the 100-sq. mile St. Lawrence power pool, permitting, within a few days, the operation of the first generators of the new hydro development and the use of two seaway locks on the U.S. side of the River and of the Canadian seaway lock at Iroquois. Inauguration of Canada's new microwave relay system, completed from coast to coast. Federal-Provincial Hospital Plan went into effect in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Newfoundland. *July 5*, Stephen Leacock Memorial Home at Orillia, Ont., officially opened. *July 8-11*, President Eisenhower of the United States in Ottawa for discussions that resulted in the establishment of a joint Canada-United States Cabinet Committee on defence. *July 12-Aug. 11*, Princess Margaret toured Canada from Victoria to Halifax, visiting seven provinces on her first North American visit. *July 18*, External Affairs Minister Sidney Smith in Washington for talks with British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd and United States Secretary of State John Foster Dulles regarding the tense Middle East situation. *July 19-23*, Prime Minister Nkrumah of Ghana, visited Montreal and Ottawa and addressed a joint sitting of the Senate and the House of Commons. *July 25*, The Government of Canada signed the agreement previously ratified by the Government of Saskatchewan which authorized commencement of construction work on the South Saskatchewan River Project. *Aug. 20*, The Canadian Board of Geographical Names decided on "Lake St. Lawrence" as the name for the new 35-mile-long lake created by hydro power development on the St. Lawrence River. *Sept. 1-5*, Eighth Quinquennial Congress of the Universities of the British Commonwealth held in Montreal—its first meeting outside the United Kingdom. *Sept. 5*, The Robert H. Saunders Powerhouse officially opened by Canadian and American dignitaries. *Sept. 7*, World Power Conference opened in Montreal attended by 1,200 delegates from 51 countries. *Sept. 11*, Death of Camillien Houde, seven times mayor of Montreal. *Sept. 15-26*, Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference held in Montreal. *Sept. 16*, External Affairs Minister Sidney Smith headed Canada's delegation to the 13th General Assembly of the United Nations in New York. *Oct. 1*, Canada House in New York City formally opened at a ceremony presided over by External Affairs Minister Sidney Smith, Mayor Robert Wagner of New York and the Hon. Ray Lawson. *Oct. 11-13*, Prime Minister Walter Nash of New Zealand in Ottawa to confer with Prime Minister Diefenbaker. *Oct. 16*, Mrs. Golda Meir, Israeli Foreign Minister, in Ottawa to confer with Canada's Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs. *Oct. 22*, Miss Blanche Margaret Meagher appointed Ambassador to Israel, the first Canadian woman in an ambassadorial post. *Oct. 23*, Seventy-four lives lost in a coal mine explosion at Springfield, N.S.; 81 men were rescued the first day, 12 on Oct. 30 and seven on Nov. 1. *Oct. 25*,

An explosion, attributed to gas leakage, caused extensive damage in downtown Ottawa. *Oct. 28-31*, Prince Philip visited Ottawa to attend the Conference of the English-Speaking Union of which he is President. *Oct. 28-Dec. 19*, The Prime Minister, accompanied by Mrs. Diefenbaker, toured European and Commonwealth countries. *Dec. 31*, Trade Union Local 2-254 of The International Woodworkers of America struck against its employer, the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, following the latter's rejection of the recommended wage increase by a Conciliation Board under the Newfoundland Labour Relations Act. When violence accompanied the strike, the Newfoundland Government with the unanimous support of the Assembly enacted the Trade Union (Emergency Provisions) Act of 1959, decertifying the two locals (2-254 and 2-255) of the IWA, and announced the organization of a rival union.

1959.

Jan. 1, Federal-Provincial Hospital Plan went into effect in Ontario and Nova Scotia. *Feb. 20*, Production of the *CF-105 Arrow* discontinued. *Feb. 23*, Celebration of the 50th anniversary of flight in Canada at Bras d'Or Lake, N.S., scene of the first "Silver Dart" flight. *Mar. 17*, Death of Dr. Sidney Earle Smith, Minister of the Department of External Affairs. *Mar. 18*, Prime Minister Macmillan of the United Kingdom arrived in Ottawa for discussions on the situation in Germany, following talks in Russia and France and en route to Washington. *Apr. 10*, Canada's first privately owned and operated nuclear research reactor officially opened at McMaster University. *Apr. 25*, The St. Lawrence Seaway opened to navigation. *Apr. 26*, Premier Castro of Cuba visited Montreal. *May 20*, Prime Minister Menzies of Australia visited Ottawa. *June 5-10*, The Atlantic Congress, consisting of over 600 Parliamentarians and distinguished citizens from NATO countries met at London, Eng., to examine the record of the first ten years of NATO and discuss prospects for the next ten years; 60 Canadian delegates attended. *June 18*, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip arrived at Torbay, Nfld., to begin a 45-day coast-to-coast tour of Canada. *June 20*, Thirty-five fishermen lost their lives in a violent storm in Northumberland Strait. *June 26*, The St. Lawrence Seaway officially opened by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth and President Eisenhower of the United States in a historic ceremony at St. Lambert, Que. *July 1*, Federal-Provincial Hospital Plan went into effect in New Brunswick. *July 2*, Japan and Canada signed pact pledging co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. *July 9*, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers was declared by the Canadian Labour Relations Board the bargaining agent of a system-wide unit of operating and maintenance employees of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority. *July 15-29*, A Canadian delegation, headed by the Hon. George Drew, attended the Commonwealth Education Conference in Oxford, England, implementing the program proposed by Canada at the Commonwealth Economic Conference held at Montreal in September 1958. *July 17*, The Canadian Government announced the creation of an Emergency Measures Organization to function in the event of a sudden nuclear war. *July 18*, The Canadian Government announced the creation of a five-man National Energy Board to have wide powers over the oil and natural gas industries and international electric power connections. *July 22*, Official opening of the Queen Elizabeth Power Generating Station (Saskatchewan

Power Corporation) at Saskatoon by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth. *Aug. 1*, The Federal Cabinet met in Halifax, N.S., to bid farewell to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip who left by air for London, England. *Aug. 17*, Northern Affairs Minister Hamilton announced the discovery of oil at Eagle Plain, Yukon Territory—the first such discovery in the Yukon. *Sept. 7*, Death of Maurice Duplessis, Premier of Quebec Province for the past 18 years, at Schefferville, Que. *Sept. 9*, Announcement that Canada's first large nuclear power station will be built on the shores of Lake Huron, nine miles north of Kincardine at an estimated cost of \$60,000,000. *Sept. 10*, The Hon. Paul Sauvé chosen to succeed the late Maurice Duplessis as Premier of the Province of Quebec. *Sept. 13*, Two-hundredth anniversary of the battle of the Plains of Abraham. *Sept. 15*, Major-General George P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D., appointed Governor General of Canada to succeed the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey; investiture took place in the Senate. Fourteenth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations opened in New York. *Sept. 22*, Dr. Wilder Penfield, Director of the Montreal Neurological Institute and Dr. E. W. R. Steacie, Chairman of the National Research Council, received diplomas of membership in the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., the first Canadians so honoured. *Sept. 24*, External Affairs Minister Green, head of the Canadian Delegation at the UN General Assembly, presented Canada's views on major world problems, particularly with respect to disarmament and the need for a world program on radiation hazards. *Sept. 28*, Death of A. R. Mosher, Honorary

President of the Canadian Labour Congress and chief founder of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees in 1907. *Oct. 1*, Federal-Provincial Hospital Plan went into effect in Prince Edward Island. *Oct. 5*, John A. MacAulay of Winnipeg elected Chairman of the Board of Governors of the International Red Cross, the first Canadian to be named to the post. *Oct. 6*, Prime Minister Diefenbaker announced grant of \$20,000 to the Japanese Red Cross Society for relief of typhoon victims. *Oct. 15-16*, Dominion-Provincial Conference held in Ottawa; provincial demands for an immediate increase in tax-sharing payments from the Federal Government rejected. *Oct. 22*, Hearings by the Royal Commission on Transportation began in Quebec City. *Nov. 4*, Alberta Government announced a provincial order banning the use of trading stamps and similar promotional schemes. Agreement on exchange of science experts signed in Moscow by the President of the National Research Council of Canada and the President of the Soviet Academy of Science. *Nov. 6*, Canadian Government announced new program extending to Nov. 30, 1966, the period in which approximately \$1,000,000,000 in uranium, undelivered to date under contract, can be produced; this program resulted from the decision of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority not to exercise their options to buy beyond Mar. 31, 1963. *Nov. 9*, United Kingdom removed most of the remaining wartime restrictions on foreign imports, except those from Japan and Communist-bloc members; the removal is of special importance to Canadian manufacturers. *Nov. 12*, Douglas J. Mackintosh, Granum, Alta., won title of World Wheat King at Royal Winter Fair, Toronto. *Nov. 16*, Premier Frost of Ontario cut sod for extension of Toronto's subway. *Nov. 17*, Agreement reached with the Soviet bloc on a Canadian proposal for a world-wide study on

atomic radiation. *Nov. 18*, Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan of U.S.S.R. arrived in Halifax by air for overnight visit en route to Mexico. Polish Legation announced agreement to buy additional wheat and barley on three-year credit terms, bringing total grain purchases from Canada in 1959 to more than \$30,000,000. Board of Broadcast Governors announced TV programs must have 45 p.c. Canadian content from Apr. 1, 1961 and 55 p.c. from Apr. 1, 1962. *Nov. 20*, Long-standing problem of federal grants to Quebec universities solved in agreement reached between Federal and Quebec Governments. *Nov. 26*, Indians in N.W.T. placed on equal basis with white persons in liquor purchase. *Nov. 26*, Prof. Donald C. Creighton, University of Toronto, named member of the Monckton Commission (U.K.) to investigate the constitutional development of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. *Dec. 2*, Six governors of York University named, marking the official birth of Ontario's tenth university; Dr. Murray G. Ross, Vice-President of the University of Toronto, appointed President on Dec. 3. Ernest L. Bushnell announced resignation as CBC Vice-President. *Dec. 15*, Arrival by air in Toronto of the first group of European tubercular refugees and their families, part of Canada's share in World Refugee Year. *Dec. 16*, Death of J. J. Bowlen, Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta. *Dec. 17*, National Housing Act mortgage interest rate raised to 6½ p.c. from 6 p.c. *December*, Lieut.-Gen. E. L. M. Burns leaves command of the UN Emergency Force in the Middle East to serve as Canadian representative on the Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee.

1960.

Jan. 1, Discrimination against dollar imports into Finland ended. Toll charge of \$64 introduced for each aircraft flying an international route over Canada to cover cost of providing them with navigational aids. *Jan. 2*, Death of Hon. Jean-Paul Sauvé, Premier of Quebec for 114 days. *Jan. 4*, Willis Rodney Whitney Award presented to Dr. Morris Cohen of the National Research Council by the U.S. National Association of Corrosion Engineers for outstanding scientific achievement in corrosion. *Jan. 5*, Charles E. Comfort, mural painter and Canadian Army artist in the Second World War, named Director of the National Gallery, succeeding Alan Jarvis. *Jan. 7*, Antonio Barrette, former Quebec Labour Minister, became Premier of Quebec. *Jan. 9*, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth approved appointment of Princess Alexandra of Kent as Colonel-in-Chief of the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada. *Jan. 19*, Announcement made that Canada's second nuclear research centre, to be known as the Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment, will be built on the east bank of the Winnipeg River and 60 miles northeast of Winnipeg. Canada meeting India's request for \$25,000,000 worth of Canadian commodities and equipment under the Colombo Plan. *Jan. 21*, Prime Minister Kishi of Japan visited Ottawa; trade relations were the central theme of discussions with Prime Minister Diefenbaker and members of the Cabinet. *Jan. 30*, Discrimination against dollar imports in favour of OEEC countries of Europe ended by Denmark. *Feb. 3*, Announcement that Canada will contribute \$25,000,000 toward the building of a transpacific cable as part of a world-girdling Commonwealth communication system. *Feb. 7*, Death of Dr. Robert Hamilton Coats, founder of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and Dominion Statistician from 1918-42. *Feb. 8*, Federal-provincial conference on centennial celebra-

tions agreed to support an application by the City of Montreal for a World Fair in that area in 1967. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth announced that future generations of her family, except those in direct line to the Throne, will bear the surname Mountbatten-Windsor. *Feb. 9-10*, A conference between the Federal Government and the British Columbia Government ended in agreement on plans for the development of the Columbia River. *Feb. 17*, New National Gallery of Canada officially opened by Prime Minister Diefenbaker. *Feb. 19*, A second son was born to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip—named on Mar. 22 Prince Andrew Albert Christian Edward. *Feb. 26*, Quebec Legislative Council approved an amendment to a government Bill providing Quebec universities with the means of accepting the \$41,000,000 in federal grants being held in trust in Ottawa. Engagement of Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret to Antony Armstrong-Jones announced by Queen Mother Elizabeth. Anne Heggtveit of Ottawa won the women's slalom at Olympic Games in Squaw Valley, California—the first Canadian to win an Olympic gold medal for skiing; the victory also gave her the world combined title and the world slalom title. Barbara Wagner and Bob Paul of Toronto won the Olympic gold medal in pairs competition in figure skating. Donald Jackson of Oshawa won bronze medal for third-place finish in men's figure skating. *Feb. 29-Mar. 2*, Premier Segni of Italy visited Canada. *Mar. 2*, World figure skating championships opened in Vancouver; Barbara Wagner and Bob Paul, Toronto, were pairs title winners for fourth consecutive year. Extension of Federal Government's sponsorship of tubercular refugees beyond the 100 families already brought to Canada announced by External Affairs Minister Green. *Mar. 8*, Four 1959 winners of the Governor General's awards for literature announced by Canada Council—Hugh MacLennan, English fiction; Irving Layton, English poetry; André Groulx, French fiction; and Rt. Rev. Felix-Antoine Savard, French non-fiction. *Mar. 15*, The UN Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee began negotiations. *Mar. 16-18*, Dr. Horacio Lafer, Brazil's Secretary of State for External Relations, visited Ottawa. *Mar. 23*, Assent given by the Ontario Legislature for the incorporation of a non-denominational bilingual university at Sudbury to be known as Laurentian University. *Apr. 1*, National Energy Board recommendations for export of natural gas to the U.S. approved by the Federal Government. *Apr. 11*, Death of James Muir, Chairman and President of the Royal Bank of Canada. Canadian newspaperman Norman Phillips, released after detention by police following filing of his news story of racial disturbances in South Africa. *Apr. 18*, President de Gaulle of France, accompanied by Mme. de Gaulle, arrived in Ottawa for a four-day state visit to Canada. Canada and the Soviet Union signed a three-year trade agreement under which the U.S.S.R. will spend \$2 in Canada for every Canadian dollar spent in Russia, the U.S.S.R. promising to buy \$25,000,000 worth of goods every year. *Apr. 21*, Prime Minister Diefenbaker and Mrs. Diefenbaker left Ottawa by air for Mexico City as guests of Mexican President and Señors Lopez Mateos. *Apr. 22*, Field Marshall Viscount Montgomery arrived in Ottawa for a four-day visit. *Apr. 27*, The first Canadian Histadrut Humanitarian Award presented to Claude Jodoin President of the Canadian Labour Congress. External Affairs Minister announced a \$15,000,000 Colombo Plan contribution to Pakistan.

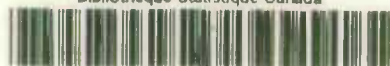
Apr. 30, Hundredth anniversary of the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada. *May 3*, The ninth conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers opened in London; Canada requested that the Conference consider the possibility of setting up a Colombo Plan for aid to Africa. *May 6*, Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret and Antony Armstrong-Jones married in Westminster Abbey. *May 16*, Big Four Summit Conference opened in Paris. *May 17*, Summit meeting failed as a result of U-2 aircraft incident. *May 27-28*, His Majesty King Mahendra Bikram Shah Deva of Nepal paid an official visit to Ottawa as part of a North American tour. *June 6*, World Trade Conference opened in Toronto with address by Transport Minister Hees. *June 30*, New Ottawa Airport officially opened by Prime Minister Diefenbaker. *July 1*, Belgian Congo becomes a republic, starting a period of unrest and violence over the withdrawal of Belgian military forces and internal leadership. *July 10*, Roger Woodward, 7, survived 167-foot drop over Niagara Falls after boating accident. *July 11*, The Northwest Territories Council convened at Resolute Bay, the most northerly assembly point for any legislative body in the world. *July 12-13*, Meeting at Ottawa of Canada-United States Cabinet Defense Committee to consider all aspects of North American defence. *July 16*, UN troops arrive in terror-haunted Congo. *July 25*, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth awarded the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, former Canadian Governor General, the Royal Victorian Chain as "a mark of the highest distinction and special favour". *July 25-27*, Federal-Provincial fiscal conference, attended by Premiers of all provinces, set up basis for further discussions on constitutional amendment and tax issues. *Aug. 4*, Bill of Rights approved by House of Commons. Announcement that Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth signed an order formally giving the West Indies Federation full power of home rule beginning Aug. 16. *Aug. 10*, Independent-minded Congo province of Katanga agreed conditionally to admit UN troops. UN Security Council order for immediate replacement of Belgian troops in that area with units from UN forces already in Congo. *Aug. 11*, Establishment of a Medical Research Council similar to the National Research Council and vast expansion of the government's role in medical research approved by the Federal Government. Hazen Argue selected as national leader of the CCF Party. *Aug. 12*, Series of UNESCO conferences on adult education held at Toronto, Montreal, Ste. Agathe and Syracuse, N.Y.; representatives from 60 countries and 20 major international organizations attended. *Aug. 13*, First group of army signallers assigned to UN forces in the Congo left Canada for Leopoldville by air. *Aug. 16*, Cyprus attained independence and became the fourth republic within the Commonwealth. *Aug. 18*, Canadian servicemen manhandled by Congolese troops. Premier Lumumba of Congo apologized for incident. *Aug. 21*, *Aug. 25*, Olympic Games opened in Rome; 72 Canadians to compete. *Aug. 30*, Announcement of a Canadian achievement in the field of Atomic energy—creation at Chalk River of a nuclear molecule. *Aug. 31*, Federal conciliation board recommendation of an hourly increase of 14 cents for a two-year contract accepted by representatives of labour unions bargaining for non-operational railway employees. *Sept. 8*, Agreement reached between Federal Government and authorities of Quebec and Ontario for a bridge spanning the Ottawa River to replace the Interprovincial Bridge between

Ottawa and Hull; work to begin shortly. *Sept. 10*, New Halifax International Airport officially opened by Transport Minister Hees. *Sept. 14*, The Second Commonwealth and Empire Law Conference began in Ottawa, with addresses by Justice Minister Fulton and Chief Justice Patrick Kerwin. Former Premier of Quebec, Antonio Barrette, announced his resignation as leader of the Union Nationale party and as member of the Legislature. *Sept. 15*, Maurice (Rocket) Richard, hockey's all-time scoring leader, announced his retirement. *Sept. 16*, A three-man Royal Commission, headed by J. Grant Glasco, Toronto, was appointed to examine all aspects of the Federal Government. *Sept. 18*, National observance of 20th anniversary of the Battle of Britain held on Parliament Hill; a highlight of the ceremony was a performance by the famed Golden Hawks aerobatic team. An emergency session of the United Nations General Assembly began; the Congo issue and the policies of Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld were the main issues. *Sept. 19*, University of Alberta, Calgary, opened on a new 320-acre campus on the outskirts of the city; it is an affiliate of the University of Alberta, Edmonton. *Sept. 20*, The 15th General Assembly of the United Nations opened attended by many heads of state including British Prime Minister Macmillan, Soviet

Premier Krushchev, Canadian Prime Minister Diefenbaker, Prime Minister Nehru of India, President Nasser of the United Arab Republic, King Hussein of Jordan, President Tito of Yugoslavia, President Sukarno of Indonesia, Prime Minister Menzies of Australia, Prime Minister Nash of New Zealand, Premier Castro of Cuba. Thirteen new African countries and Cyprus were admitted to UN membership. *Sept. 21*, Canada will contribute \$22,100,000 over a 10-year period to an international fund for the development of the Indus River basin in

Pakistan—the largest irrigation scheme yet undertaken by man. *Sept. 23*, Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, former Governor General of Canada and Chief Scout, laid a commemorative stone at the new Canadian Scout Headquarters in Ottawa. *Sept. 26*, Prime Minister Diefenbaker, in a powerful speech before the United Nations General Assembly, called on Russia to resume negotiations on disarmament and offered proposals to further world peace. *Sept. 27*, Prime Minister Diefenbaker cheered at Uplands Airport on his return from the United Nations General Assembly. *Sept. 28*, New bridge between Prescott, Ont., and Ogdensburg, N.Y., the "Seaway Skyway", officially opened with Governor Rockefeller of New York and Premier Frost of Ontario officiating.

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