



HALIFAX N. S.

VISIT OF

H. R. H. Duke of Cornwallt R. G.



DEDICATION OF
MEMORIAL TOWER
1912

VISIT OF

FIELD MARSHAL

His Royal Highness the
Duke of Connaught,
K. G.,

GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA.



T. R. H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.



H. R. H. PRINCESS PATRICIA.

VISIT OF
FIELD MARSHAL
His Royal Highness the
Duke of Connaught,
K. G.,
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA.

Halifax, N. S., August 17, 1912.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, the first Royal Governor General of Canada, paid his initial official visit to the City of Halifax in that capacity arriving on the D. G. S. Earl Grey at H. M. C. Dockyard at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, 13th inst.

Wednesday August 14th, was proclaimed a public holiday.

At 10 o'clock on that morning His Royal Highness, accompanied by H. R. H. the Duchess, and H. R. H. Princess Patricia, landed at Dockyard Jetty No. 4, where they were received by various officials, including Officers of the Army and Navy, members of the Provincial Government, His Worship the Mayor, and distinguished visitors to the City.

Upon the landing a royal salute was fired from the Citadel.

Following the inspection of the Guard of Honor, Honorable George H. Murray, Premier of the Province of Nova Scotia, read and presented an address from the Provincial Government to which His Royal Highness replied.

Mrs. William Dennis, President, presented to H. R. H. the Duchess an address from the Halifax Local Council of Women.

H. R. H. the Duchess owing to ill health, returned to the D. G. S. Earl Grey.

The party then drove through the principal streets which were lined with military from the Dockyard to the Grand Parade.

On a platform in front of the main entrance to the City Hall, where were gathered those who had participated in the Provincial Government welcome at the Dockyard and others, His Royal Highness the Duke and H. R. H. the Princess were received on behalf of the City by His Worship the Mayor and the City Council.

His Worship the Mayor read the following address:

To Field Marshal, His Royal Highness Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, Earl of Sussex (in the Peerage of the United Kingdom). Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, K. G., K. T., K. P., P. C., G. M. B., G. C. S. I., G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O., Personal A. D. C. to H. M. The King, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

May it Please Your Royal Highness :

The Mayor and Corporation of the City of Halifax beg to extend to Your Royal Highness their warmest welcome on the occasion of your visit to our City.

The City of Halifax has always been intimately connected with both the affairs of the Empire and with the Royal Family of Great Britain. It is the oldest City in Canada of British foundation, and it was from this port that the fleet and army departed in 1758 on the expedition against Louisburg which was the beginning of the famous campaign ending in the transfer of Canada from France to Great Britain. From that time down to a comparatively recent period Halifax has always been the headquarters of the Imperial fleet and army in North America, and to-day she is still prominent in both the Canadian services which have taken the place of the Imperial.

Among the many traditions of our City, none is more firmly retained than that of the pleasant residence among us a century ago of your grandfather, the Duke of Kent, and among the many spots of interest that surround us none is better known or more popular than the Prince's Lodge on the shore of Bedford Basin.

His present Majesty while in the Royal Navy spent two periods as an officer on service on this station, and scores of our citizens who then met him in social intercourse retain him in their memories as a charming gentleman and a thorough sportsman.

The particular occasion of your present visit is one that must appeal with special force to a member and representative of your great family of constitutional sovereigns, inasmuch as it commemorates one of the earliest instances of the establishment of free and representative institutions among the dominions of the Crown, which, under the auspices of those sovereigns has since been followed throughout the Empire with such happy results, binding together its diverse and far-scattered components with the tie that is "lighter than silk, yet stronger than steel."

To yourself, to Her Royal Highness the Duchess and to the other members of your family, personally, we extend our warmest welcome. Your present stay with us must necessarily be brief and much occupied with official duties, but we trust it will nevertheless be not only most pleasant to both yourself and them, but will be sufficient to satisfy you that our old City has lost none of its attractions, but even increased them, and so induce a renewal of the visit for a longer period of greater leisure, when opportunity for enjoying what we have to offer will be afforded you.

We take this opportunity of again renewing our sincere professions of loyalty and devotion to His Majesty, both personally and as the wearer of the Crown of Empire, and we beg that you will be graciously pleased to convey to him this expression of our feelings.

F. P. BLYTH, *Mayor.*

L. FRED MONAGHAN, *City Clerk.*



To Field Marshal, His Royal Highness
Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert,

Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn,
Earl of Sussex in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Prince of the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.
K. G. K. T. R. P. H. C. G. M. R. G. E. S. I. G. E. M. G. G. C. I. E. G. C. I. O.
Personal A. N. C. to H. M. The King.
Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

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A. H. D. Cunningham
1870

Edmund P. Bligh





L. FRED. MONAGHAN, City Clerk.

His Royal Highness read the following reply:

Your Worship, Gentlemen:

I thank you both on my own behalf as well as on that of the Duchess and of my daughter for your expressions of welcome, and for your references to former associations with members of my family.

I always look back with pleasure to my first acquaintance with Halifax, when I landed here from the Inman liner "City of Paris" in August 1869.

Owing to the fact of having so long been a garrison of Imperial troops and headquarters of the Naval North American station, Halifax is, perhaps, more intimately associated with the mother-country than any other city in the self-governing Dominions, and I can assure you that all who were fortunate enough to serve here retain a most charming recollection of the years they spent amongst you.

I much regret that our stay here is of necessity so short, and gladly subscribe to the hope you have so kindly expressed that my next visit may be of longer duration.

Little Miss Ellen Frances Monaghan, daughter of the City Clerk, presented to H. R. H. Princess Patricia, on behalf of the City, a basket of orchids.

Addresses were then presented by officers of the societies named; on behalf of the British Empire League, the North British Society, St. George's Society, and the Charitable Irish Society.

The Royal party returned to the D. G. S. Earl Grey, in which they sailed to the North West Arm, accompanied by the invited guests in other steamers, for the purpose of dedicating the Memorial Tower on the western side of the Arm.

The proceedings at the Tower were briefly as follows, ~~Honor~~ ^{His} James D. MacGregor, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia presiding:

Singing of National Anthem by a choir of five hundred school children.

Inspection of the Tower by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

Patriotic songs by school children.

Presentation of gifts from the City of Bristol, by the Right Honorable Sir Frank Wills, Lord Mayor of Bristol; Henry L. Riseley, on behalf of the Lady Mayoress and the ladies of Bristol; and G. Pallister-Martin, Ex-President of the Chamber of Commerce of Bristol, on behalf of the City of Bath.

Presentation of gifts from the Royal Colonial Institute London, by Dr. G. R. Parkin, C. M. G.

Greetings from representatives of the Overseas Dominions by Sir George Reid, High Commissioner for Australia.

Delivery of the title deeds of the Sir Sandford Fleming Park by Sir Sandford Fleming, K. C. M. G. to His Worship the Mayor.

Statement by Dougald Macgillivray, Esq., President of the Canadian Club of Halifax.

Address of dedication by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.

Hymn of praise by school children.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies at the dedication of the Tower, the Royal party (H. R. H. the Duchess was unable to attend) crossed to the eastern side of the Arm to the Waegwoltic Club, where a civic luncheon was tendered, His Worship the Mayor presiding.

The following were the invited guests:

Their Royal Highnesses and suite.

The Lord Mayor of Bristol, Sir Frank Wills, Lady Wills, Miss Wills.

Mr. H. L. Riseley.

Mr. G. Pallister-Martin.

Dr. G. R. Parkin, C. M. G., and Mrs. Parkin.

Major M. Archer-Shee, D. S. O., M. P.

Mr. E. T. Scamell.

Mr. James R. Boose.



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MISS ELLEN FRANCES MONAGHAN.

Mr. Benjamin H. Morgan.
 Mr. Ellis T. Powell.
 The Right Honorable Sir George Reid, High Commissioner for Australia.
 Honorable Martin Burrell, M. P.
 Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, and Lady Langelier, and daughter, and A. D. C.
 The Premier of Quebec, Sir Lomer Gouin and wife.
 His Excellency Sir Ralph Williams, Governor of Newfoundland, and A. D. C.
 Captain McLaughlin. H. M. S. "Sirius."
 Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. MacGregor.
 Captain Hicks, R. N.
 General and Mrs. Drury.
 His Lordship the Chief Justice and Mrs. Townshend.
 His Grace the Archbishop.
 His Lordship the Bishop and Mrs. Worrell.
 The Rev. Dr. Forrest.
 The Rev. Dr. Bond.
 The Rev. Dr. Saunders.
 Premier and Mrs. Murray.
 Sir Sandford Fleming and Mrs. Exshaw.
 Senator and Mrs. MacKeen.
 Dr. Mackenzie.
 Captain MacDonald.
 Mayor Notting of Dartmouth and Mrs. Notting.
 Recorder Foster of Dartmouth and Mrs. Foster.
 Commander and Mrs. Martin.
 W. S. Davidson, President Waegwoltic Club, and Mrs. Davidson.
 M. Dwyer, President Board of Trade, and Mrs. Dwyer.
 Editor Daily Echo.
 Editor Evening Mail.
 Editor Acadian Recorder.
 His Worship the Mayor and Miss Bligh.
 The City Clerk and Mrs. Monaghan.
 The City Solicitor and Mrs. Bell.
 Alderman and Mrs. R. V. Harris.
 Alderman Morrow.
 Alderman Whitman.
 Alderman Connolly.
 Alderman and Mrs. Gates.
 Alderman and Mrs. Hattie.
 Alderman and Mrs. Scanlan.
 Alderman and Mrs. Dennis.
 Alderman and Mrs. Clarke.
 Alderman and Mrs. Hoben.
 Alderman and Mrs. Keltie.
 Alderman and Mrs. Hines.
 Alderman and Mrs. Hawkins.
 Alderman and Mrs. Martin.
 Alderman and Mrs. J. C. Harris.
 Alderman and Mrs. MacKenzie.
 Alderman and Mrs. Upham.
 Alderman Gough.
 D. Macgillivray, President Canadian Club, and Mrs. Macgillivray.
 The Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island.
 The Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick.
 The Premier of Newfoundland, Sir Edward Morris.
 The Premier of Prince Edward Island.
 The Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan.

From the D. G. S. Earl Grey the Royal party witnessed a regatta on the Arm, after the luncheon, and in the evening

an illumination of the Arm and the boat houses and residences there, and a procession of decorated boats.

On Thursday morning, the 15th, as Field Marshal of the British Army, H. R. H. on the Grand Parade reviewed the Royal British Veterans, the Veterans of the Fenian Raid, and the Cadets and Boy Scouts, and as Grand Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, presented first-aid certificates to members of the St. John Ambulance Society.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, H. R. H. Princess Patricia opened the Kermesse at Gorsebrook, the residence of Mrs. Robie Uniacke, Tower Road, held in aid of the Children's Hospital.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Governor General laid the corner stone of the Dalhousie College new Science Laboratory on the Studley property.

At 3.45 o'clock he unveiled a tablet on the wall of the Bank of Nova Scotia building, marking the site of the quarters of Sir John Moore while serving in this garrison, in 1779-81.

He also visited the Studley Quoit Club, St. Paul's Church, the Golf Links, and the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron Club House.

In the evening His Royal Highness attended a state dinner at Government House. A downpour of rain afterwards prevented Their Royal Highnesses from being present at a concert held in the Public Gardens.

His Royal Highness sent a cablegram to His Majesty the King, to which a reply was immediately received. The Duke's message was as follows:

Halifax, August 15, 1912.

To the King, England:

On the occasion of the dedication of the Tower, commemorative of the first overseas legislative assembly, I send you in the name of representatives of Canada, of its provinces, of Australia, Newfoundland and England, our dutiful expressions of loyalty.

ARTHUR.

The reply from the King was the following:

To H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, Halifax:

Will you convey to the representatives my sincere thanks for their message and assure them that I much appreciate their expressions of loyalty.

GEORGE R. I.

On Friday morning, 16th inst., at 9.30 o'clock His Royal Highness left Halifax on a tour through the Annapolis Valley.

L. FRED. MONAGHAN, *City Clerk.*

F. P. BLIGH, *Mayor.*



RT. HON. SIR FRANK WILLIAMS,
LORD MAYOR OF BRISTOL.

A D D E N D A.

THE BRISTOL GIFTS.

The Right Honourable Sir Frank Wills, Lord Mayor of Bristol, in presenting the commemorative tablet for the Tower, said:—

In 1897, on the invitation of the Royal Society of Canada, Bristol sent two of her City Council to attend their Congress. They brought with them a tablet to commemorate the famous voyage of Cabot in 1497, to be placed in the Province Building of your City.

To-day, on this historic and deeply interesting occasion, a second deputation comes to visit you, in response to the courteous invitation of your Mayor and the Canadian Club, and I, as the Lord Mayor of the ancient City of Bristol, have the privilege and pleasure of voicing the cordial fraternal greetings and hearty good wishes of my Council and fellow citizens to the good people of Halifax, and not merely to Halifax alone but to all our people in the great and prosperous Canada and Newfoundland.

We look with wonder on your marvellous growth in wealth and population, and with pride on your loyalty and devotion to our King and Queen and the Mother Country.

Bristol has had a famous maritime history. From the 12th century she has gloried in a race of enterprising and successful merchants and daring and bold navigators. But in the history of the centuries the 15th surpassed them all. It was at its close that John Cabot, a citizen, in May, 1497, embarked in the little ship "Matthew" probably of less than 100 tons burden, and manned by 18 seamen, having obtained a patent from Henry VII empowering him and his three sons—Lewis, Sebastian and Sanctus—to set sail and discover and possess the new isles beyond the seas. In the early summer they made their first historic landing on the coast of Newfoundland, anticipating the discovery of Columbus by nearly a year. This epoch making voyage of the Great Admiral, as he was called, fraught with such great issues to the English speaking races makes it fitting that Bristol should rejoice with you to-day in this great celebration. The achievement forms a glorious page in the annals of our maritime stories. Its memory is as bright in the 20th century as the 15th, and as we, willingly, would not let the name of brave John Cabot die, so we bring to your National Memorial this Bronze Tablet, which tells the graphic story of the embarkation of the illustrious discoverer, to be a lasting link in that friendly chain which binds Halifax and Bristol as one.

We believe that the commercial ties, inaugurated by Cabot more than four centuries ago will be strengthened and broadened as time rolls on, and trust, too, that with extended opportunities our city and yours may better learn to know each other as brethren of one great, united, and prosperous nation.

Your Royal Highness, Your Honour, and Citizens, in the name of the Citizens of Bristol, I have the honor to ask you to accept this tablet, to be placed on the wall of your great National Memorial, so that the memory of one of the greatest and noblest of our maritime discoverers may be honored and cherished in this western land for many centuries to come.

Henry L. Risely, formerly Sheriff of Bristol, speaking on behalf of the Lady Mayoress, when presenting the beautiful flags, from the ladies of Bristol, said:—

Your Royal Highness, Your Honor, Ladies and Gentlemen :

The Lord Mayor, on behalf of his fellow-citizens of the old City of Bristol has presented to the Citizens of Halifax the beautiful Tablet portraying the starting of Cabot on his wonderful voyage of discovery.

Less costly gifts I bring to you, but they are not less beautiful, and the feeling which prompted the donors is not less sincere and genuine than that which suggested the free-will offering of the citizens.

The women of Bristol were eager to send a token of good-will to the women of Halifax, and so they conceived the happy idea of presenting the banners which were entrusted to my care by our Lady Mayoress. One is the banner which on fete days, historic days and days of rejoicing can fly upon the summit of your National Memorial. The other, the silk banner, which may well be used at in-door functions.

These expressions indicate the kindness in your welfare taken by the women of Bristol, and they trust they will be accepted in the spirit in which they are offered, and I am sure they will cement and strengthen the good-feeling which exists between the two cities.

If you—the women of this City—would do your part in increasing the good-will, come and visit us; you will find that Bristol has the most delightful country clustering around it, is brim-full of historic interest, has many grand churches, old buildings, nooks and corners woven into the life of past centuries, and I am sure you will be so charmed that you will be reluctant to return even to this bonny city of yours.

Your Royal Highness, Your Honor, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have the great pleasure on behalf of the Lady Mayoress, in presenting these banners, the gift of Bristol women to their sisters of Halifax, and it will be a delightful task to carry back to the old city a description of the courteous and genial manner in which you have received them.

BATH'S GIFT

The following is a copy of the letter from the Mayor of Bath read by G. Palliser-Martin, former President of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce and Shipping, when presenting the commemorative engraving from the City of Bath:—

Your Honour :

It is with great pleasure that I have to ask your acceptance as representing the Canadian Club and people of Nova Scotia, of a photograph of our ancient Roman Bath; a small gift from the Citizens of Bath which is intended to mark their interest in the celebration now taking place in your City in connection with the opening of the Memorial Tower by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.

By the courtesy of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of Bristol, (Sir Frank Wills) we are enabled to send the photograph in the care of the Bristol deputation who are attending these celebrations and who will undertake the charge and delivery of the photograph to Your Honour thus adding another strand to the ties of civic community between the two adjoining sister cities.

The City of Bath has ever enjoyed a close relationship with the British Dominions beyond the seas and more especially has that relationship been strengthened with Canada since the large development of the Port of Bristol recently effected. We trust that visitors to the City from these Dominions always bear away with them pleasant remembrances of their stay.

The photograph which accompanies this letter will be some evidence of the great antiquity of our City's foundation and will also be a reminder of the fact that from time immemorial health-giving streams of hot mineral water have flowed here to the relief of thousands of suffering.

Allow me to assure Your Honour and your fellow-citizens that the Citizens of Bath are always ready to extend a hearty welcome to all their cousins from across the sea who from the standpoint of antiquarian interest or physical well being are drawn to the City of Bath.

The Citizens of Bath send greetings to the Citizens of Halifax and unite with them in their present rejoicings. I take the opportunity of expressing my personal congratulations to yourself Your Honour, on the fact that these festivities take place in your term of office and of adding my sincere good wishes for the happy completion of that term.

THE TOWER FREE OF DEBT.

D. Macgillivray, President, submitted the following:—

The Canadian Club, Halifax, August 14th, 1912.

His Worship, F. P. Bligh, Mayor of Halifax.

*Dear Mr. Mayor:—*On behalf of the Canadian Club, which has had the honour and privilege of erecting the Memorial Tower, I have pleasure today in handing it over to your care complete and free of debt.

Yours truly,

D. MACGILLIVRAY, *President.*

DEEDS OF PARK.

Sir Sandford Fleming, in handing over the deeds of the Sir Sandford Fleming Park, read the following:—

North West Arm, Halifax, N. S., August 14th, 1912.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, His Worship the Mayor, and City Council of Halifax:

With genuine satisfaction I now transfer to His Worship the Mayor the title deeds of a park of 100 acres including an ideal site for a Memorial Tower in the beautiful suburbs of the City of Halifax.

Four years ago I advocated as strongly as I was able, the erection of a tower to commemorate the first meeting of an Elective Assembly in Nova Scotia in 1758—that event being, in fact, the planting of the germs of parliamentary rule in the Overseas Dominions of the Empire.

With much public spirit and true patriotism the Canadian Club of Halifax has erected such a tower; the memorial edifice is enriched by many contributions from the oversea Dominions and thus it stands unique among National and Imperial monuments.

It is to the Canadian Club of Halifax that the British people in both hemispheres are indebted for the erection of this emblem of gratitude from the daughter nations to the Motherland.

SANDFORD FLEMING.

(For copy of original deed, dated October 2nd, 1908, and other data, see printed Minutes of Council, September 23rd, 1909, pages 221–233.)

THE DEED.

This Indenture, made this _____ day of February, A. D., 1911, between The Honorable James Drummond MacGregor of the City of Halifax, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia, Bessie Graham Fraser, wife of the Honorable Duncan Cameron Fraser, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia, deceased; Annie Chisholm Wilson, wife of William George Wilson of Guelph in the Province of Ontario, Clergyman, and the said William George Wilson, Sarah Dand Fraser of Halifax in the County of Halifax and Province of Nova Scotia, Spinster, Margaret Marjorie Fraser of Halifax aforesaid, Spinster, Alister Fraser of Halifax aforesaid, Barrister-at-law, and James Gibson Laurier Fraser of Halifax aforesaid, Esquire, all the heirs of the said the Honorable Duncan Cameron Fraser, deceased, hereinafter called the Parties of the First Part, Sir Sandford Fleming of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, K. C. M. G., hereinafter called the Party of the Second Part, and the City of Halifax, a body corporate, hereinafter called the City of the Third Part.

Whereas, by indenture bearing date the second day of October, A. D., 1908 the Party of the Second Part did grant and convey unto the said Honorable Duncan Cameron Fraser, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia, his heirs successors in office and assigns, certain lands and premises on the western side of the North West Arm, hereinafter particularly described to and upon certain trusts, uses and purposes and particularly for the purpose of a public park;

And Whereas, by indenture bearing date the 30th day of April, A. D., 1910, the said party of the second part and the other grantors therein named did grant and convey to the said the Honorable Duncan Cameron Fraser, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia, his heirs, successors in office and assigns, certain rights of way and passage to and from the said hereinbefore recited lands to be held upon the same trusts, uses, and purposes as the said lands and to form part of the said public park;

And Whereas, it was provided in and by the said first recited indenture that upon the Memorial Tower or structure therein mentioned being satisfactorily completed, or its completion reasonably and sufficiently assured, the said lands and premises were to be conveyed to the corporation of the City of Halifax or to any body corporate incorporated by the Legislature of the Province of Nova Scotia for the purpose of a public park, on such terms and conditions as the grantor should in his uncontrolled discretion see fit;

And Whereas, the completion of the said Tower or structure is reasonably and sufficiently assured, and the Party of the Second Part has signified his consent to this conveyance by becoming a party thereto, thereby attesting his satisfaction that the terms and trusts of the said first recited deed have been performed and complied with as therein and thereby required;

And Whereas, by Chapter 49 of the Acts of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, for the year 1910, the City was authorized to contribute a sum of money equal to the amount granted by the Legislature of Nova Scotia, but in no case to exceed the sum of \$2,500 towards the erection of the said Tower or structure, and it was thereby further provided that the said sum should not be paid over until the said park was vested in the City in fee simple, free from all encumbrances by good and sufficient conveyances so that the same should be under the absolute control of the City and access to the said property secured to the citizens of the City both by land and water by dedication to the City of the road leading to the said property known as the "Dingle Road" and by landing privileges on the wharf now standing on the northern side of the property, together with a good and sufficient road at least twenty feet in width, leading from the said wharf to the said park;

And Whereas, the Legislature of Nova Scotia has granted the sum of \$2,500 towards the erection of the said Tower or structure and the City Council of the City have voted the said sum of \$2,500 as the contribution of the City towards the erection thereof;

And Whereas, by the said two recited indentures there is now vested in the Parties of the First Part a good title in fee simple, free from all encumbrances, in and to the said lands and premises, situate on the western side of the North West Arm, and to access to the said property, both by land and water over the said "Dingle Road," and to landing privileges on the said wharf, together with a



MEMORIAL TOWER AND SURROUNDINGS.

good and sufficient road at least twenty feet in width, leading from the said wharf to the said lands and premises;

And Whereas, all the parties hereto are agreed to the conveyance to the City for the purposes of the said Park to be known as the "Sir Sandford Fleming Park" of the said lands and premises, and the said rights of way and privileges thereto appertaining;

Now this Indenture Witnesseth, that the Parties of the First Part, for and in consideration of the premises and in pursuance thereof do and each of them doth hereby freely and voluntarily grant and convey unto the City, its successors and assigns, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land and premises mentioned in the said first hereinbefore recited conveyance from the Party of the Second Part to the said Honorable Duncan Cameron Fraser, and therein more particularly described as follows, to wit: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on the south-western shore of the North West Arm adjoining the City of Halifax, the Capital of the Province of Nova Scotia, and more particularly described as follows:—Commencing at a granite monument marked No. 2 on the south-eastern boundary line of the Dingle Lands and about one hundred and seventy five (175) feet north-easterly from the small stone church erected by the Corporation of the Parish of St. Luke's of the City of Halifax to the north-west of the Arm Village; thence north forty-nine degrees east six chains, more or less, to a small bay or indentation in the shore line at the narrows of the North West Arm; thence north-westerly and westerly past Fairy Cove following the various courses of the shore line of the North West Arm to a dry gulch in the point of land opposite the head of the stone wharf, which gulch is about thirty-seven (37) chains from the extreme north-western limit of the North West Arm of the lands formerly held by the Party of the Second Part, thence from the said gulch south-westerly parallel to the boundary line between the land of the Party of the Second Part and the land recently held by the War Department near Melville Island, a distance of seventeen chains, twenty-five (17-25) links more or less, to base line of survey of lots to the north-west indicated on the plan, thence north-westerly following the course of proposed road eight chains, twenty links (8-20) more or less, to the boundary line between lots numbered six and seven and four chains distant south-westerly from the base line aforementioned; thence south-westerly parallel to boundary line between the land of the Party of the Second Part and the land recently held by the War Department twenty-three (23) chains more or less; thence south-easterly along the rear line of the Dingle property twenty-four (24) chains more or less to a granite monument marked No. 1, which is situated three hundred feet north-westerly from a natural boundary mark known as "Round Rock"; thence north-easterly along the south-eastern boundary of the Dingle Lands, forty-five (45) chains more or less to the place beginning, containing by computation ninety-five and a half acres more or less, together with the water lot in front of same bounded by the prolongation of the south-east and north-west lines of the above described property into the North West Arm, a distance of three hundred feet, according to the grant from the Crown to the Party of the Second Part dated May 3rd, A. D., 1902; excepting thereout, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land heretofore granted and conveyed by the Party of the Second Part unto the Corporation of the Parish of St. Luke's by deed bearing date the 3rd day of September, 1895 consisting of the land on which the church already mentioned has been built, together with a space of twenty feet in breadth on each side of the said building for the purpose of a road around the same; and also excepting and reserving unto the Party of the Second Part, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns the right, and privilege of taking and carrying water from the Dingle Lake over and upon the said hereby demised lands and premises, and every part thereof by pipes or otherwise as the same are now laid, or by any other direct or convenient course unto the property of the Grantor, and for that purpose the Party of the Second Part, his heirs, executors and administrators shall have the right and privilege of entering upon the lands and premises hereby granted and conveyed or any part thereof and upon the shores and waters of the Dingle Lake aforesaid, and relaying or repairing the said pipe or pipes or of making any other water course for the purpose aforesaid (the said described lands and premises hereby conveyed being delineated upon the map or plan which is hereto annexed) together with all rights of way and privileges mentioned

in the said second recited conveyance from the Party of the Second Part, and others, to the said the Honorable Duncan Cameron Fraser, and therein more particularly described as follows: "The full and free right and liberty of way and passage for any and every person or persons with or without horses, carts and carriages of all description over and along a road, known as the Dingle Road, leading from the said land and premises, described in the said recited deed, to the main road or highway leading from Melville Island to York Redoubt, the said Dingle Road, so-called, being delineated and colored brown on the map or plan hereto annexed, and also over and along that certain other piece, parcel or strip of land described on said plan: "Allowance for road and Electric Railway," and colored brown and from said land and premises to the boundary line of lands now or formerly of the War Department as the same is laid out on said map or plan; and also full and free right and liberty to any and every person or persons to embark or disembark on the stone wharf, delineated and colored brown on the said plan, and to traverse the said wharf, together with the full right and liberty of way and passage from the said wharf, with or without horses, carts and carriages of all descriptions over and along the road, of not less than twenty feet in width, delineated and colored brown on said map or plan, leading from the said wharf to the said lands and premises, described in the said recited deed." Together with all and singular the easements, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances to the said lands and premises in anywise appertaining or belonging, and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said Parties of the First Part of, in, to or out of the same.

To Have and to Hold the said lands and premises and the said rights of way and passage and privileges unto the City, its successors and assigns, for the uses and purposes of a public park to be known as the Sir Sandford Fleming Park.

And the City of Halifax doth hereby covenant and agree with the Parties of the First and Second Parts that the City will take and hold and maintain the said lands and premises and the said rights of way and privileges for the uses and purposes of a public park as aforesaid.

In Witness Whereof the Parties of these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered

in the presence of

John Hicks, Private Secretary
 Clara Hanlon
 Clara Hanlon
 Clara Hanlon
 Clara Hanlon
 Clara Hanlon
 Robert S. Deane
 R. Douglas Graham
 Walter A. Fleming

James D. McGregor.
 Bessie Graham Fraser.
 Annie Chisholm Wilson.
 William George Wilson.
 Sarah Dand Fraser.
 Margaret Marjorie Fraser.
 Alister Fraser.
 James Gibson Laurier Fraser.
 Sandford Fleming.

THE AGREEMENT.

This Agreement, made this twenty seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eleven, between Sir Sandford Fleming, K. C. M. G., of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, hereinafter called the Grantor of the One Part; and the City of Halifax, a body corporate, hereinafter called the Purchaser, of the Other Part, Witnesseth:

Whereas, in and by a certain Deed of Dedication made the Second day of October, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eight, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds at Halifax in Book 393, page 183, the Grantor did convey certain lands and premises situated on the western side of the North-West Arm adjoining the City of Halifax, therein particularly described, unto the Honorable Duncan Cameron Fraser, then Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia, for the purpose of the same being dedicated to the Purchaser for the site for a Memorial Tower in a Public Park;

And Whereas, there was contained in the said Deed an exception and reservation unto the Grantor, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, of



MR. D. MACGILLIVRAY,
PRESIDENT CANADIAN CLUB.

the right or privilege of taking and carrying water from the Dingle Lake (being a lake situated within the land so conveyed) over and upon the said demised lands and premises and every part thereof by pipes or otherwise, as the same were laid at the date of the said Conveyance or by any other direct or convenient course into the property of the Grantor, together with the right and privilege for the Grantor, his heirs, executors and administrators, of entering upon the lands and premises thereby granted and conveyed, or any part thereof, and upon the shores and waters of the said Dingle Lake and of relaying or repairing the said pipe or pipes or of making any other water course for the purpose aforesaid;

And Whereas, the said Honorable Duncan Cameron Fraser having departed this life and the Honorable James D. MacGregor having been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia in his room and stead, and a Conveyance has been prepared by the said Honorable James D. MacGregor, together with the heirs of the said Honorable Duncan Cameron Fraser conveying the said lands and premises unto the Purchaser for the purpose of said Memorial Tower and Public Park;

And Whereas, difficulties have arisen respecting the exercise of the said reservation and right to take water from the said Dingle Lake, which difficulties it has been agreed to settle by Agreement as hereinafter provided;

Now this Indenture Witnesseth that in consideration of the premises and of the sum of One Dollar (\$1.00) to the said Grantor paid at or before the execution hereof, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, he, the said Grantor, for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, doth hereby covenant and agree to and with the Purchaser for his executors and assigns that neither he nor his heirs, executors or assigns will at any time hereafter exercise the right of taking or carrying water from the said Dingle Lake under the said reservation aforesaid so as to draw the water of the said Dingle Lake below the level of the top of an iron bolt inserted in a granite rock on the shore of the said Dingle Lake at or near the present outlet of the said lake.

In Witness Whereof, the Grantor hath hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of
Walter A. Fleming.

Sandford Fleming (L. S.)

THE ERECTION OF THE TOWER.

President D. Macgillivray, of the Canadian Club, read the following address:—

Your Royal Highness, Your Honour, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

Upwards of three years ago, the Canadian Club of Halifax, upon the suggestion of our esteemed fellow-member, Sir Sandford Fleming, undertook the erection of this Tower as a visible and lasting token of the gratitude which is cherished in the outer empire to the Mother Country for the priceless boon of representative government conferred upon the Province of Nova Scotia more than a century and a half ago.

These three years have been years of continuous and earnest work for the club, and to-day we reach the culmination of our successful labors. It is an occasion of pride and happiness to all our members. We are honoured in an especial manner by the presence of their Royal Highnesses, the Duke of Connaught, Governor General of Canada, the Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia.

The General Assembly which was first convened in Halifax on October 2nd, 1758, under the authority given in the Commission of His Majesty King George the Second to His Excellency the Honourable Edward Cornwallis, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of Nova Scotia, and in the Commissions and Instructions issued to his successors, has met regularly in this City each year of the long period which intervenes between that historic date and our own time, and its place in history, therefore, is first in the list of legislative bodies now firmly established in the vast Overseas possessions which owe allegiance to the British Crown.

The foundation stone of this edifice was laid on October 2nd, 1908, by the late Duncan Cameron Fraser, at that time the honoured Lieutenant-Governor of this Province and the Honorary President of the Canadian Club of Halifax; and toward the cost of its erection, in addition to the contributions received from other Canadian Clubs, and from corporations, companies and individuals throughout the British Empire, contributions were made by the Government of Canada, the governments of each of the Canadian Provinces, the Governments of the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and the Government of Newfoundland. We know of no other monumental structure raised by the hand of man in any part of the world which can proudly claim the aid of so wide a constituency.

These walls contain symbolical tablets of bronze and native stone, the gifts of these several governments, of the capital cities of the United Kingdom, of the historic City of Bristol (whose representatives we are happy to have with us today), of the Royal Society of Canada, of the Canadian Institute, Toronto, and of other patriotic societies and of thirteen Canadian universities.

The ladies of Bristol have to-day, through the Lady Mayoress and Mr. H. L. Riseley, presented us with two handsome flags, similar to those given by King Henry VII to John Cabot just before that intrepid explorer sailed upon his perilous voyage of discovery, and the corporation of the City of Bath, through Mr. Pallister Martin, have added this beautiful historical picture.

The Royal Colonial Institute of London, who are so well represented at this ceremony this afternoon, are to present us with two bronze lions of heroic size, which we will accept with the greatest possible pride and pleasure.

Let me be permitted to say that we cordially welcome the delegation from the ancient City of Bristol, laden with gifts for the Tower, which we gladly accept. The first visitors from Europe to this part of the Western hemisphere of whom we have any authentic record, hailed from Bristol away back in the fifteenth century. John Cabot, in a ship from Bristol, planted the Royal Banner of the King of England on our shores on June 24th, 1497. On that day the country now known as Canada was first seen by Europeans. It is therefore fitting that the Lord Mayor of Bristol, the Lady Mayoress, Miss Clifford, Mr. H. L. Riseley, and Mr. G. Palliser Martin, should be associated with us in to-day's celebration.

With these generous gifts from so many and such widely scattered centres of authority and influence, by the presence here—and it is a circumstance of even greater significance—of their Royal Highnesses, of the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture, representing the Government of Canada, of the Right Honourable the High Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Australia, representing the Overseas Dominions, of His Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland, of the Lord Mayor of Bristol and Lady Mayoress and their party, of His Honour Sir Francis Langelier, the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, representing the Provincial Governors, of Sir Lomer Gouin, the premier of the same Province, and Hon. G. H. Murray representing the Provincial Premiers, and of the impressive delegation from the Royal Colonial Institute, we feel there is abundant evidence to warrant the belief that this Tower, as was intended, really symbolizes the unity and solidarity of the Empire and that its dedication bridges over the century and a half of years which have elapsed since the British Empire took root permanently in the western world at a date anterior to the acquisition by Great Britain of any part of Australia, New Zealand, or Africa or Asia.

This Tower stands out as a message from the historic past; it will be, we confidently hope, a reminder in the days to come of our deep and lasting obligations to the Great Mother of Parliaments for establishing here that system of government which in so generous a measure ensures both the freedom and the security of the people, and under which the Empire has become a power such as the world has never before seen.

This tower will prove a national landmark. It will, we hope, awaken the widest patriotism. It will foster loyalty to the Empire, which as a common heritage we call our own, and which we are assured is the greatest secular agency for good in the world to-day.

In the name of the Canadian Club of Halifax, I now request Your Honour, on behalf of the Government and the people of Nova Scotia, and of all the contributors,

to invite Field Marshal, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, to dedicate this Memorial to the purposes for which it has been intended.

THE DUKE'S ADDRESS.

Your Honour, Members of the Canadian Club, of Halifax, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have been much interested in hearing the history of the inception and construction of the Memorial Tower, of Halifax, which owes its existence to the energy and enterprise of the Canadian Club, of your City.

That admirable organization has no nobler tribute to its value, and to its importance, than this graceful tower of stone, carved from so many different portions of the Empire.

In paying this tribute to the Canadian Club I should be failing in my duty if I omitted also to refer to the generosity of Sir Sandford Fleming, who so nobly made a gift to the City of the beautiful park in which the Tower is erected.

Less than two years ago I represented His Majesty the King at the opening of the most recent representative legislative body of the Over-seas Dominions: I refer to the parliament of the Union of South Africa. To-day I am carried back 150 years to the meeting of the first of such assemblies.

Throughout that long space of time British colonial policy has been unswerving; as years built up the Empire to its present glorious position, one portion of the Empire after the other has obtained its legislative assemblies and its right to govern itself as soon as ever it showed itself worthy of the imposition of such responsibilities.

There have been many people from time to time who have been ready to cavil at the colonial policy of the Imperial Government, but the careful student will find that that policy has always stood for freedom and justice for everyone, and that the Union Jack, whose proud folds cover our great Empire, is the permanent emblem of the possession of such privileges.

Nova Scotia, the cradle of representative government beyond the seas, may look with pride on this Memorial Tower, the Canadian Statue of Liberty, which I now dedicate to the commemoration of the first representative parliament accorded by the Mother Country to any portion of the Dominions beyond the seas.

TO UNITE THE FIVE FREE NATIONS.

The London Times' Story of the Dedication of the Halifax Memorial Tower and the Comment it Makes.

Institutional Ties, Not Fire and Sword, as a Force to Promote Peace and Civilization in the World.

(London Times Editorial).

The Duke of Connaught as governor-general of the Dominion of Canada, took a leading part last week in a very interesting celebration in Halifax, the capital of the province of Nova Scotia; a celebration whose significance is not limited to the province, nor even to the Dominion, but embraces the whole empire. Canada has led the way at every point in the development of self-government in our colonial empire, and the history of the Dominion of Canada as a self-governing community begins in 1758, when a representative assembly for the province of Nova Scotia met for the first time in the then recently-founded Town of Halifax. Four years ago the 150th anniversary of this pregnant event was observed, and the Canadian Club of Halifax then decided to commemorate the occasion by the erection of a memorial tower.

A noble site was found on the northwest arm of Halifax harbor in a park of one hundred acres presented by Sir Sandford Fleming, and the foundation-stone at once laid. Nearly all the Dominions, provinces and colonies of the empire have contributed, we are told, to the structure thus begun; and having now been completed, it has just been dedicated as a national memorial by the Duke of Connaught, in the presence of representatives from nearly all parts of the empire. The interior of the tower is adorned with the coats of arms of all the divisions of the empire cut

in the native marble or stones of each. A deputation from Bristol, whence the Cabots sailed for the discovery of North America, brought appropriate offerings; other offerings came from Bath; and Dr. Parkin, who was present was in behalf of the Royal Colonial institute, stated that the institute was sending reproductions of two of Landseer's Trafalgar Square lions to guard the entrance of the tower as symbols of the watchful care of Great Britain for the nations she had founded and endowed with all the privileges of free citizenship.

The tower may stand as the emblem of a long and chequered history which begins, appropriately enough, as it ends, with England. Five years after the memorable voyage of Columbus, old John Cabot sailed from Bristol with full authority from King Henry the Seventh, and made land, it is believed, on the island of Cape Breton, now a part of Nova Scotia; thus establishing the claim of England to priority of discovery on the North American continent, and earning the very modest reward of ten pounds for "hym that founde the new ile," which on his return he received from the parsimonious sovereign.

The task of exploration in what is now Canada soon passed into the hands of the great French navigators, and England during the sixteenth century figures little in the story, such efforts as she made being directed further south. At the beginning of the seventeenth century the French settlement of Acadia, with its headquarters at Port Royal, near Annapolis, on the Bay of Fundy, was founded by a company which included the famous Samuel Champlain, who a few years later also founded Quebec.

Not long afterwards the New England colonies were established on the Atlantic coast further south, and the long struggle for supremacy of the North American continent, which was only to end on the Plains of Abraham a century and a half later, began between England and France. James I. gave a charter covering the French province of Acadia to a Scotsman called Alexander, who did little, however, but invent the name of Nova Scotia; but in 1629, during Buckingham's war with France, Port Royal was captured by the English, as was also Quebec itself—a fact which is not often remembered. Both places were restored when peace was concluded, but Port Royal was captured again by an expedition sent out by Cromwell, and retained for ten years till it was restored by the treaty of Breda. It was captured a third time during the war of the Spanish Succession, and on this occasion retained when the war was brought to an end by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713.

There the history begins of the English colony of Nova Scotia. Halifax was founded in 1749; then followed the expulsion of the French Acadian settlers, the unhappy event which Longfellow has celebrated in "Evangeline;" and in 1758, during the Seven Year's War, the colony was finally secured by Amherst's capture of Louisburg, the French stronghold in Cape Breton. In the same year new constitution was granted and the representative assembly, which was the beginning of such great developments, met for the first time. It was not as a correspondent has pointed out, the earliest legislative body in British colonial history. That distinction, it seems, can be claimed by Bermuda, whose house of assembly dates from 1620, and Barbadoes is not many years behind; but their representative institutions are rather to be regarded as interesting historic survivals than as the fruitful parents of self-governing states. Representative institutions had also, of course been flourishing in the old American colonies for a long period before 1758, but these belong to the history of another political system. The Nova Scotian assembly was the beginning of that great development which has given us the free nations of the British imperial system. It was not till 1791 that Pitt gave constitutions to the provinces of upper and lower Canada. Half a century later, out of turmoil and friction responsible government was born; and after another quarter of a century Nova Scotia was united to her neighbors in the great federation which is now the Dominion of Canada. Responsible government, meanwhile, had been applied elsewhere in the empire, and only two years ago, as the Duke of Connaught happily reminded his audience at the dedication, he had the duty of representing the King at the opening of the parliament of the South African union, the last incident in the story of the building up of the edifice of self-government in the empire.

The Halifax tower will stand, in the Duke's felicitous phrase, as a Canadian statue of liberty; to meet the voyager from the Atlantic and tell him that he is entering a land of liberty not less real, though perhaps a little less declamatory, than

that which is celebrated by the famous statue that meets him as he enters a harbor farther south. Liberty in our ocean empire has not been found inconsistent with the maintenance of a common allegiance to a sovereign at the center, or with the existence of a common imperial patriotism, which is one of the most pregnant facts in the political organization of mankind today. So uniformly successful, indeed, has been the grant of self-government, that our greatest political danger of the moment is from those who, making a shibboleth of the principle, would in its name carve up a kingdom already self-governing, and apply their sovereign remedy, if necessary, with fire and sword. But if we resist blind guides and false analogies, and if the race has not yet lost its political genius, who knows but that the great edifice of imperial self-government may yet be crowned at the center in another way; not by the method of destruction, but by a larger reconstruction, which, without derogation to their individual liberty, would unite the "five free nations" by institutional ties for the great task of promoting peace and civilization in the world? When that day arrives, and the dream of *imperium et libertas* as is realized in an empire organized from the center to the circumference, the tower at Halifax and the event which it is intended to commemorate will acquire a new significance.

SYMBOLS OF WATCHFUL CARE OF BRITAIN FOR NATION SHE FOUNDED.

The following were the remarks of Dr. G. R. Parkin, C. M. G., representing the Royal Colonial Institute :

The Royal Colonial Institute, founded mainly to work for the permanent unity of the Empire, and has His Majesty the King as Patron, H. R. H. the Governor-General as Vice-Patron, and Earl Grey as President, and which has 7,000 members in various parts of the world, wishes to associate itself with this Memorial Tower, marking as it does so important a landmark in our national history.

The memorial tablets within the Tower, contributed by Dominions, Provinces and Colonies, show the world-wide extension of the gift of self-government which the Tower commemorates. But the vast growth of the Dominions and Colonies has not depended alone on freedom of self-government. It has depended quite as much on the powerful protection of the mighty mother country from which they spring.

The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute has therefore decided to present reproductions of two of the famous Landseer Lions in Trafalgar Square to guard the entrance to the Tower, where they will for all time stand as symbols of the watchful care of Great Britain for the nation she has founded and endowed with all the privileges of free citizenship.

The following letter was received by Premier Murray from the Right Honorable James Bryce, British Ambassador from England to the United States.

Melbourne. Australia, 30th July, 1912.

Honorable Geo. H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia:

My Dear Sir,—Your letter of May 20th inviting me to be present at the dedication, by H. R. H. the Governor-General, of the Commemorative Tower in Halifax has just reached me in Australia, where I have been travelling to learn something of the Southern parts of the Empire. It would have given me the greatest pleasure, had I been in North America at the time, to have come to Halifax and witness the most interesting ceremony which is to take place a fortnight hence, and I greatly regret that as the time is so near I can not even ask you to convey to those gathered at Halifax my most sincere regret that I cannot be there with you and them.

There is perhaps no event in modern history that better deserves to be regarded as possessing an epoch-making importance than the establishment of popular elective government in the outlying parts of that great and free Empire to which we are all proud to belong, and I rejoice to think that it is to receive a worthy commemoration in the permanent and impressive form of your Tower at Halifax.

Believe me to be,

Very faithfully yours,

JAMES BRYCE.

PROPERTY STORED IN THE TOWER.

The Canadian Club, Halifax, 17th September, 1912.

His Worship Mayor Bligh, Halifax:

Dear Mr. Mayor,—I beg to hand you for safe-keeping the silk flag presented to the Tower by the ladies of Bristol. It is a magnificent gift and deserves to be preserved with great care and covered by insurance.

For purposes of record, I also beg to advise that in a locked chest in the top chamber of the Tower are the following flags:

Large Union Jack.

Large Canadian ensign.

Large Australian ensign.

Medium sized New Zealand ensign.

Medium sized South African ensign.

Very large facsimile in bunting of the Royal Standard of Henry VII., presented by the ladies of Bristol.

Two strings containing twenty-seven signal flags.

There are also in the Tower one Mission Oak table and two Mission Oak chairs; and a large and handsome inkstand presented by M. S. Brown & Company.

I would also point out that the four flag staffs from the balconies are removable and should now be taken out and housed in the top chamber over winter. They are intended for special occasions, such as Dominion Day, Natal Day, etc., etc., and should only be in place for three or four summer months. If left in place during rough weather they would probably shake loose their attachments.

I would also suggest that the City Engineer should pay some attention to the ventilation of the Tower during the period when it is closed up.

D. MACGILLIVRAY, *President.*

APPRECIATION OF RECEPTION.

The following was received from His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught by Lieutenant-Governor MacGregor:

H. M. C. S. Earl Grey, August 15th, 1912.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, Halifax:

My Dear Lieutenant-Governor,—Before leaving Halifax I wish to write and tell you how very pleased I have been with the reception I have met with at every place I have visited in Nova Scotia, and especially in Halifax.

I know that great trouble has been taken by the people of the Province to prepare for my visit, and that many of those who lived far from the line of my itinerary have come long distances to pay their respects to the King's representative.

I should be glad if you would take such steps as you may think fit to make public the expressions of appreciation contained in this letter.

Believe me, yours very truly,

ARTHUR.

