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LOYALIST CITY CELEBRATES

HOW CANADA WAS FORMED

What is the British North America Act? What is the London Agreement? These are questions that are frequently asked. In order to answer these questions an effort will be made to print extracts from these two documents each week.

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT, 1867

An Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the Government thereof; and for Purposes connected therewith (29th March, 1867).

Whereas the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick have expressed their Desire to be federally united into One Dominion under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a constitution similar in Principle to that of the United Kingdom:

And whereas such a Union would conduce to the Welfare of the Provinces and promote the Interests of the British Empire:

And whereas on the Establishment of the Union by Authority of Parliament it is expedient, not only that the Constitution of the Legislative Authority in the Dominion be provided for, but also that the Nature of the Executive Government therein be declared:

And whereas it is expedient that Provision be made for the eventual admission into the Union of other parts of British North America:

Be it therefore enacted and declared by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, that the following be the Constitution of the Dominion of Canada, as at the Union of the Provinces, and as thereafter to extend to the said Dominion, in and to all the said Provinces, Territories, and Islands, and in and to all the said Parts of British North America:

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LONDON RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions adopted at a conference of delegates from the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, London, December 4, 1866:

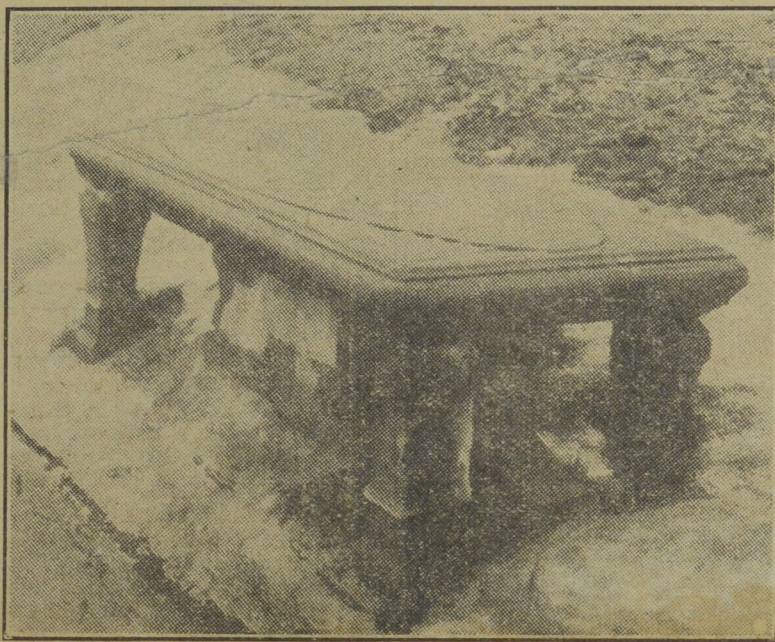
1. The best interests and present and future prosperity of British North America will be promoted by a Federal Union under the Crown of Great Britain, provided such a union can be effected on principles just to the several provinces.

2. In the Confederation of the British North American provinces the system of government best adapted under existing circumstances to protect the diversified interests of the several provinces and secure efficiency, harmony and permanency in the working of the union is a General Government charged with matters of common interest to the whole country and Local Governments for each of the Canadas, and for the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, charged with the control of local matters in their respective sections, provision being made for the admission into the Confederation on equitable terms of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, the North-West Territory and British Columbia.

3. In framing a constitution for the General Government the con-

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IN LOYALIST GRAVEYARD



The Old Loyalist Burying Ground is a spot within the City of Saint John which is possessed of intense interest to visitors. Here, many of the Loyalist fathers and their descendants lie at rest. This picture shows the tomb of John Milligan, who was an architect and engineer. He won fame in Great Britain. He came to Saint to reside and died here. He was buried in the Loyalist Burying Ground in 1827.

THE LOYALIST

By A. EVELYN GUNN

We are a nation but newly formed
From varied tribes of earth;
Yet we are true to the brave old flag
That guards our land of birth.
Loyal and true are we of the east,
And we of the golden west—
We who are lords of the placid seas
The years have rocked to rest.

We of the farms and swaying fields
Of rippling, rustling grain,
We who are fed from the earth's full breast
And reap the sun and rain;
We who are wise in nature's ways
And toil for a nation's weal,
Truly our lands and our lives would lose
To prove our maple's leal.

We of the ranch of a thousand kine,
Who look o'er leagues of land,
Straight to the gateway of earth and sky,
Unmarred by a human hand;
We who are browned by the sun and the wind,
Are fearless, frank and free,
Will not be the last to come when call
The trumpets o'er the sea.

We of the mines, whose manly men
Dig in the dim, dark drifts;
We who demand from the naked rocks
Their ringing golden gifts;
We who are rude, and rugged and rough
And shut from the open sky—
We at the call of Mother come,
To stand by the flag or die.

City Of Saint John Founded By United Empire Loyalists

Founders of the City Came From New York in May, 1783.

The discovery of the mouth of the River Saint John is credited to Samuel de Champlain, who gave the name Saint John to the river. Before the time of Champlain, however, the Indians had permanent settlements at the mouth of the River Saint John.

The real founding of the city of Saint John took place in 1783, when the United Empire Loyalists, or expatriated loyalists from New England, at the close of the United States revolutionary war, arrived in a body at Market Square. The new settlement was called Paratown in honor of John Parr, who was Governor of Nova Scotia (of which New Brunswick was a part) at that time. In

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Old-Time Fashions Are Being Revived For Celebrations

Loyalist Period Costumes Are Brought Out For May 18, in Saint John.

Fashions of 150 years ago are being assiduously studied and all available material throwing light on what the belles and gentlemen of those days in the early history of Saint John wore has been gathered together for use in the preparation of costumes for the Loyalist ball here on May 18 next in connection with the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists.

The leading stores are featuring model dresses of the Loyalist period and dressmakers are busy fabricating the costumes. Colors used tend to mauve and yellow, rose and tan, and pink with a dark colored material for overdress. There is no apparent difficulty, evidently, for the modern dressmaker, or, for that matter, the home needlewoman, in making the old-time dresses and the ball will give a vivid graphic representation of a social gathering of the Loyalist period of 1783.

Many of the Loyalists who came to Saint John in that year from the revolted colonies to the south were highly cultured and were a conspicuous part of the social life of Boston and New York and, doubtless, they brought much of their finery with them when they embarked for what was then the wilderness of Eastern Canada. Officials of the Canadian National Railways are taking steps to handle the crowd of people which it is expected will come to Saint John to witness and take part in the festivities which culminate in the grand ball in the Armoury the same evening.

NOVA SCOTIA COAL FOUND ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY

It is announced from Ottawa that "more than 150,000 tons of coal from the Sydney area, Nova Scotia, may be used annually by the Montreal Coke and Manufacturing Company to replace coal hitherto imported." This, according to a report issued by the Dominion Mines Branch.

This potential consumption of Canadian coal, the report states, has been demonstrated feasible by exhaustive coking and storage tests conducted jointly by the Montreal company and by the Fuel Testing Division of the Department of Mines. At present the Nova Scotia coal is being used as a blend with imported coals, and does not in any way interfere with the particular quality (high fusible ash) of the coke placed on the market heretofore.

The amount mentioned, 150,000 tons, was purchased last year from Nova Scotia mines for use in the LaSalle plant, and this Ottawa announcement, we take it, means that the Nova Scotia product is entirely satisfactory for these purposes, and that the arrangement may be expected to be permanent in future.

Steadily the prejudice against Nova Scotia coal for coking purposes is being broken down, and this latest development is one to bring great satisfaction to the people of Nova Scotia.

Red Rose Tea

The New 20¢ ½ lb.

BROWN LABEL, 40¢ lb.

"It is good tea or it would not be in a Red Rose package"