

untimely ending of the rapid growth period owing to the war, revealed that these railways could not meet their obligations, and the result was nationalization along the lines of the Drayton-Acworth report. (See sub-section "Steam Railways").

During and since the war, investments in Canada by the capitalists of the United States have greatly increased and at the commencement of 1923 Canada's total indebtedness to the outside world has been estimated at \$5,250,000,000, about \$2,750,000,000 to the United Kingdom and \$2,500,000,000 to the United States. But while indebtedness has thus increased, national wealth and national income have grown at least proportionately with these obligations to the people of other countries. Our intelligent and industrious population can still face the future with confidence.

The history of Canada has now been covered in briefest outline down to the commencement of the war. The history of the war and Canada's part in it was dealt with in the leading article of the 1919 Year Book; the story of reconstruction in Canada has been summarized in the leading article of the 1920 Year Book; a description of the changes brought about by the war in the imperial and international status of Canada will be found in the next section of the present volume; to these articles the interested reader is referred.

II.—CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF CANADA, 1497 to 1923.

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| 1497. June 24, Eastern coast of North America discovered by John Cabot. | 1616. First schools opened at Three Rivers and Tadoussac. |
| 1498. Cabot discovers Hudson strait. | 1620. Population of Quebec, 60 persons. |
| 1501. Gaspar Corte Real visits Newfoundland and Labrador. | 1621. Code of laws issued, and register of births, deaths and marriages opened in Quebec. |
| 1524. Verrazano explores the coast of Nova Scotia. | 1622. Lake Superior discovered by Brulé. |
| 1534. June 21, Landing of Jacques Cartier at Esquimaux bay. | 1623. First British settlement of Nova Scotia. |
| 1535. Cartier's second voyage. He ascends the St. Lawrence to Stadacona (Quebec), (Sept. 14), and Hochelaga (Montreal), (Oct. 2). | 1627. New France and Acadia granted to the Company of 100 Associates. |
| 1541. Cartier's third voyage. | 1628. Port Royal taken by Sir David Kirke. |
| 1542-3. De Roberval and his party winter at Cap Rouge, and are rescued by Cartier on his fourth voyage. | 1629. April 24, Treaty of Susa between France and England. July 20, Quebec taken by Sir David Kirke. |
| 1557. Sept. 1, Death of Cartier at St. Malo, France. | 1632. March 29, Canada and Acadia restored to France by the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye. |
| 1592. Straits of Juan de Fuca discovered by de Fuca. | 1633. May 23, Champlain made first governor of New France. |
| 1603. June 22, Champlain's first landing in Canada, at Quebec. | 1634. July 4, Founding of Three Rivers. |
| 1605. Founding of Port Royal (Annapolis, N.S.). | 1634-35. Exploration of the Great Lakes by Nicolet. |
| 1608. Champlain's second visit. July 3, Founding of Quebec. | 1635. Dec. 25, Death of Champlain at Quebec. |
| 1609. July, Champlain discovers lake Champlain. | 1638. June 11, First recorded earthquake in Canada. |
| 1610-11. Hudson explores Hudson bay and James bay. | 1640. Discovery of lake Erie by Chammonot and Brébeuf. |
| 1611. Brulé ascends the Ottawa river. | 1641. Resident population of New France, 240. |
| 1612. Oct. 15, Champlain made lieutenant-general of New France. | 1642. May 17, founding of Ville-Marie (Montreal). |
| 1613. June, Champlain ascends the Ottawa river. | 1646. Exploration of the Saguenay by Dablon. |
| 1615. Champlain explores lakes Nipissing, Huron and Ontario. (Discovered by Brulé and Le Caron). | 1647. Lake St. John discovered by de Quen. |