

- September 6. Jamaica Sugar Planters pass resolution in favour of federation with Canada.
- September 13. Death of Sir John Bourinot, Clerk of the Canadian House of Commons.
- September 20. Resignation of Hon. J. I. Tarte from the Government.
- October 31. First message across Canada from Australia transmitted by the Pacific Cable.
- November 21. Premier Dunsmuir, British Columbia, resigns, and is succeeded by Hon. E. G. Prior.
- December 2. First representative of Yukon Territory elected to Federal Parliament.
- December 4. Liquor Referendum Act voted on by Ontario. Total names on list, 606,577. In favour of Act, 199,749; against, 103,548.
1903. February 11. Alaskan Boundary Treaty ratified by United States Senate.
- February 23. Canadian Pacific Ry. purchases fourteen of the Elder-Dempster fleet of steamships for the Atlantic service.
- February 28. New Brunswick elections for Legislature held.
- March 7. Postage on newspapers and periodicals from Canada to England reduced to domestic rates.
- March 29. Landslide at Frank, N.W.T., and 75 persons killed.
- April 19. Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, G.C.M.G., one of the Fathers of Confederation and Lt. Governor of Ontario, died.
- May 10. Two hundred houses destroyed by fire in Ottawa.
- July 14. Lord's Day Act of Ontario declared *ultra vires* by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of England.
- August 17. Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire opens at Montreal.
- August 22. Death of Lord Salisbury.
- August 26. Transportation Commission appointed. First Commissioners: John Bertram, Robert Reford and Edward C. Fry. See *Canada Gazette*, January 2, 1904.
- September 16. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain resigns from the Imperial Ministry.
- October 17. Alaskan boundary settled (in part) by the tribunal appointed to consider the questions involved.
- November 17. Canadian Mounted Police occupy Herschel Island and hoist the British flag.
- November 18. New Zealand passes the Imperial Preference Trade Bill.
- December 12. Sir Frederick Borden appointed a member of the Imperial Defence Commission in connection with defences of Canada.

As the war in South Africa is a prominent event in the history of Canada, the following summary of events has been prepared:—

- May 18, 1899. Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, announced in House of Commons that a meeting between Sir Alfred Milner, High Commissioner for South Africa, and President Krüger, had been arranged.
- May 30. President Krüger and Sir Alfred Milner arrived at Bloemfontein to discuss the grievances of the Uitlanders.
- June 6. Conference concluded; (8) announced that the Conference has proved a failure.
- June 14. Transvaal Raad accepted the franchise proposals made by Krüger as his final concession to Great Britain, but suspended their operations till they were referred to popular vote.
- July 11. Government of Queensland offered Great Britain a force of 250 mounted infantry, with a machine gun, for service in South Africa, in case of hostilities between Great Britain and the Transvaal.
- July 18. The Transvaal Volksraad adopted Bill providing for a seven years' retroactive franchise.
- July 26. New franchise law promulgated in the Transvaal.
- July 31. Commons of Canada passed, unanimously, a resolution expressing sympathy with the Imperial authorities in their efforts to obtain for the subjects of Her Majesty who have taken up their abode in the Transvaal such measure of justice and political recognition as may be found necessary to secure them in full possession of equal rights and privileges.
- August 1. Senate of Canada passed unanimous resolutions similar to those passed by the Commons relative to the treatment of British subjects in the Transvaal.
- August 19. Transvaal Government made fresh proposals to Great Britain offering a five years' franchise, a share for Uitlanders in the election of President, and increased representation for the gold fields to the extent of eight seats. The conditions attached were (1) That Great Britain abandon her claim to suzerainty. (2) That she pledge herself never again to intervene in Transvaal affairs, and (3) That she concede arbitration.