

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 became effective, 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.
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. August, Celebration at Gaspe of the 400th anniversary of the first landing of Jacques Cartier.
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 King George VI.
1937. May 12, Coronation of 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 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 the 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. 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 force. Sept. 11-16, Second Quebec Conference attended by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt. Sept. 16, Siegfried Line broken by Allied troops. The Government of Canada recognized the Provisional Government of the French Republic. Nov. 1-Dec. 7, International Civil Aviation Conference of 54 nations, including Canada, held at 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 of the