

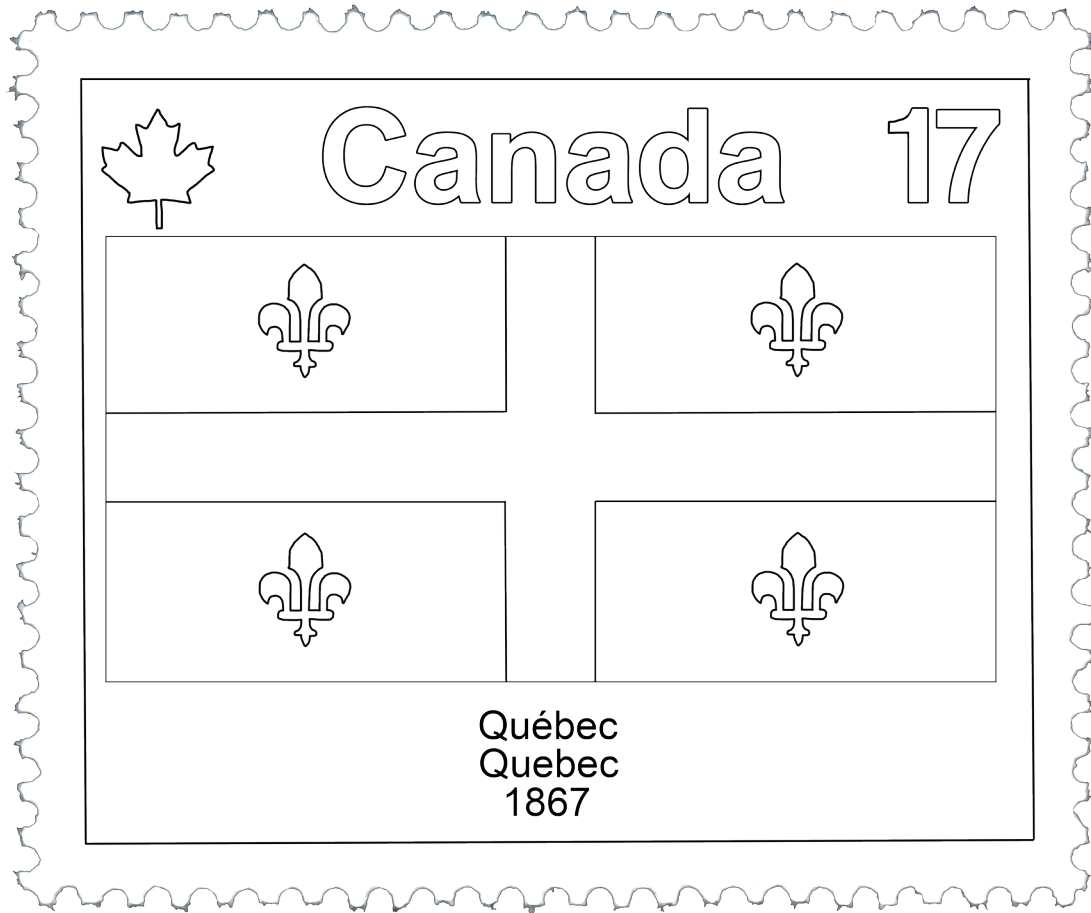
# Ontario



Ontario is bordered by the province of Manitoba to the west, Hudson Bay and James Bay to the north, and Quebec to the east and northeast. It is Canada's most populous province, and is the second-largest province by total area. Ontario is sometimes conceptually divided into two regions, Northern Ontario and Southern Ontario.

The flag of Ontario is a defaced Red Ensign, with the Royal Union Flag in the canton and the Ontario shield of arms in the fly. The flag of Ontario was derived from the Canadian Red Ensign, which was used as a civil ensign and as a *de facto* flag of Canada from the late 19th century to 1965.

# Quebec



Quebec is bordered to the west by the province of Ontario and the bodies of water James Bay and Hudson Bay; to the north by Hudson Strait and Ungava Bay; to the east by the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and the province of Newfoundland and Labrador; and to the south by the province of New Brunswick. Quebec is the second-most populous province of Canada, after Ontario. It is the only one to have a predominantly French-speaking population, with French as the sole official language.

The flag of Quebec, called the Fleurdelisé (the Lily-flowered) consists of a white cross on a blue background, with four white fleurs-de-lis. It was adopted by the government of Quebec during the administration of Maurice Duplessis (March 9, 1950). It was the first provincial flag officially adopted in Canada, first shown on January 21, 1948, at the Parliament Building of the National Assembly in Quebec City.

# Nova Scotia

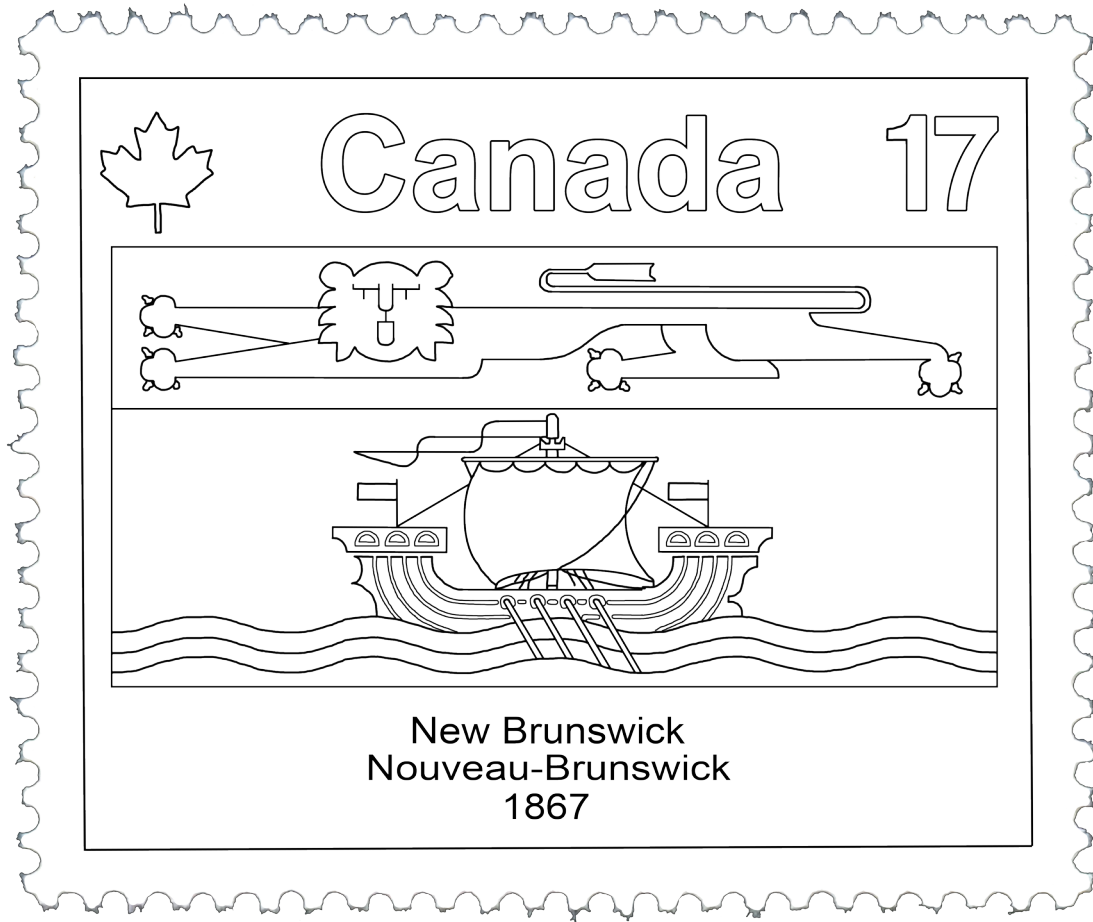


Nova Scotia is a province in eastern Canada. The province borders the Bay of Fundy to the west and the Atlantic Ocean to the south and east, and is separated from Prince Edward Island and the island of Newfoundland by the Northumberland and Cabot straits, respectively.

The flag of Nova Scotia, a blue saltire on a white field (background), is a simple figure-ground reversal of the flag of Scotland (a white saltire, Saint Andrew's cross, on a blue field), charged with an inescutcheon bearing the royal arms of Scotland, a gold shield with a red *lion rampant* surrounded by a loyal double tressure (a double border decorated with fleurs de lis).

The similarity to the Scottish flag reflects the province's name, which is Latin for "New Scotland". Nova Scotia was one of the few British colonies to be granted its own coat of arms, and the flag is the only one of the original Canadian provinces dating back to before confederation.

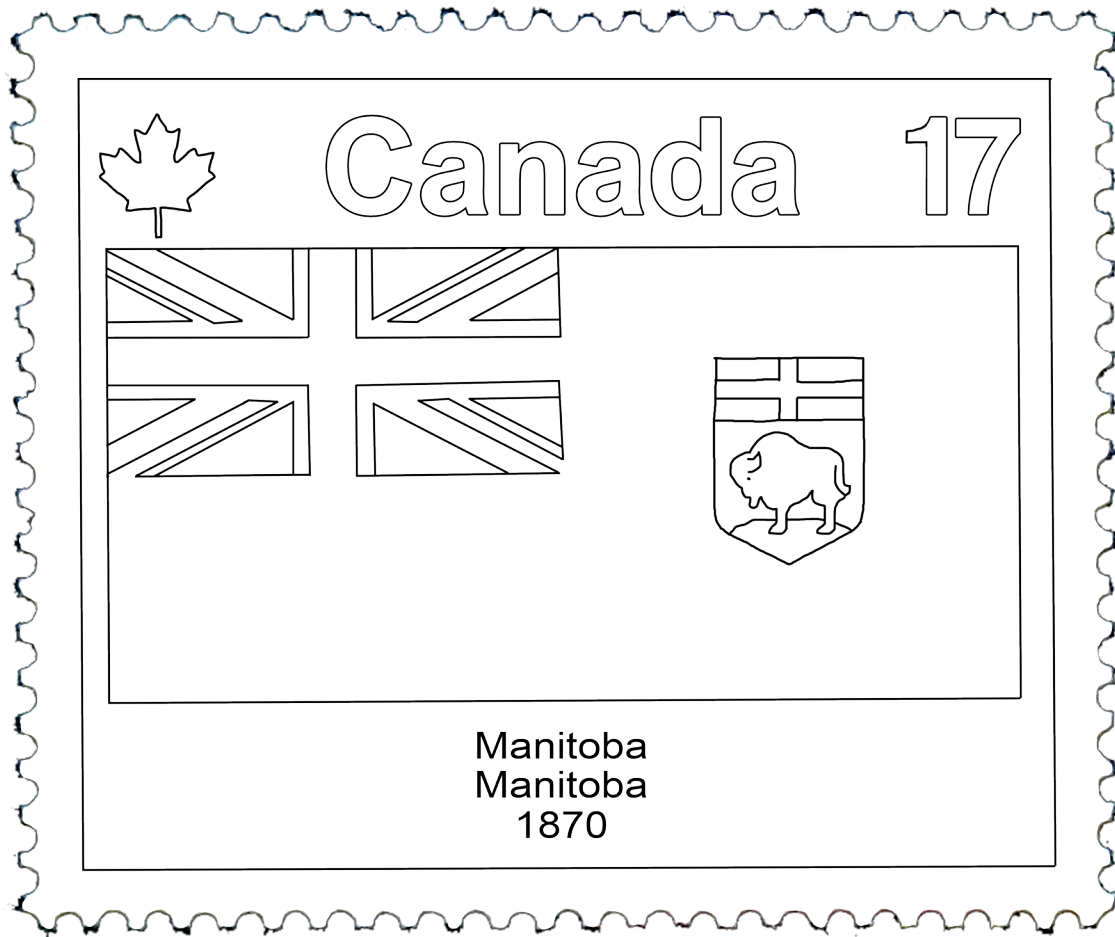
# New Brunswick



New Brunswick is one of four Atlantic provinces on the east coast of Canada. Unlike the other Maritime provinces, New Brunswick's terrain is mostly forested uplands, and much of the land is further from the coast, which gives it a harsher climate. New Brunswick is 85-90% forested and is less densely populated than the rest of the Maritimes. New Brunswick was among the first places in North America to be explored and settled by Europeans.

The flag of New Brunswick consists of a golden lion passant on a red field in the upper third and a gold field defaced with a lymphad on top of blue and white wavy lines in the bottom two-thirds. Adopted in 1965 shortly after the new national flag was inaugurated, it has been the flag of the Canadian province since February 24 of that year. It is a banner of arms modelled after the province's coat of arms.

# Manitoba



*Issued: June 15, 1979*

Manitoba, province of Canada, one of the Prairie Provinces, lying midway between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans. The province is bounded to the north by Nunavut territory, to the northeast by Hudson Bay, to the east by Ontario, to the south by the U.S. states of Minnesota and North Dakota, and to the west by Saskatchewan. Manitoba contains more than 100,000 lakes, including Lake Winnipeg, one of the world's largest inland bodies of fresh water. More than two-fifths of the province's land area is forested. Winnipeg, Manitoba's largest city, is the capital. The province's name comes from an Indian word meaning "the god who speaks."

The flag of Manitoba consists of a Red Ensign defaced with the shield of the provincial coat of arms. Adopted in 1965 shortly after the new national flag was inaugurated, it has been the flag of the province since May 12 of the following year. Its adoption was intended to maintain the legacy of the Canadian Red Ensign as the country's unofficial flag, after the adoption of the Maple Leaf Flag in 1965.

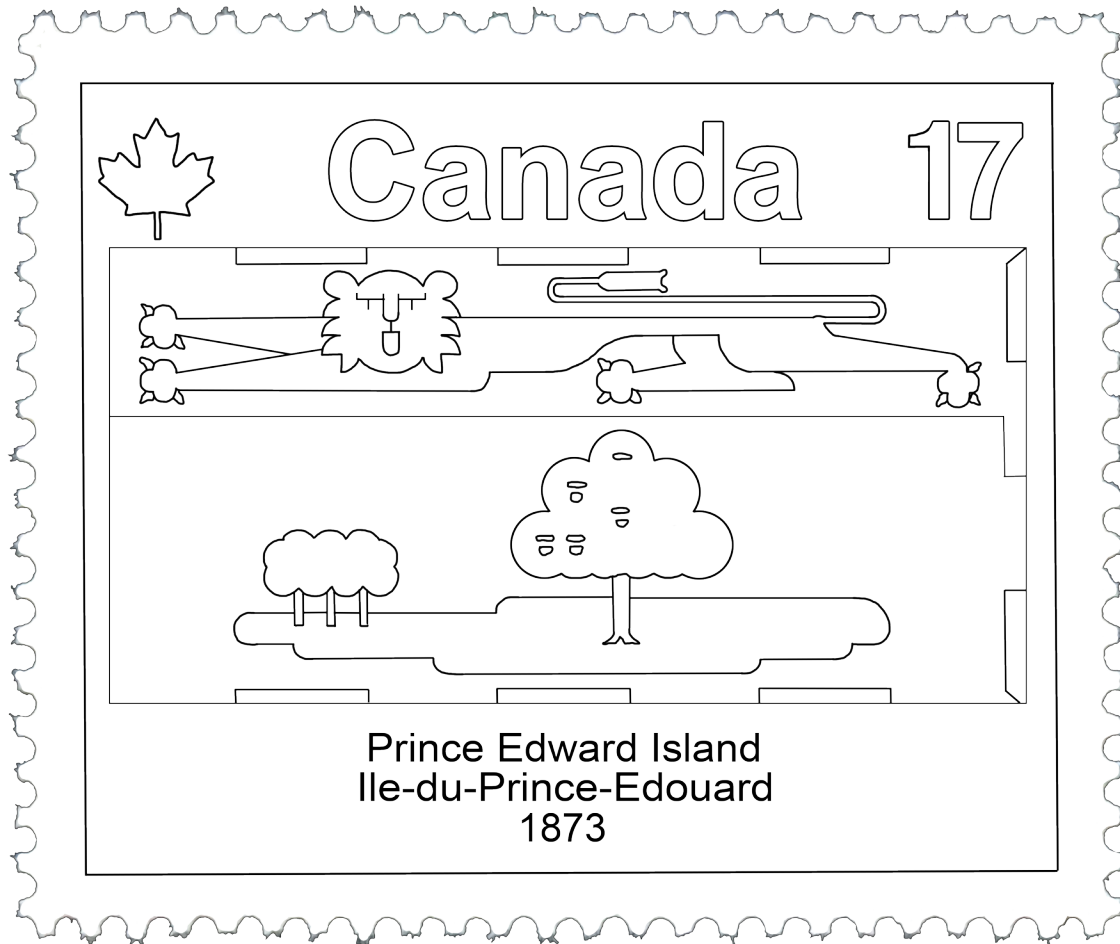
# British Columbia



British Columbia (BC) is the westernmost province in Canada, between the Pacific Ocean and the Rocky Mountains. In 1866, Vancouver Island became part of the colony of British Columbia. British Columbia evolved from British possessions that were established in what is now British Columbia by 1871.

The flag of British Columbia is based upon the shield of the provincial arms of British Columbia. At the top of the flag is a rendition of the Royal Union Flag, defaced in the centre by a crown, and with a setting sun below, representing the location of the province of British Columbia at the western end of Canada. The four wavy white and three wavy blue lines symbolize the province's location between the Pacific Ocean and the Rocky Mountains. The Union Flag on top reflects the province's British heritage, while the crown in the centre represents British Columbia becoming a Crown colony and achieving responsible government.

# Prince Edward Island



Prince Edward Island (PEI) is a province of Canada and one of the three Maritime provinces. It is the smallest province of Canada in both land area and population, but the most densely populated. Part of the traditional lands of the Mi'kmaq, it was colonized by the French in 1604 and later ceded to the British following the conclusion of the Seven Years War (or the French Indian War) in 1763. It was federated into Canada as a province in 1873.

The flag of Prince Edward Island, is a banner modelled after the provincial arms. The three sides away from the mast are bordered by alternating bands of red and white. The upper third of the flag features the English heraldic lion which appeared both on the coat of arms of Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, for whom the province is named, and on that of King Edward VII. The lower two-thirds show an island on which appear three small oak saplings (on the left) – representing the three counties of PEI (Prince, Queens, and Kings) – under the protection of a great oak tree which represents Great Britain.

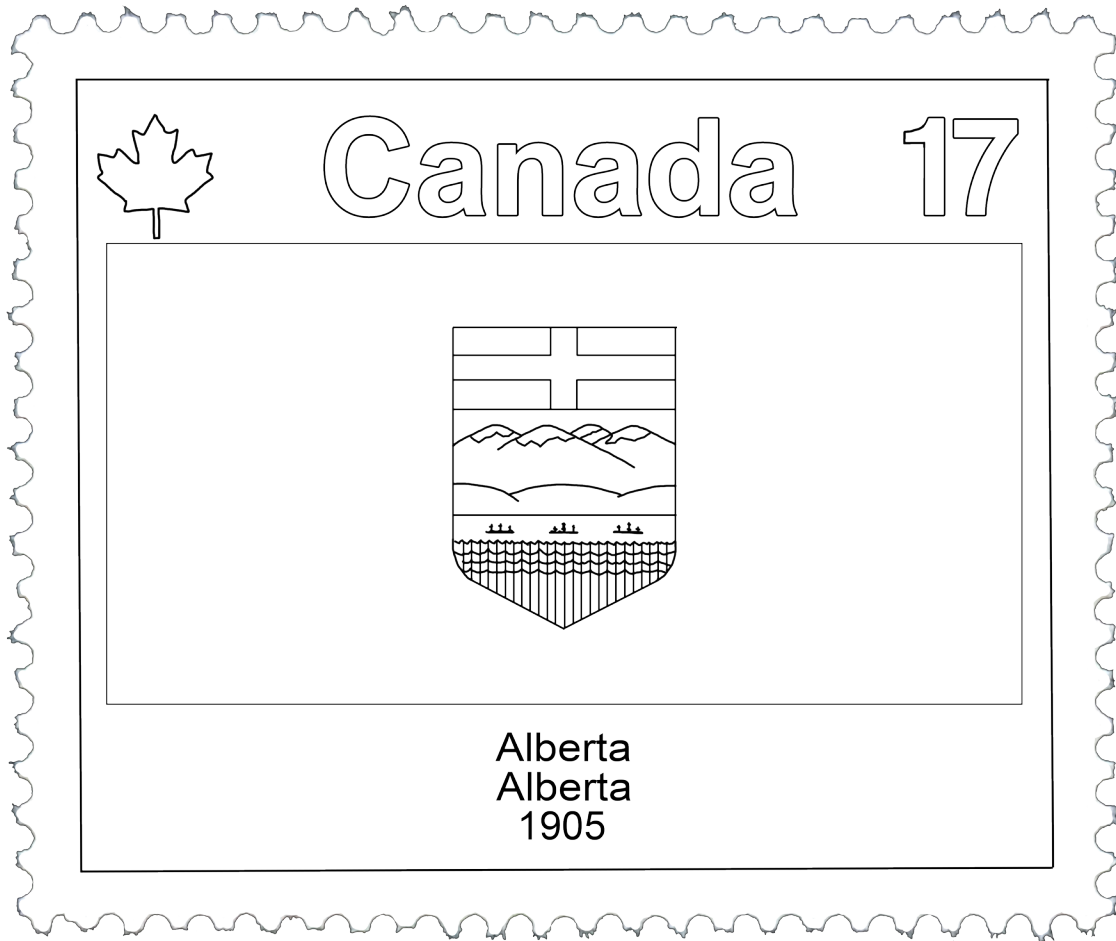
# Saskatchewan



Saskatchewan is a prairie and boreal province in Canada, the only province without a natural border. Saskatchewan is bordered on the west by Alberta, on the north by the Northwest Territories, on the east by Manitoba, to the northeast by Nunavut. Saskatchewan is a landlocked province with large distances to moderating bodies of waters.

The provincial flag of Saskatchewan is blazon Per fess Vert and Or, in the fly a prairie lily slipped and leaved proper, in the dexter chief an escutcheon of the Arms of Saskatchewan fimbriated Argent. The symbolism within the flag is shown just with the colours; yellow representing the grain fields in the southern portion of the province where as the green represents the northern forested areas. The Western red lily in the fly of the flag is the provincial flower.

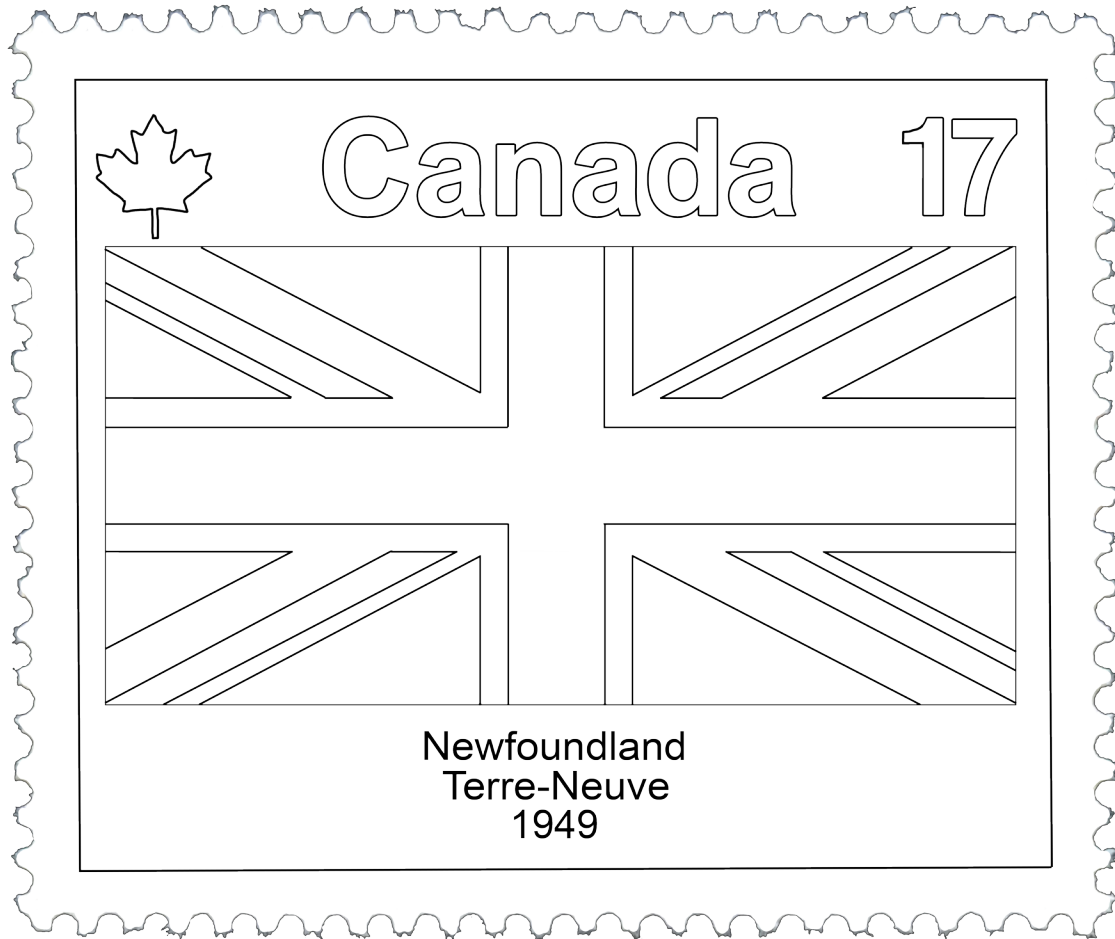
# Alberta



Alberta is bordered by the provinces of British Columbia to the west and Saskatchewan to the east, the Northwest Territories to the north. It is one of only two landlocked provinces in the country.

The flag of Alberta has the provincial shield of arms in the centre of an ultramarine blue background. The provincial colours, adopted in 1984, are blue and gold (deep yellow); they are also referred to as “Alberta blue” and “Alberta gold”, appearing on the flag/shield in the sky/background and wheat background, respectively. The flag was designed and approved as the official provincial flag by the Alberta legislature on June 1, 1968.

# Newfoundland



Newfoundland and Labrador is the easternmost province of Canada. Situated in the country's Atlantic region, it is composed of the island of Newfoundland and the continental region of Labrador to the northwest.

Formerly a colony and then a dominion of the United Kingdom, Newfoundland gave up its independence in 1933, following significant economic distress caused by the Great Depression and the aftermath of Newfoundland's participation in World War I. It became the tenth province to enter Confederation on March 31, 1949, as "Newfoundland". On December 6, 2001, an amendment was made to the Constitution of Canada to change the province's name to Newfoundland and Labrador.

The old flag of Newfoundland was the Union Flag. It was legally adopted in 1931 and used as Newfoundland's national flag until confederation with Canada in 1949. It was then readopted as the official provincial flag in 1952 and used officially until 1980. The Newfoundland and Labrador branches of the Royal Canadian Legion to this day display the Union Flag along with the current Newfoundland and Labrador provincial and national (Canada maple leaf) flags.

# Northwest Territories



The Northwest Territories is a federal territory of Canada. It is the second-largest and the most populous of the three territories in Northern Canada.

The Northwest Territories, a portion of the old North-Western Territory, entered the Canadian Confederation on July 15, 1870. Since then, the territory has been divided four times to create new provinces and territories or enlarge existing ones. Its current borders date from April 1, 1999, when the territory's size was decreased again by the creation of a new territory of Nunavut to the east.

The flag of the Northwest Territories adopted in 1969 by the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories. The flag features a blue field, on which is a Canadian pale (a white stripe taking up half the width of the flag), with at the centre, the shield from the coat of arms of the Northwest Territories. The blue represents the abundant Northwest Territories waters, whereas the white represents snow and ice.

# Yukon



Yukon (also called Yukon Territory and referred to by some as *the* Yukon) is the smallest and westernmost of Canada's three territories. It also is the least populated province or territory in Canada. Yukon was split from the Northwest Territories in 1898 as the Yukon Territory.

The flag of Yukon, is a green, white, and blue tricolour with the coat of arms of Yukon at the centre above a wreath of fireweed, the territorial flower. An official flag for Yukon was created during the 1960s, a decade in which the national flag of Canada was chosen as well as several other provincial flags were created. The flag of Yukon was officially selected from a territory-wide design competition in 1967, with the winning design adopted on March 1, 1968. The flag is divided into three coloured panels: green representing Yukon's forests; white representing snow; blue representing Yukon's lakes and rivers.

# Alcock-Brown Flight



Issued: June 13, 1969

British aviators John Alcock and Arthur Brown made the first non-stop transatlantic flight in June 1919. They flew a modified First World War Vickers Vimy bomber from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Clifden, Connemara, County Galway, Ireland. A small amount of mail was carried on the flight, making it the first transatlantic airmail flight. The two aviators were awarded the honour of Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (KBE) a week later by King George V at Windsor Castle.

John Alcock was born in 1892 in Basford House on Seymour Grove, Firswood, Manchester, England. Arthur Whitten Brown was born in Glasgow, Scotland in 1886.

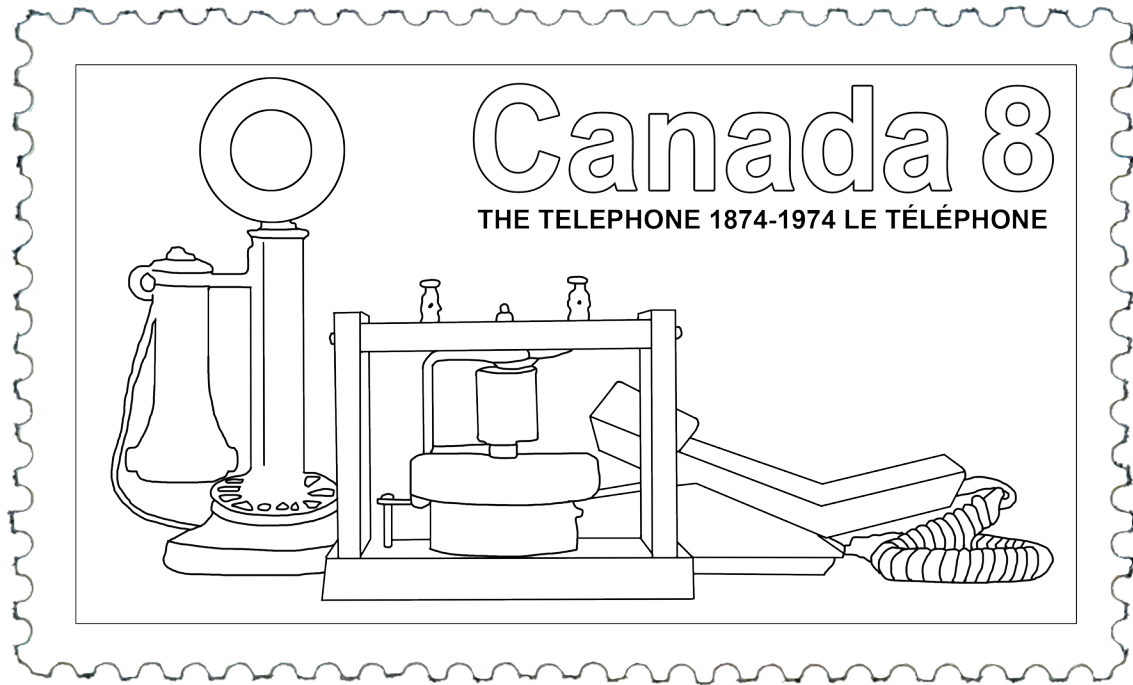
In April 1913 the London newspaper the *Daily Mail* offered a prize of £10,000 to

the aviator who shall first cross the Atlantic in an aeroplane in flight from any point in the United States of America, Canada or Newfoundland to any point in Great Britain or Ireland in 72 continuous hours.

The competition was suspended with the outbreak of war in 1914 but reopened after Armistice was declared in 1918.

Alcock was killed on December 18, 1919 when he crashed near Rouen whilst flying the new Vickers Viking amphibian to the Paris Airshow. Brown died on October 4, 1948.

# Telephone Centenary



Issued: July 26, 1974

At Brantford, in July 1874, Alexander Graham Bell, a young teacher of the deaf, spent a few weeks of leisurely contemplation and invented the telephone. This occurred while he was trying to perfect a device which would send several telegraphic messages at once along the same wire. The people of Brantford, of course, are proud of what he achieved in their city and have spared no effort to refute claims that his greatest idea was conceived elsewhere. Luckily, Bell settled any possible controversies when he stated that "...it certainly is the case that the telephone was invented in Canada...Brantford has an indisputable claim to this distinction and is rightfully named 'The Telephone City'." That such disputes should arise is not surprising since Bell and his partners had to fight approximately six hundred lawsuits to prove the originality of his work.

In 1874, all the basic principles embodied in the telephone had been known for at least forty years. Bell's contribution and the mark of his genius was to reveal a "hitherto unappreciated" relationship between these principles, which were to be found in the seemingly unrelated fields of physiology, electricity and acoustics. He was fortunate to have had experience in each.

The telephone was particularly characteristic of the times into which it emerged, a generation of materialism, proud of its material accomplishments and philosophy. It is no exaggeration to say that another industrial revolution took place during this productive generation, especially in the fields of communications and electrical science. The growth of the press, the expansion of railway, postal, submarine cable and steamship services and the invention of the radio as well as that of the telephone increased the speed at which information travelled.

# Guglielmo Marconi



Issued: November 15, 1974

Guglielmo Giovanni Maria Marconi (April 25, 1874 – July 20, 1937) was an Italian inventor and electrical engineer, known for his pioneering work on long-distance radio transmission, development of Marconi's law, and a radio telegraph system. He is credited as the inventor of radio, and he shared the 1909 Nobel Prize in Physics with Karl Ferdinand Braun “in recognition of their contributions to the development of wireless telegraphy”.

In 1894 Marconi read the obituary of Heinrich Hertz, an experimenter with electromagnetic waves. Marconi immediately decided that these waves could be adapted to carry telegraphic messages and that he would prove it. Marconi worked from 1894 to 1896 with the methodical patience and determination typical of him and he increased the range of his signal to over a mile.

Progress was continuous, and in March 1899 the first message was beamed across the English Channel. This success conjured up the dream of spanning the Atlantic.

The inventor landed at St. John's on December 6, 1901. The authorities allowed him to use some abandoned military buildings on Signal Hill overlooking the harbour. By Wednesday, December 11, Marconi sat down to listen for the pre-arranged signal, three dots of the Morse letter S. Just before the wind tore free a balloon supporting the aerial, Marconi faintly heard a few of the S's being generated 1700 miles away.

# 1949 Map of Canada



Issued: June 30, 1981

Shortly after 1867 Canada began to expand rapidly. Confederation united Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Province of Canada, which was made up of Ontario and Quebec.

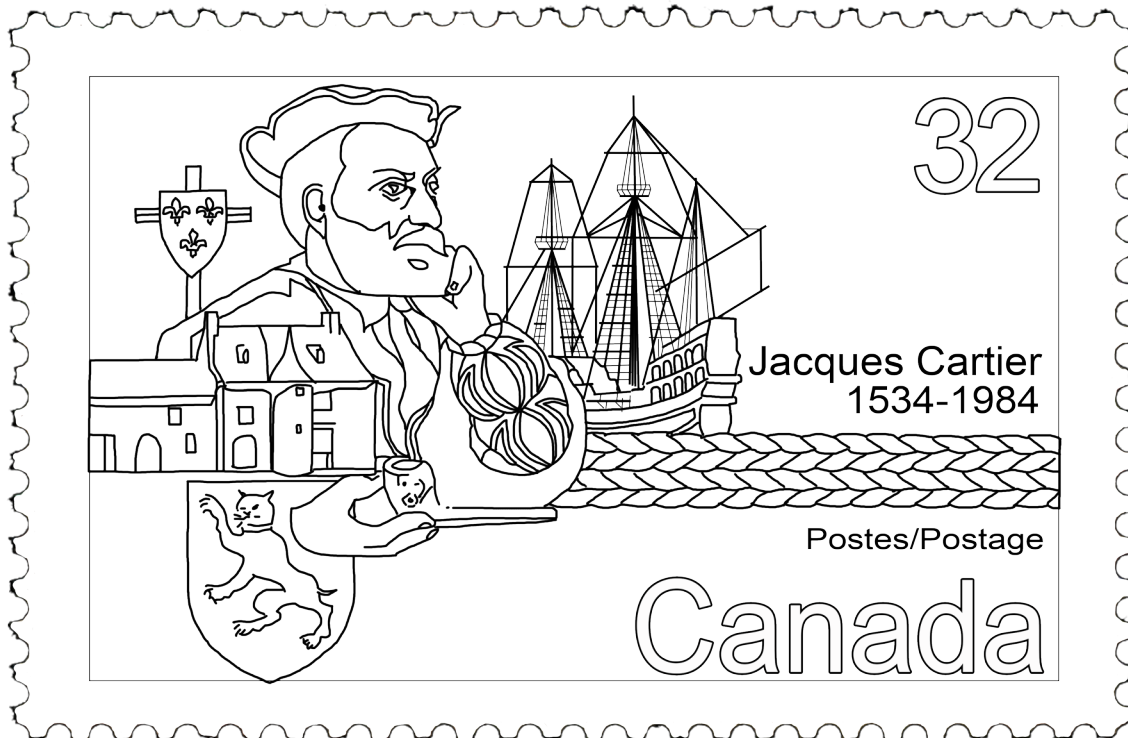
To the north and west of the nation lay territories belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company. Canada purchased these territories in 1870. Inhabitants of the new territory forced a reluctant federal government to create a small Province of Manitoba in 1870. The remainder of the newly purchased region became known as the Northwest Territories.

British Columbia joined in 1871 in hopes of better economic prospects and a transcontinental railway. Prince Edward Island entered in 1873 to extricate itself from heavy debts it had incurred in building railroads. Britain gave Canada the Arctic Islands in 1880.

To strengthen its authority in the gold-rush zone, the federal government created the Yukon Territory in 1898. Seven years later the federal government set up the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. This encouraged Manitoba to request some federally controlled territory to its north. Disputes over subsidies and schools delayed this expansion until 1912, when Manitoba gained an extra 178,100 square miles. At the same time, Ontario gained 140,000 square miles and Quebec 350,000 square miles.

Newfoundland joined Canada in 1949, after two referendums. In the second, fifty-two percent of Newfoundlanders voted for Confederation.

# Jacques Cartier



Issued: April 20, 1984

Jacques Cartier (December 31, 1491 – September 1, 1557) was a French-Breton maritime explorer for France. Jacques Cartier was the first European to describe and map the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and the shores of the Saint Lawrence River, which he named “The Country of Canadas” after the Iroquois names for the two big settlements he saw at Stadacona (Quebec City) and at Hochelaga (Montreal Island).

On April 20, 1534, Cartier set sail under a commission King Francis I of France, hoping to discover a western passage to the wealthy markets of Asia. He was to “discover certain islands and lands where it is said that a great quantity of gold and other precious things are to be found”.

It took him twenty days to sail across the ocean. Starting on May 10 of that year, he explored parts of Newfoundland, the Strait of Belle Isle and southern shore of the Labrador Peninsula, the Gaspé and North Shore coastlines on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and some parts of the coasts of the Gulf’s main islands, including Prince Edward Island, Anticosti Island and the Magdalen Islands. Cartier’s first two encounters with aboriginal peoples in Canada on the north side of Chaleur Bay, most likely the Mi’kmaq, were brief; some trading occurred.

His third encounter took place on the shores of Gaspé Bay with a party of St. Lawrence Iroquoians, where on July 24 he planted a cross to claim the land for France. The 10-metre cross bearing the words “Long Live the King of France” claimed possession of the territory in the King’s name.