

GENEALOGY TIME LINE

PREPARED BY
DAVID G. PICKERING

Year		Date	Event
1583	—	?	St. John's has been the capital of Newfoundland since 1583.
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1605	—		
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1608	—		Quebec capital of New France from 1608-1763
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1625	—		
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1627	—	29 Apr	The Company of New France is formed by Cardinal Richelieu.
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1629	—	20 Jul	Quebec is surrendered by Champlain to the British brothers, David and Lewis Kirke.
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1632	—	29 Mar	<i>The Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye</i> restores Quebec to the French.
1633	—	23 May	Champlain is named first governor of New France.
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1635	—	25 Dec	Champlain dies in Quebec.
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1640	—		
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1642	—	17 May	Ville-Marie (Montreal) is founded by Sieur de Maisonneuve.
1643	—	08 Oct	Hotel-Dieu, the first hospital in New France, is opened in Montreal.
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1645	—		

Year		Date	Event
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1650	—		
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1655	—	03 Mar	First medical insurance plan is offered by a physician in Montreal.
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1663		24 Feb 10 Oct	New France is proclaimed a royal colony by Louis XIV. First immigration act is proclaimed in New France.
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1670	—	02 May ?	“The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading in Hudson’s Bay” is chartered. Rupert's Land granted to the Hudson's Bay Company
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1672	—	06 Apr	Comte de Frontenac is appointed governor of New France.
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1674	—	01 Oct	Fransois de Laval, Jesuit, is appointed bishop of Quebec.
1675	—		
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1680	—		
1681	—	20 Aug	First hospital insurance plan is offered by the Hotel-Dieu in Montreal.
1682	—	09 Apr	Sieur de La Salle, French Explorer, claims the delta of the Mississippi River for France.
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1685	—		
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1690	—		
1691	—	23 Aug	Henry Kelsey, HBC explorer, takes part in a buffalo hunt on the prairies.
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Year		Date	Event
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1695	—		
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1710	—	13 Oct	British Capture Port-Royal and rename it Annapolis Royal
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1713	—	11 Apr	<i>Treaty of Utrecht</i> ; British title to Hudson Bay, island of Newfoundland, and mainland Nova Scotia established. France retains Ile-Royale, Ile Saint-Jean and lands north of Chignecto.
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1730	—		
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1732	—	Jul	Sieur de La Verendrye, first native-born explorer, erects Fort St. Charles on the west side of the Lake of the Woods
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1735	—		
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Year	Date	Event
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1740	—	1740s – LaVerendrye brothers, French-Canadian fur traders, built trading posts on the Saskatchewan River.
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1745	17 Jun	Louisbourg surrendered to British.
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1748	18 Oct	<i>Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle</i> ; Louisbourg returned to France
1749	09 Jul	Halifax founded, capital of Nova Scotia.
1750	15 Apr	Fort Rouille (later York, then Toronto) is constructed by Joseph Dufaux, French contractor.
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1752	25 Mar	Halifax Gazette, first newspaper in Canada, is published.
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1754	17 Oct	Anthony Henday, Hudson Bay Company agent, is the first known white man to see the Rocky Mountains, near Innisfail, Alberta
1755	Jun 05 Sep ?	British capture French forts in Chignecto. Expulsion of Acadians at Grand Pr ³ / ₄ , Nova Scotia. Small pox epidemic
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1758	26 Jun	British recapture Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island
1759	13 Sep	Battle of the Plains of Abraham at Quebec City.
	14 Sep	The death of James Wolfe.
		The death of the Marquis de Montcalm.
1760	08 Sep	Capitulation of Montreal; Canada surrendered to British
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1763	10 Feb	<i>Treaty of Paris</i> ends Seven Years War; France cedes Canada and remaining colonies in Acadia to Great Britain
	07 Oct	<i>Royal Proclamation of 1763</i> ; Establishes boundaries and governments for new colonies; Canada renamed Province of Quebec.
	?	Quebec capital of the Province of Quebec from 1763 to 1791.
1764	10 Aug	Establishment of civil government in Province of Quebec
1765	—	<i>Cat³/₄chisme du Dioc³/₄se de Sens</i> , first book printed in Canada, is published.
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1768	—	Carleton governor
1769	?	Charlottetown has been the capital of Prince Edward Island since 1769.
1770	—	—
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1772	—	Measles epidemic - North America
1773	—	Boston's "Tea Party"
1774	22 Jun	<i>The Quebec Act</i> , extending the boundaries of Quebec, is passed.
	17 Aug	Juan P ³ / ₄ rez, Spanish explorer, visits Nootka Sound, Vancouver Island.
	03 Sep	Cumberland House, the first trading post, is established by the Hudson's Bay Company in what is now, Saskatchewan
	05 Sep	1st Continental Congress meets at Philadelphia

Year		Date	Event
1775	—	Sep-Dec 31 Dec 14 Jul	American Army invades Quebec, takes Montreal and attacks Quebec City. James Montgomery, American general, is killed attacking Quebec. Bruno Hecata, Spanish explorer, lands at Point Grenville, Vancouver Island, and claims it for Spair 14 July.
1776	—	25 Dec ? ?	First recorded Divine Service held on Christmas Day at Cumberland House. Declaration of Independence by the States Britain's first trade union
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1778	—	? 29 Mar 28 May	Haidimand governor at Quebec Capt. James Cook sights land at Vancouver Island. Capt. James Cook lands at Nootka Sound.
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1780	—		
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1782	—	23 Feb ?	Guy Carleton named commander -in-chief of British North America. Smallpox epidemic
1783	—	3 Sep Abt May ?	<i>Treaty of Paris</i> (Treaty of Separation); End of American Revolutionary War of Independence. United Empire Loyalists settle at what is now Saint John, New Brunswick. Opening of western Quebec to refugee Loyalist.
1784	—	Aug ?	New Brunswick and Cape Breton become distinct colonies separate from Nova Scotia. Saint John (formerly Parrtown) was the capital of New Brunswick from 1784 to 1786.
1785	—		
1786	—	? ?	Dorchester governor. Fredericton has been the capital of New Brunswick since 1786.
1787	—	? ?	United States Constitution signed First North-West Company
1788	—		Four Land Districts and Land Boards are formed in Upper Canada: Hesse (later Western), Nassau (later Home), Mecklenburg (later Midland) and Lunenburg (later Eastern).
1789			Lord Dorchester's resolution to create a Mark of Honour for the Loyalists, the hereditary capitals UE to distinguish them from other settlers.
1790	—	28 Oct ?	Spain surrenders exclusive rights on the Pacific Coast by the <i>Treaty of Nootka Sound</i> . By this date, active congregations are established in Ontario in the original Loyalist settlement areas—Anglican, Catholic, Presbyterian, Lutheran—and travelling preachers or missionaries are serving smaller denominations and more isolated communities.
1791	—	10 Jun 26 Dec ? ?	The <i>Canadian Constitution Act</i> passed. The <i>Canadian Constitution Act</i> in effect; Province of Quebec split into Lower Canada and Upper Canada. Quebec was the capital of Lower Canada from 1791 to 1841. Newark (now Niagara-on-the-Lake) was the capital of Upper Canada from 1791 to 1794.
1792	—	? Apr	First Canadian Election Capt. George Vancouver enters Burrard inlet
1793	—	? ? ? ?	<i>Marriage Act</i> the right to perform marriage extends to magistrates (Justices of the Peace) in addition to the exclusive privileges of Catholic and Anglican clergy. Establishment of provincial (Ontario) Court of Probate and District Surrogate Courts. Founding of York (Toronto). Sir Alexander Mackenzie crosses the continent by land, the first explorer to do so

Year		Date	Event
		22 Jul	north of Mexico, and inscribes the rock at Dean Channel, British Columbia. George Vancouver, British captain, explores the Pacific Coast.
		26 May- 20 Dec	
1794	—	19 Nov ?	<i>Jay's Treaty</i> signed between United States and Britain. Toronto (formerly York) was the capital of Upper Canada from 1794 to 1841.
1795	—		Land registry system is established in counties.
1796	—	? ?	Jays Treaty takes effect regarding boundary with U.S.; British withdrawal from Detroit and Michilimackinac. Governor Simcoe's proclamation creates District Loyalist Rolls.
1797	—		Settlements at Prescott and St. Catharines, Upper Canada
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1800	—	? ?	Act of Union of Britain and Ireland Founding of Hull, Quebec
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1803	—		British Passenger Act.
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1805	—		German Company settlement in Waterloo County.
1806	—	22 Nov	Le Canadien, first newspaper wholly in French, issued.
1807	—	24 Nov	Joseph Brant, Mohawk chief, dies at Burlington, Ontario
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1809	—	31 Oct	The first steamboat, the <i>Accommodation</i> , makes its maiden voyage.
1810	—		
1811	—	15 Jul	David Thompson, distinguished surveyor, reaches the mouth of the Columbia River.
1812	—	Jun 30 Aug & 27 Oct ? ?	United States invades Upper Canada; War of 1812 concluded by the <i>Treaty of Ghent</i> , 24 Dec 1814. The Earl of Selkirk's Scottish settlers arrive at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. War of 1812 begins. Fort Garry was the capital of the District of Assiniboia from 1812 to 1870.
1813	—	01 Jun 21-22 Jun	Victory of the H.M.S. Shannon over the U.S.S. Chesapeake. Laura Secord, Loyalist housewife, commences her celebrated trek of nineteen miles to Beaver Dam.
1814	—	24 Dec	<i>Treaty of Ghent</i> concludes the war of 1812.
1815	—	? ?	Military supervision begins in Ontario in Richmond and Perth settlements, Lanark County. Majority of Selkirk settlers at Red River leave for Upper Canada.
1816	—	19 Jun	The Massacre of Seven Oaks, at present-day Winnipeg.
1817	—	03 Nov	The first bank office, the Bank of Montreal, is opened in Montreal
1818	—	20 Oct	Canada/US border established at 49 th parallel.
1819	—		Legislation authorizes grants to 1812 War veterans.
1820	—		
1821	—	31 Mar ?	A royal charter is granted to McGill University in Montreal. North West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company are united.
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1824	—		The Canada (Land) Company is incorporated to colonize the Huron Tract and Crown reserve lands.
1825	—		

Year		Date	Event
1826	—	26 Sep	Ottawa is founded (called Bytown from 1827 to 1854) by Colonel John By, a British engineer.
1827	—	? ? 15 Mar	Free land grants (Ontario) are stopped to all but military and Loyalist claimants; open market begins. Probate and Surrogate Court jurisdiction (Ontario) is extended to guardianships. A royal charter is granted to King's College (now the University of Toronto).
1828	—		Naturalization Registers begin.
1829	—	21 Nov	First issued of the Christian Guardian, forerunner of the United Church Observer, is published.
1830	—	28 Oct	Josiah Henson, the original Uncle Tom, crosses over to Upper Canada.
1831	—	? 11 Sep	Government recognition of marriage sacraments performed by "non-conformist" clergy; District (Ontario) Marriage Registers begin to record them. The Royal William makes the first Atlantic crossing under steam, arriving in England on 11 Sep.
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1834	—	06 Mar	The City of Toronto is incorporated.
1835	—	14 Nov	Asylum for the insane opened in Saint John, New Brunswick
1836	—	?	Thomas Chandler Haliburton publishes <i>The Clockmaker</i> .
1837	—	05 Dec	Rebellions against governments in both Upper and Lower Canada
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1839	—	11 Feb	Lord Durham submits his famous <i>Report</i> to the British Parliament.
1840	—	17 Nov	James Evans, missionary at Norway House, now Manitoba, devises and prints hymns in the basic syllabic alphabet still in used among the Cree and the Inuit.
1841	—	10 Feb ? ?	<i>Act of Union</i> implemented; Upper and Lower Canada united as the Province of Canada with a single legislature; Lower Canada (Quebec) Canada East, Upper Canada (Ontario), Canada West. Kingston was the capital of the Province of Canada from 1841 to 1844.
1842	—		Province-wide census of the Canadas, heads of households only
1843	—	?	Victoria was the capital of Vancouver Island from 1843 to 1858.
1844	—	? 05 Mar	Montreal was the capital of the Province of Canada from 1844 to 1849. <i>The Globe</i> (now <i>The Globe and Mail</i>) is published by George Brown.
1845	—	01 Apr	Registration of Protestant Marriages in Ireland
1846	—	? ?	First permanent Roman Catholic mission founded in Saskatchewan. Kerosene or coal oil is invented by Dr. Abraham Gesner in Nova Scotia.
1847	—	? ?	County registry offices (Ontario) begin keeping separate copybooks for township and town property transactions. Influenza epidemic – worldwide
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1849	—	13 Jan 25 Apr ?	Hudson's Bay Company granted 10-year trade monopoly. Lord Elgin signs the Rebellion Losses Bill. Toronto was the capital of the Province of Canada from 1849 to 1851; and from 1855 to 1859.
1850	—	? ?	Establishment of the colony of Vancouver Island Court of Probate (Ontario) is abolished.
1851	—	12 Jan ? 23 Apr	First census to name all household members, widely enumerated as of 12 Jan 1852. Quebec was the capital of the Province of Canada from 1851 to 1855; and from 1859 to 1865. The Three-Pence Beaver, Canada's first postage stamp, designed by Sandford Fleming is issued.
1852	—	08 Dec	Universit� Laval is founded in Quebec City.
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Year		Date	Event
1854	—		The first <i>Cemeteries Act</i> makes provision and regulation for non-religious burying grounds.
1855	—	? ? ? ? 25 Dec	Militia Act; a paid peace-time active militia is organized. British Parliament passed <i>The Passenger Act</i> to regulate and control passenger traffic from Great Britain. Civil Registration in Scotland. Toronto is the capital of the Province of Canada from 1855 to 1859. Ice hockey is played for the first time anywhere in the world in Kingston.
1857	—	? 31 Dec	First oil well in the world is drilled rather than dug by Charles n. Tripp at Enniskillen, near Sarnia, Ontario. Ottawa is chosen by Queen Victoria to be the capital of Canada.
1858	—	01 Jul Aug ? 05 Aug	First Canadian coins minted, 1, 5, 10, & 20 cent pieces depicting Queen Victoria are minted. Colony of British Columbia (mainland) established with Victoria as capital All legitimate clergy in Canada West allowed to perform marriages; County Marriage Registers begin to reflect the annual returns of all clergy. The Atlantic cable carries the first message from North America to Great Britain.
1859	—	? ?	Quebec was the capital of the Province of Canada from 1859 to 1865. Married women (Ontario) are given limited rights to dispose of inherited property.
1860	—		
1861	—	14 Aug ?	Census Union of United Presbyterians and Free Church (Kirk) to become Canada Presbyterian Church. Start of American Civil War
1862	—	04 Jun	James Isbister was the first European settler in Prince Albert district.
1864	—	01 Jul 01 Sep 19-29 Oct	Civil registration in Ireland. Charlottetown Conference is held to discuss the union of the British provinces. Quebec Conference follows.
1865	—	Apr ? ? ?	American Civil War ended Abstract Indexes to Deeds (Ontario) are created; new copy books begin to record full copies of documents. Passenger lists for ships arriving at the port of Quebec exist from his date. Ottawa (formerly Bytown) proclaimed capital of the Province of Canada.
1866	—	26 Jul ? 17 Nov	Rev. James Nesbet arrived in Prince Albert Fenian Raids at Fort Erie (Canada West), Pigeon Hill (Canada East) Colony of Vancouver Island joined to British Columbia
1867	—	01 Jul ? ? ? ?	Confederation; <i>British North America Act</i> establishes the Dominion of Canada with the Provinces of new Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Quebec. Ottawa (formerly Bytown) has been the capital of: The Dominion of Canada since 1867; chosen by Queen Victoria in 1857; proclaimed capital of the Province of Canada in 1865; first functioned as capital of the Province of Canada in 1866. Quebec has been the capital of the Province of Quebec since 1867. Toronto has been the capital of the Province of Ontario since 1867. Sir John Alexander, Conservative, becomes prime minister.
1868	—	07 Apr 22 May 31 Jul	Thomas D'Arcy McGee is assassinated in downtown Ottawa. First Dominion Militia Act is given Assent. First active Canadian militia units are formed three years later. The new Dominion acquires Rupert's Land.

Year		Date	Event
1869	—	01 Jul 11 Oct Dec	<i>Ontario Vital Statistics Act</i> ; civil registration of BMD required by the province. Red River Rebellion breaks out at St. Vital, Manitoba. Timothy Eaton establishes the T. Eaton Co. Ltd. in Toronto.
1870	—	11 May ? 15 Jul ? ? ?	Dominion of Canada pays £300,000 for Rupert's Land and organized into the Northwest Territories. Military expedition goes to the Red River. Manitoba made a province of Canada. Winnipeg made capital. Winnipeg was the capital of the Northwest Territories from 1870 to 1876. Manitoba Census Remaining lands, called Northwest Territories, were divided to administrative "Districts" named Mackenzie, Athabaska, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Assiniboia, Keewatin and Ungava.
1871	—	20 Jul ? 02 Apr ? Aug	British Columbia joins Dominion of Canada First Dominion Survey – Meridian W1 established west of Winnipeg, W2 established at 102 degree Longitude, W3 at 106 degrees longitude, W4 at 110 degrees longitude. First Dominion census. Population 3,689,257 British troops withdraw from Canada. Treaty Number 2 signed at Fort Ellice, SK
1872	—	? ? ?	<i>Dominion Lands Act</i> passed, administered by the Dominion Lands Branch, Federal Department of the Interior. 1872 - 1930 Saskatchewan homestead grants. 1872 - 1930 Saskatchewan school land grants
1873	—	23 May 01 Jul 01 Jul 23 Sep ? ?	The North West Mounted Police is created as a civil force. Prince Edward Island joins Dominion of Canada. Civil Registration in England and Wales. Canadian Labour Union, an early association of unions, is founded in Toronto. Alexander Mackenzie, Liberal become prime minister. Magistrate Court established in the North West Territories.
1874	—	08 Jul Sep	North West Mounted Police trek – Fort Dufferin, Manitoba to Fort Whoop-up, Alberta. Treaty Number 4, the Qu'Appelle Treaty, signed at Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan.
1875	—	? ?	Treaty Number 5 signed at The Pas includes Cumberland House Band. Union of Canada Presbyterians and Church of Scotland.
1876	—	22 Jul 21 Nov 15 May 05 Jun 10 Aug ? ?	First telegraph line into Saskatchewan. Western section of Dominion Telegraph completed. The University of Montreal is established as a branch of Laval. First sitting of the Supreme Court of Canada. Alexander Graham Bell makes the world's first long-distance call between Paris and Brantford, Ontario. Fort Livingstone, Swan River, was the capital of the Northwest Territories in 1876. <i>North West Territories Act</i> gave the Territorial Council executive and legislative powers.
1877	—	? ?	Battleford, Saskatchewan was the capital of the Northwest Territories from 1877 to 1882. Torrens Land Title System adopted.
1878	—	? 17 Sep ?	Sir Samuel Cunard founds the Cunard Steam-Ship Co. Ltd., to consolidate operation begun in 1838. Secret ballot is introduced into the federal election. Registration of marriages begins in Saskatchewan.
1879	—	01 Nov ?	Emmanuel College, first school for higher education established at Prince Albert. An Act was passed respecting the safe keeping of dangerous lunatics in the North West Territories. Such persons were to be sent to the Stony Mountain Penitentiary.
1880	—	?	Local area maps began to be produced in Saskatchewan and continued to 1930.

Year		Date	Event
1881	—	04 Apr ? ? 22 Aug	First Census of Canada that included the North West Territories. Sir John Alexander Macdonald, Conservative, becomes prime minister. Passenger lists for ships arriving at Port of Halifax. First train into Winnipeg over Red River Bridge
1882	—	? ? 07 Jul ? ? ? ? 11 Apr 01 Oct	First settlers with intention of staying in the Moose Jaw area arrived. East & West Assiniboia Electoral Districts North West Mounted Police headquarters moved from Ft. Walsh to Regina. Manitoba vital Records The first salvation Army meeting is held in London. First ship with sponsored immigrant children arrived to Canada. Regina was the capital of the Northwest Territories from 1882 to 1905. 50 applications for homesteads in what is now Saskatchewan were approved. Canadian Pacific Railroad built from Broadview to Regina.
1883	—	? ? May 04 14 Jul 10 Aug 18 Nov Dec.	Territorial Council passed the <i>Municipal Ordinance</i> establishing municipal government in the Northwest Territories. Capital of the Northwest Territories transferred from Battleford to Regina. First edition of the Moose Jaw News printed. Creation of the electoral district of Moose Jaw. First train into Calgary Standard Time, promoted by Sandford Fleming, is adopted. Moose Jaw's first mayoral campaign.
1884	—	? ? 05 Dec	Methodist Church Union: (British & Canadian) Wesleyan, Episcopal, New Connexion, Primitive, Bible Christian. <i>Married Women's Property Act</i> (Ontario); allowed disposing of real property and earnings, i.e. through execution of a will. Moose Jaw Protestant Public School District No. 1 established. Victoria School first multi-room school in North West Territories.
1885	—	26 Mar 07 Nov	26 Mar – 02 Jul -- Northwest Rebellion outbreak; Militia participate in the defeat of the North West Rebellion. Last spike driven in the first Transcontinental main line. Many immigrants began to settle in southern Saskatchewan.
1886	—	? ? 08 Jan	An asylum in Selkirk, Manitoba was opened to accommodate and care for mentally ill persons of the North West Territories. Mapping photography used by the Department of Natural Resources. Kenlis School District No. 6, first rural school district in North West Territories.
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1888	—	? ?	Registration of births and deaths began in what is now Saskatchewan. <i>Unincorporated Towns Ordinance</i> passed to allow a community self-government.
1889	—	? ? 04 Nov	Saskatchewan vital records More than seven thousand Doukhobors from the Crimea immigrated into southern Saskatchewan. First teaching training sessions held at Moosomin Union School
1890	—		
1891	—	06 Apr ?	Census of Canada including North West Territories – Districts of East and West Assiniboia and Saskatchewan. Sir John Joseph Caldwell Abbott, Conservative, becomes prime minister.
1892	—	? ? ?	Provincial (Ontario) <i>Succession Duty Act</i> ; limited application. Sir John Sparrow David Thompson, Conservative, becomes prime minister. Souris Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railroad opened.
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Year		Date	Event
1894	—	?	Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Conservative, becomes prime minister.
1895	—		
1896	—	? ? ? 16 Aug ?	United Empire Loyalists Association is formed. Sir Charles Tupper, Conservative, becomes prime minister. Sir Wilfred Laurier, Liberal, becomes prime minister. Gold is discovered on Bonanza Creek, Klondike River, and Yukon. The Supreme Court of the North West Territories established.
1897	—		Ontario Municipal Clerks required to provide clergy with official books for BMD registration, and to keep copies in their offices.
1898	—	13 Jun ?	<i>Yukon Act</i> makes Yukon a separate Territory. Dawson was the capital of the Yukon Territory from 1898 to 1952.
1899	—	? 29 Oct 27 Jan ?	Boer War to 1902. First Canadian Contingent leaves Quebec for the Boer War. Grain Growers Company organized in Sintaluta, Saskatchewan. Treaty Number 8 signed at Fond du Lac, Saskatchewan.
1900	—		
1901	—	31 Mar ?	Census of Canada including North West Territories – Districts of East and West Assiniboia and Saskatchewan. <i>Veterans' Land Act</i> , grants for military service.
1902	—		End of Boer War
1903	—	19 Jun	Regina proclaimed first city in Saskatchewan.
1904	—	24 Jun	The designation of "Royal" is extended to the North-West Mounted Police.
1905	—	20 Jul 01 Sep 01 Sep 25 Mar	Saskatchewan Act creating the new province of Saskatchewan received Royal assent. Alberta becomes a province of Canada with Edmonton as capital. Saskatchewan becomes a province of Canada with Regina as capital. Alaska Boundary Award gives the United States much of the panhandles.
1906	—	07 Jun	Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission is created, the first such nationalized service.
1907	—	03 Apr ? ? ? ?	<i>Married Women's Property Act</i> was passed. University of Saskatchewan is founded in Saskatoon 1907 – 1909 Grand Trunk Railway (GRT) crossed Saskatchewan. 8 Saskatchewan Judicial Districts: Battleford, Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Yorkton, Moosomin, and Cannington. A central registry of all estates established in Regina by Surrogate Registra.
1908	—		Border ports of entry established for Canadian customs and immigration.
1909	—	01 Jun 26 July Dec	Department of External Affairs is created by statute to handle Canada's foreign relations. First Grand Trunk Railway crossed Saskatchewan. <i>Public Health Act</i> (Saskatchewan) included first legislation applying to funerals and interments.
1910	—	04 May 03 Apr	Royal Canadian Navy formed. Treaty Number 10 signed, includes rest of northeast Saskatchewan.
1911	—	?	Sir Robert Laird Borden, Conservative/Unionist, becomes prime minister.
1912	—	14-15 Apr	Northwest Territories boundaries adjusted to enlarge Ontario and Quebec Titanic sinks off Newfoundland
1913	—	Jan ? 01 May	<i>Public Health Act</i> (Saskatchewan) amended to include regulations for embalming and provision of licenses. 17 Saskatchewan judicial districts: Melville, Cannington, Moosomin, Yorkton, Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Battleford, Kerrobert, Kindersley, Swift Current, Estevan, Weyburn, Humboldt, Scott and Wynyard. University of Saskatchewan opened in Saskatoon.
1914	—	28 Jul 04 Aug	Start of World War I; declaration of war by Austria-Hungary on Serbia Canada entered World War I. Call for Moose Jaw and area volunteers to enlist in the 69th Rifles.

Year		Date	Event
		13 Aug ? ?	War Measures Act; enemy aliens are required to register with Canadian government. Succession Duty Act (Ontario) is applied to all estates (lists of heirs with addresses are recorded).
		26 Jul	First annual convention of the Saskatchewan Funeral Directors and Embalmers Association
		14 Sep	<i>Public Health Act</i> (Saskatchewan) amended for undertakers who were not licensed.
		?	The Saskatchewan Mental Hospital in North Battleford opened.
1915	—		
1916	—	03 Feb 11 Dec 14 Mar	The Great Fire guts the Parliament Building in Ottawa. Vote for Prohibition in Saskatchewan. Women granted the right to vote in Saskatchewan.
1917	—	18 Jan 09 Apr 06 Aug ? 05 Dec ? ?	Income tax legislation is introduced in the House of Commons as “a temporary war measure.” Canadian Corps takes Vimy Ridge in the most celebrated of all Canadian engagements. United States entered World War I <i>Soldier Settlement Act</i> ; returning World War I soldiers are eligible for land grants. The Halifax Explosion shatters much of the city. Boundaries of the Saskatchewan Judicial Districts of Humboldt and Prince Albert were changed. First Cummins Directory Map published. Others followed in 1920, 1922, 1926 and 1932.
1918	—	01 Apr ? 11 Nov 24 May ?	Prohibition took effect Influenza epidemic End of World War I, armistice is signed at 11:00 A.M. Women 21 years of age and over became eligible to vote in Canada. 19 Saskatchewan Judicial Districts: districts of Cypress and Gravelbourg were added.
1919	—	15 May 20 Dec ?	The Winnipeg general strike is called and lasts over a month. Canadian National Railways is organized. Divorce petitions in Saskatchewan placed under provincial jurisdiction.
1920	—	01 Feb ? ? ?	Royal North West Mounted Police becomes the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Arthur Meighen, Conservative/Unionist, becomes prime minister. Melfort added to the Saskatchewan Judicial Districts to become the 20th. Cummins Map produced
1921	—	26 Mar ? ?	The clipper “Bluenose” is launched at Lunenburg, Nova Scotia. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Liberal, become prime minister. The Saskatchewan Mental Hospital at Weyburn is opened.
1922	—	? ?	Boundaries of the Gravelbourg, Moose Jaw, Weyburn, Regina and Estevan Saskatchewan Judicial Districts were changed. District of Assiniboia was created. Scott judicial district renamed Wilkie and Cannington renamed Arcola. Boundaries of Wilkie and Battleford were altered. Cummins Map produced.
1923	—	10 Dec ?	Prohibition ended. Boundaries of the Cypress, Swift Current and Kindersley (Saskatchewan) judicial districts were altered. The Districts of Leader and Maple Creek established.
1924	—	? ?	Royal Canadian Airforce established. Saskatchewan Wheat Pool formed.
1925	—	? ?	United Church of Canada formed from Methodists, Congregationalist, majority of Presbyterians and the Council of Local Union of Churches. Boundaries of the Prince Albert and Battleford (Saskatchewan) judicial districts were altered.

Year		Date	Event
1926	—	? ? ?	Arthur Meighen, Conservative/Unionist, becomes prime minister. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Liberal, becomes prime minister. Cummins Map produced.
1927	—	?	Old Age Pension - 70 years of age
1928	—	01 Jun ?	Saskatchewan provincial police disbanded. Cypress (Saskatchewan) judicial district renamed Shaunavon.
1929	—	29 Oct	Stock market on Wall Street crashes
1930	—	? ? ?	<i>Divorce Act</i> , divorce becomes subject o provincial courts, previously enacted only through federal legislation. Richard Bedford Bennett, Conservative, becomes prime minister. <i>Embalmers Act</i> (Saskatchewan) was passed in the Legislature requiring all persons who worked with the preservation of a body to be licensed.
1931	—	?	Boundaries of Maple Creek, Swift Current and Kindersley (Saskatchewan) judicial districts were altered and the district of Leader was closed.
1932	—	?	Cummins Map produced.
1933	—	28 Dec	Formation of the Saskatchewan Teachers Federation from the Saskatchewan Teachers Alliance, The Saskatchewan Education Association and the Rural Teachers Federation.
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1935	—	?	William Lyon Mackenzie King, Liberal, becomes prime minister.
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1939	—	03 Sep ? 10 Sep	Start of World War II Canada enters World War II, Battle of the Atlantic begins. <i>Embalmers Act</i> (Saskatchewan) came into force.
1940	—		
1941	—	10 Dec	United States enters World War II
1942	—	19 Aug ?	Dieppe raid by Canadian Troops with Allied support is a disaster. <i>Veterans' Land Act</i> Grants.
	—		
1944	—	06 Jun 01 Aug	Normandy invasion with Canadian troops is a success. <i>The Family Allowance Act</i> is approved in the House of Commons giving monthly “baby bonuses” to parents of children under eighteen.
1945	—	08 May 14 Aug 12 Sept ? ?	V.E. (Victory in Europe) Day Japan agrees to unconditional surrender. V.J. (Victory over Japan) Day A curriculum for the Schools of Psychiatric Nursing in Saskatchewan was developed. The Saskatchewan Training School at Weyburn opened.
1946	—	14 May	<i>Canadian Citizenship Act</i> is passed
1947	—	01 Jan	<i>Canadian Citizenship Act</i> comes into force
1948	—	?	Louis Stephen St. Laurent, Liberal, becomes prime minister.
1949	—	31 Mar	Newfoundland and Labrador join Confederation with J. R. (Joey) Smallwood as first premier.
1950	—		Start of Korean war; a Canadian contingent is created to service in Korean War.
1951	—		<i>Old Age Security Act</i> - age 65
1952	—	?	Whitehorse has been the capital of the Yukon Territory since 1952.
1953	—	01 Jan ?	National Library of Canada is formally established. End of Korean War
1954	—	?	The Saskatchewan Training School for psychiatric nurses move to Moose Jaw.
1955	—		
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Year		Date	Event
1957	—	? ?	Vietnam War to 1975 John George Diefenbaker, Progressive Conservative, becomes prime minister.
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1960	—	10 Aug	<i>The Canadian Bill of Rights</i> is given royal assent.
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1962	—	03 Sep ?	The Trans-Canada Highway is officially opened at Rogers Pass, Alberta. Medicare introduced in Saskatchewan.
1963	—	?	Lester Bowles Pearson, Liberal, becomes prime minister.
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1965	—		<i>Canadian Pension Act</i> passed – pension when age 65.
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1967	—	?	Yellowknife the capital of the Northwest Territories in 1967.
1968	—	? ?	Evangelical United Brethren join the United Church of Canada. Pierre Elliott Trudeau, Liberal, becomes prime minister.
1969	—	?	The first edition of <i>Atlas of Saskatchewan</i> was published.
1970	—		
1971	—	? ?	Saskatchewan Mental Hospital at Weyburn because Souris Valley Extended Care Centre. Weyburn Psychiatric Centre became a separate entity.
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1973	—	?	The Saskatchewan Training School for psychiatric nurses in Moose Jaw changed its name to Valley View. Community and integration of Training School patients began.
1974	—	01 Jul	University of Regina became independent from the University of Saskatchewan
1975	—		
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1979	—	?	Joe Clark, Conservative, prime minister.
1980	—	? ?	Pierre Elliott Trudeau, Liberal, prime minister District Court made part of Court of Queen's Bench (Saskatchewan)
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1984	—	?	Brian Mulroney, Conservative, prime minister.
1985	—		
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1990	—		
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1993	—	? ?	Kim Campbell, Conservative, prime minister. Jean Chretien, Liberal, prime minister.
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1995	—		
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Year		Date	Event
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1999	—	01 Apr ?	Nunavut becomes a separate Territory. The second edition of <i>Atlas of Saskatchewan</i> was published.
2000		?	Saskatchewan Land Information Services Corporation Established.