Searching for the "vanguard of an army of Scots" in the early Canadian book trade

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- Fiona A. Black, Peel's Bibliography of the Canadian Prairies to 1953, Ernie B. Ingles and N. Merrill Distad, editors and compilers, Papers of The Bibliographical Society of Canada: Vol 42 No 1 (2004).

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INFORMATION

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The Kingdom of Scotland established one of the earliest colonies in Canada in 1621, when Sir William Alexander was granted a charter for Nova Scotia. Alexander established small settlements on Cape Breton Island and at the Bay of Fundy, but they did not flourish, and Scottish claims were surrendered to France in 1632. Scots were also very active in business. They dominated the fur trade, the timber trade, banking and railway management. In 1779, Scots businessmen of Montréal (including Simon McTavish, Isaac Todd and James McGill) founded the North West Company (NWC) in order to compete with the Hudson's Bay Company's (HBC) fur trade monopoly. A substantial population of Scottish origin in the Maritime Provinces is Canadian-born. For nearly two decades, Canada's Army has been fighting alongside the United States in the deserts and mountains of the Middle East and Afghanistan. Many of its soldiers have little idea how to operate in the punishing, far-reaching corners of their own home. "Because we've been busy elsewhere, we've kind of let some of the skills atrophy," said Brig. Gen. The soldiers and rangers prepping their snowmobiles are the vanguard of Canada's push to address new challenges in the Arctic, buoyed by increased interest from Washington and NATO. The melting Arctic is opening up the once isolated region to more shipping, tourism, mining, and oil exploration. percentage of Canadians in the RNAS and to tell their story properly would require a full book length in itself. Many spent their wartime career with squadrons on the Western Front and amongst these may be mentioned the illustrious names of Breadner, Curtis (who had been a pupil at Long Branch), and Edwards, all of whom later rose to the highest ranks in the Royal Canadian Air Force. Probably the most famous of early Canadian maritime flyers was Robert Leckie, a graduate of the Curtiss Flying School, who flew many sorties from the Royal Naval Air Station at Great Yarmouth and received decorations for destroying L.22 in 1917 and L.70 in August 1918; after a distinguished career in the RAF Leckie transferred to the RCAF in 1940, and became its Chief of Air Staff four years later.