

Chronology of

CANADIAN JEWISH HISTORY

Compiled by

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Chronology of Important Events in Canadian Jewish History

This chronological list of events in Canadian Jewish history has been compiled in connection with the celebration in 1959 of the Bicentenary of Jewish settlement in Canada.

Its purpose is to provide a brief and convenient summary of the events which have marked the growth of the Canadian Jewish community from little more than a bare "minian" (the minimum of ten adult males necessary to form a congregation) who came to Canada with the British troops under Generals Amherst and Haldimand in 1759 and 1760 and who settled in that part of Canada which later became the province of Quebec, until in 1959 the Jewish population of Canada numbered a quarter of a million living and participating in the development of every one of Canada's ten provinces from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and even in the Yukon and North West Territories.

This chronology does not presume to be all inclusive, but is by necessity selective, limiting itself to the more important events, and wherever possible to the first of such events.

As will be seen from the following list of contents, it includes the period from 1697 to 1934. It is our intention to cover the quarter of a century from 1934 to 1959 separately.

L.R.

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I

PRELUDE

1697, Nov. 1

William III, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Prince of Orange, granted to Joseph de la Penha, a Jewish merchant of Rotterdam, the nominal and territorial rights to and over the territories and coast (of Labrador) as far as it extends itself from the 54th to the 60th degree of northern latitude, with all the lands, woods, forests, rivers, fruits and fisheries situated therein.

1732

Ferdinande Jacobs came to Hudson's Bay Company territory as an apprentice; subsequently became chief factor of the Company at Fort Prince of Wales, holding that position until his retirement in 1775.

1744, Dec.

Abraham Gradis, Jewish merchant of Bordeaux, sent his first ship, the Fort Louis, to Quebec.

1748, July 10

Abraham Gradis founded the Society of Canada to encourage trade between France and Canada, and established warehouses in Quebec to store the provisions, munitions and other supplies he shipped to Canada from France.

1749, April

The "Renommée," first ship placed by Gradis in the service of the Society of Canada sailed from France for Quebec with a cargo of supplies for the French colonists.

1750

Jewish merchants from England settled in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

1752, Sept.

Sailing ship "Benjamin," owned and provisioned by Abraham Gradis, brought relief to the French colonists in Quebec.

1752, Oct. 18

Israel Abrahams, Jewish merchant resident in Halifax, wrote to the Board of Trade in London undertaking to produce and export potash to England.

1757, June 9

General Montcalm reported the arrival at Quebec of two of David Gradis' ships, the "David" and the "Jason" with a cargo of food, weapons and 400 soldiers, whom Gradis had recruited for the relief and defence of the French settlements in Quebec. By an edict of Louis XIV, King of France, proclaimed in 1685 and inspired by his chief minister Colbert, Huguenots and Jews were prohibited from settling in any of the French colonies in North America, including New France, and although the Gradis family did much to stimulate trade between France and Quebec, and helped to maintain and defend the French colonists in Canada, it was not possible for any Huguenot or Jew to make his home in New France until 1759, when the rule of the King of France in Canada came to an end.



II

THE FIRST HUNDRED YEARS

1759, Sept. 18

City of Quebec capitulated to the British military forces. Captain Alexander Schomberg, son of Dr. Meyer Low Schomberg, a London Jewish Physician, commanded the British Frigate "Diana," which actively participated in the capture of Quebec.

1760, Sept. 18

Aaron Hart, the first Jew to settle permanently in Canada, formerly a lieutenant in the British army serving with the German Legion in the British North American colonies and who recruited a battalion of the 60th Royal American Regiment of New York which formed part of General Sir Jeffrey Amherst's forces which marched upon Montreal, was a member of Sir Jeffrey Amherst's staff when he received the surrender of Montreal on September 8, 1760. He remained in Canada and settled in Three Rivers.

1760-63

Samuel Jacobs, Samuel Judah, Lazarus David, Uriel Moresco, Abraham Franks, Levy Solomons, Ezekiel Solomons, Manuel Gomez, Simon Levy, Meyer Michaels, Fernandez de Fonseca, Hananiel Garcia, Jacob de Maurera, Andrew Hays, Isaac Judah, Uriah Judah, Joseph Bindona, and Emanuel de Cordova were among the Jews who settled in Montreal, Three Rivers and Quebec during the period from 1760 to 1763.

1763 Eliezer Levy among the signatories of a petition to the King in London, requesting a Legislative Assembly for Quebec.

1763-1770

Second post office established in Canada opened in the home of Aaron Hart in Three Rivers.

1763 Ezekiel Solomons, a Jewish fur trader who settled in Montreal in 1760 and who established a trading post at Michilimackinac in partnership with Levy Solomons, was captured by Indians and taken to Montreal, where he was ransomed by other Jewish merchants in June 1763.

1764, Dec. 8

David David, born in Montreal on this date, was the first Jewish child born in Canada.

1768, Dec. 30

Shearith Israel Congregation, fourth oldest congregation on the North American continent founded in temporary premises on St. James Street in Montreal.

In the Name of God On the 25th of Elul 5538 The Congregation met to Elect a Carnass and Gabay in the Room of M^r David Frankes and M^r Ezekiel Solomons when the following having a Majority of Votes were accordingly Elected M^r Levy Solomons as Carnass And M^r Uriah Judah as Gabay for the Ensuing Year as also to chose Hatanim when the two following Gentlemen were Elected & Sworn M^r Ezekiel Solomons as Hatan Torah and M^r Levy Michael as Hatan Bereshith

At the above meeting M^r Samuel Judah was fined Three Pounds Halfpenny Currency for Refusing to serve the Office of Carnass to which he was Elected - as was also the following Gentlemen for Refusing to serve as Hatanim to which they was Elected

Isaac Judah - fined Two Pounds and Shillings
M^r Michael - do do
Andrew Hays - do do

A page of the minutes and earliest by-laws of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation of Montreal, 1778-1779.

1768, Nov. 26

Moses Hart, eldest son of Aaron Hart, born in Three Rivers.

1770, May 15

Ezekiel Hart, second son of Aaron Hart, born in Three Rivers.

1774, Nov. 12

Fifteen Jews among the signatories to a petition to the King, requesting that the "Quebec Act" passed in 1774, setting up a Legislative Council be repealed, and that the colonists be permitted to elect a House of Assembly. This petition was signed by Aaron Hart, Samuel Jacobs, Lazarus David, Joseph Bindona, Simon Levy, Andrew Hays, David Salesby Franks, Isaac Judah, and Ezekiel Solomons, among others.

1775

Lazarus David purchased a piece of land on St. Janvier Street, on the present site of Dominion Square, "to serve in perpetuity as a cemetery for individuals of the Jewish faith who may die in the Montreal district."

1776, Oct. 22

Lazarus David died in Montreal, and was the first Jew to be buried in the Jewish cemetery on St. Janvier Street.

1777

Shearith Israel Synagogue, first synagogue building built in Canada, was erected on a plot of land in Montreal at the corner of Notre Dame Street and St. James Street, belonging to David David.

1778, Feb. 13

Rev. Jacob Raphael Cohen of London, England appointed Hazan, Shochet, teacher and Reader of the Shearith Israel Congregation in Montreal, a position which he held until 1782.

1779, Aug. 10

Benjamin Hart, son of Aaron Hart, born at Three Rivers, Quebec.

1782

Hazan de Lara was appointed Minister of the Shearith Israel Congregation in Montreal, a position which he held until 1810.

1783, Oct. 14

Jewish Loyalists from the former American Colonies granted lands in the Eastern Townships of Quebec.

1790

John Franks appointed Chief of Fire Brigade in Quebec City.

1800

Aaron Hart donated land for Jewish cemetery in Three Rivers.

1800, Dec. 28

Aaron Hart died and was buried in Jewish cemetery in Three Rivers.

1801, March 7

Henry Joseph of Berthier, Quebec, inaugurated first direct sailing ship service between England and Canada with his ship, the "Ewretta."

1802

First Jewish congregation founded in Quebec City.

1805

Jacob Franks built first saw and grist mill in Canada.

1807, Jan. 29

Ezekiel Hart, son of Aaron Hart, elected member for Three Rivers to the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada.



Aaron Hart



Ezekiel Hart

1807, Sept. 24

Solicitor General of Great Britain stated that he saw no legal objection to the eligibility of a Jew who was elected to and sits in the Legislative Assembly after he has taken the required oath.

1808, Feb. 20

Ezekiel Hart, by a vote of 21 to 5 in the Legislative Assembly was refused the right "to sit, or vote in the Legislative Assembly" because he professed the Jewish religion.

1808, June 18

Ezekiel Hart again elected a member of the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada.

1809, May 5

The Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada again resolved that Ezekiel Hart could not sit or vote in the Legislature in conformity with its previous resolution passed on February 20, 1808.

1809, May 15

Bill introduced in the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada to declare Jews ineligible to sit in the Assembly. The Legislative Assembly was then dissolved by Sir James Craig, Governor of Canada, so that the bill could not be passed, and that bill was never reintroduced.

1809, Aug. 22

Sir James Craig, Governor of Canada, acted as godfather to the son of Ezekiel Hart.

1810

Hazan de Lara, of the Shearith Israel Congregation left Montreal. After his departure, the congregation did not have a permanent full-time minister until 1840. During this period services were conducted and other religious functions performed when required by Myer Levy and Isaac Valentine, Jewish merchants resident in Montreal.

1812, June 18

During the war of 1812-14 between the United States and Great Britain, when United States troops invaded Canada, many Jews joined the Canadian Militia, were granted commissions as officers and distinguished themselves on active service. Among them were the three sons of Aaron Hart: Moses, Ezekiel and Benjamin Hart; the three sons of Lazarus David: Lieut.-Col. Samuel David, Captain David David, and Lieut. Moses David; the two brothers Jacob and Benjamin Franks, and Henry Joseph.

1818, Feb. 27

Henry Joseph, Moses Judah Hays and David David among the charter members of the Bank of Montreal, of which David David was elected a director.

1824

David David died in Montreal. After his death, his land upon which the first Shearith Israel Synagogue had been erected in 1777, became the property of his heirs. The congregation decided to move to another site, and the building was demolished.

1828, Dec. 4

Jewish residents of Montreal petitioned the Legislature of Lower Canada for the incorporation of a Jewish religious corporation, with power for its minister to celebrate marriages and keep registers of births, marriages and deaths, and to acquire property for a house of worship, cemetery, and residence for its minister.

1829, Feb. 7

Act known as 9 and 10 George IV, Chapter 75 passed, granting the requests of the aforementioned petition. This Act received the Royal Assent on November 30, 1830 and became law on January 30, 1831.

1830

Aaron Philip Hart, first Jewish lawyer in Canada.

1830, July 26

Samuel Becancour Hart, grandson of Aaron Hart, and son of Ezekiel Hart, was offered an appointment as Justice of the Peace for the district of Three Rivers, which offer he accepted on July 28th. He was notified on October 19, 1830 by the Secretary to the Governor of Canada that his name had been included among those submitted to the Executive Council for appointment, but that the Executive Council had omitted his name, being of the opinion that Jews could not take the oath of qualification.

1831, Jan. 31

The Jewish citizens of Lower Canada presented a petition to the Legislative Assembly complaining that "persons professing the Jewish religion have been subject to a system of injurious exclusion and deprived of those civil rights which are the common heritage of every British subject in His Majesty's colonies in America," and requesting that the situation be remedied.

1831, March 29

Bill passed by the Legislature of Lower Canada declaring "that all persons professing the Jewish religion are entitled to the full rights and privileges of other subjects of His Majesty . . . and capable of taking, having, or enjoying any office or place of trust within this Province." This Act received Royal assent on April 12, 1832, and was promulgated and became law on June 15, 1832.

C A P. LVII.

ACTE pour déclarer que les Personnes qui professent le Judaïsme ont le bénéfice de tous les droits et privilèges des autres sujets de Sa Majesté en cette Province.

31me. Mars, 1831.—Présenté pour la Sanction de Sa Majesté, et réservé " pour la " signification du plaisir de Sa Majesté sur icelui."

12me. Avril, 1832.—Sanctionné par Sa Majesté dans Son Conseil.

5me. Juin, 1832.—La Sanction Royale déclarée par Proclamation de Son Excellence le Gouverneur en Chef.

VU qu'il s'est élevé des doutes si par la Loi les personnes qui professent le Judaïsme ont le droit à plusieurs des privilèges dont jouissent les autres sujets de Sa Majesté en cette Province ;—Qu'il soit donc déclaré et statué par le Très-Excellente Majesté du Roi, par et de l'avis et consentement du Conseil Législatif et de l'Assemblée de la Province du Bas-Canada, constitués et assemblés en vertu et sous l'autorité d'un Acte passé dans le Parlement de la Grande-Bretagne, intitulé, " Acte qui rappelle certaines parties d'un Acte passé dans la quatorzième " année du Règne de Sa Majesté, intitulé, "*Acte qui pourvoit plus efficacement pour " Gouvernement de la Province de Québec dans l'Amérique Septentrionale,*" et " qui pourvoit plus amplement pour le Gouvernement de la dite Province ;"— Et il est par le présent déclaré et statué par la dite autorité, que toutes personnes professant le Judaïsme, et qui sont nées sujets Britanniques, et qui habitent et résident en cette Province, ont droit, et seront censées, considérées et regardées comme ayant droit à tous les droits et privilèges des autres sujets de Sa Majesté, Ses Héritiers et Successeurs, à toutes intentions, interprétations et fins quelconques, et sont habiles à pouvoir posséder, avoir ou jouir d'aucun office ou charge de confiance quelconque en cette Province.

Préambule.

Toutes personnes professant le Judaïsme auront droit à tous les droits civils de sujets Britanniques.

Act of the Province of Lower Canada granting Jewish subjects of His Majesty William IV all rights and privileges of His Majesty's other subjects.

1831 Jewish population of Canada—107.

1832 When the City of Montreal was first incorporated, Moses Judah Hays installed the first municipal water system, which he operated until 1845.

1833 Arthur Wellington Hart, L. Joseph, William Myers, P. J. Samuel and S. Sylvester recorded as residents of Toronto.

1834, July 2

Dr. Aaron Hart David, first Canadian-born Jew to practice medicine in Canada, passed the examination of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, and returned to Montreal to practice his profession.

1835, May 23

Eleazar David gazetted as lieutenant and adjutant of cavalry and Isaac Valentine as captain in the Canadian Militia.

1835, May 25

Frank N. Hart, first Jew in Canada who graduated from McGill College with the degree of M.D.

1835, June 30

Lot purchased by the Shearith Israel Congregation for the erection of a synagogue on Chenneville Street in Montreal. Mrs. Frances Michaels, sister of David David contributed £575 toward the building fund.

1837, Aug. 5

Benjamin Hart and Moses Judah Hays officially gazetted magistrates for the district of Montreal, the first Jews appointed to that office in Canada.

1838, Aug. 25

The new synagogue building of the Shearith Israel congregation on Chenneville Street in Montreal was completed and dedicated.

1837, Oct. - 1838, June

During the Papineau Rebellion, many members of the small Jewish community served as officers in the Canadian Militia. Among them were Colonel Benjamin Hart and his three sons, Aaron Philip, Theodore and Arthur Wellington Hart; Colonel Ezekiel Hart and his two sons, Samuel Becancour Hart and Aaron Ezekiel Hart; the three brothers Abraham, Jesse and Jacob Henry Joseph; the three brothers Eleazar, Samuel and Dr. Aaron David, who were sons of Samuel David; the two brothers Aaron Moses Hart and Alexander Thomas Hart, sons of Moses Hart; and the two brothers Henry and Thomas Judah. Captain Eleazar David was promoted to major for gallantry at the Battle of the St. Charles, and subsequently to colonel in command of the militia at Chambly.

1839

Abraham and Samuel Nordheimer settled in Kingston.

1840

Rev. David Piza, of London, England, appointed Hazan and Mohel of the Shearith Israel Congregation in Montreal, a position which he held until his resignation in 1846.

1841

Jewish population of Canada—154.

1842

Abraham and Samuel Nordheimer moved from Kingston to Toronto.

1843

William Hyman, born in Russia in 1807, settled at Grand Greve in Gaspé in 1843, established one of the largest fishing industries on the Gaspé coast, became first mayor of the township of Cap des Rosiers when it was incorporated in 1858, holding that position until his death in 1882. He held a commission as captain in the Canadian Militia and saw active service during the Fenian Raids, and was a Justice of the Peace for more than 20 years.

1843

Moses Bilsky came to Montreal from Russia, settled in Ottawa in 1857, went to the Cariboo during the gold rush of 1861, lived there for three years, and returned to Ottawa in 1867 after serving in the Union Army during the American Civil War.

1845

Moses Judah Hays appointed Chief of Police of Montreal, a position which he held until his death in 1861.

1846, Sept. 12

Congregation of English, German and Polish Jews, subsequently named the Shaar Hashomayim Congregation, formed in Montreal, the first Ashkenazic congregation in Canada.

1847, Jan. 22

Rev. Abraham de Sola arrived in Montreal from England, and took up his duties as rabbi of the Shearith Israel Congregation.

1847, June

First Hebrew Philanthropic Society founded in Montreal with Moses Judah Hays as president and Rev. Abraham de Sola as honorary secretary "to help the unprecedentedly large number of Jewish immigrants who arrived in Montreal from Germany," and reported that in the first year of its operation it gave relief to 39 persons, of whom 29 were recent immigrants, at a total cost of \$111.00. The annual membership fee was \$3.00.

1848

Rev. Abraham de Sola appointed lecturer in Hebrew and Oriental Literature at McGill University, and full professor in 1853.

1848

First theatre erected in Montreal on Dalhousie Square by Moses Judah Hays. When the Legislative Building in Montreal was destroyed on April 25, 1849 by a mob during the riots following the passing of the Rebellion Losses Bill, the parliament of Lower Canada held its sessions in the Hays Theatre until it ended its sessions on May 31, 1849.

1849, March 5

Samuel Benjamin, first Jew elected alderman of the city of Montreal.

1849, Sept. 1

Ground purchased for Jewish cemetery on Pape Avenue in Toronto.

1851

Jewish population of Canada—451.

1853, May 22

Rev. Meldola de Sola born in Montreal, subsequently became first Canadian-born minister of a Jewish congregation in Canada.

1856

Abraham Joseph appointed Belgian Consul in Quebec. He was president of the Stadacona Bank, president of the Quebec Board of Trade, director of La Banque Nationale and a member of the Quebec City Council.

1856

The brothers Gottfried, Carl, David and Isaac Oppenheimer, who came to California from Germany in 1851, arrived in Victoria, on Vancouver Island.

1856, Sept. 7

The Sons of Israel Congregation, first Jewish congregation in Toronto founded as an orthodox congregation, changed its name to the Holy Blossom Congregation in 1869, erected its first synagogue building on Richmond Street in 1875, began to change its form of worship in 1890, and became a Reform Congregation in 1899.

1857

Noah Friedman settled in Lancaster, Ontario, followed by the Kellerts, William Jacobs and other Jewish immigrant families from Lithuania.

1858

The brothers Lumley and Selim Franklin, the Boscowitzes, Gustav and Emil Sutro and Frank Sylvester settled in Victoria on Vancouver Island.

1858

Alexander Vineberg, first Jew settled in Cornwall, Ont.

1858

McGill University conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. upon the Rev. Abraham de Sola, the first Jew to receive an honorary degree from a Canadian university.

1858

Henry Jacobs and Michael Michaels founded first cigar factory in Canada in Dundas, Ont.

1859, June 5

Hebrew Benevolent Society founded in Victoria, on Vancouver Island.

THE SECOND HUNDRED YEARS (1859-1959)
(A) The First Quarter Century (1859-1884)



- 1860, Feb. 5**
Victoria Hebrew Benevolent Society purchased land for a Jewish cemetery.
- 1860, May 22**
Synagogue of English, German & Polish Jews on St. Constant Street in Montreal consecrated.
- 1860**
Selim Franklin elected member of the Legislature of Vancouver Island, and re-elected in 1863.
- 1860**
William Raphael, German-born Jewish artist, came to Montreal, became a member of the Royal Canadian Academy, and a well-known portrait painter.
- 1861**
Jewish population of Canada—1,350.
- 1861**
Samuel Davis established first cigar factory in Montreal.
- 1862**
Nathan Green and Samuel Hart settled in Saint John, N.B.
- 1863, May 5**
Anshe Sholom Congregation in Hamilton incorporated.
- 1863, June 3**
Cornerstone of Congregation Emanu-El synagogue in Victoria laid, and the building, the first house of worship built of brick in Victoria, completed and consecrated on September 13, 1863.
- 1863, July 23**
Young Men's Hebrew Benevolent Society organized in Montreal.
- 1863**
Volume of poems by Isadore Gordon Ascher, entitled "Voices from the Hearth and Other Poems" published in Montreal.
- 1863**
Charles King established tannery at Whitby, Ontario.
- 1864**
Jesse Joseph appointed a director of the Montreal Gas Company, and president of the company in 1887.
- 1866**
David Ansell, born in England in 1834, settled in Montreal.
- 1866**
Lumley Franklin elected mayor of Victoria.
- 1869**
Lewis Alexander Hart, first Canadian-born Jew to receive his legal education in Canada, admitted to the practice of Notary Public in the Province of Quebec.
- 1870**
Education Act passed by Provincial Legislature of Quebec permitted Jewish taxpayers to pay their school taxes either to the Protestant or the Catholic School Boards.
- 1870, Nov.**
Henry Nathan elected member of Provincial Legislative Council in British Columbia.

- 1870, Nov. 16**
Young Men's Hebrew Benevolent Society of Montreal incorporated.
- 1870**
Dr. Aaron Hart David appointed first Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Bishop's College.
- 1871**
Jewish population of Canada—1,333
- 1871, Nov.**
Henry Nathan elected by acclamation—first member of the Parliament of Canada from British Columbia, and re-elected in 1872.
- 1871**
Sigismund Mohr, an electrical engineer, came to Canada from Germany, and was the first to develop hydro-electric power in Canada. He was the first to install the telephone and electric lighting in the city of Quebec and founded the City and District Telegraph Co. and the Quebec and Levis Electric Company.
- 1872**
Rev. Dr. Abraham de Sola opened the United States Congress with prayer, at the request of President U.S. Grant.
- 1872**
Selim Franklin elected member of the British Columbia Legislature.
- 1872**
Lumley Franklin elected Mayor of Victoria.
- 1874**
Jules Heilbronner, an Alsatian Jew, arrived in Canada, and subsequently became editor of La Presse, French language daily newspaper.
- 1874, Nov. 29**
The Congregation of English, German and Polish Jews in Montreal passed a resolution that the congregation "establish a secular school in connection with the Hebrew School where children of both sexes be taught the rudiments of the English, French and German languages, geography, writing, arithmetic, and receive a thorough knowledge of the Hebrew language, the Mosaic faith and Scriptural history."
- 1875, June 13**
First B'nai B'rith Lodge established in Canada, in Toronto.
- 1875-77**
First English and Hebrew Day School established by the English, German and Polish Congregation (Shaar Hashomayim) in Montreal.
- 1876**
Hyman Miller settled in Fort Garry, subsequently renamed Winnipeg.
- 1877, May 13**
Ladies Hebrew Benevolent Society organized in Montreal.
- 1877**
Max Goldstine opened a general store in Qu'Appelle, North-West Territories.
- 1877**
Jesse Joseph appointed a director of the Montreal Street Railway Company and president of the company in 1884.
- 1877**
The brothers Adolph, Achille and Edmond Coblentz settled in Winnipeg.
- 1878**
Ladies Montefiore Benevolent Society organized in Toronto.



- 1880**
Lewis A. Hart appointed lecturer in Theory and Practice of Notarial Deeds and Proceedings at McGill University.
- 1880**
Newman Leopold Steiner, first Jew elected alderman in Toronto. Re-elected in 1881, 1883, 1884 and 1885.
- 1881, April 27**
A wave of anti-Jewish pogroms broke out in Russia, beginning in Yelisivetgrad on April 27, in Kiev on May 8, in Odessa on May 15, in Pereyaslav on July 11, and in Warsaw in December 1881.
- 1881, June 1**
Jewish population of Canada—2,443.
- 1881, June 5**
B'nai B'rith Lodge established in Montreal.
- 1881**
Dr. Hiram Vineberg settled in Brandon, Manitoba, and was Board of Health Officer in the years from 1881 to 1883, inclusive.
- 1882, May**
Several thousand Jewish refugees fleeing from the wave of anti-Jewish pogroms in Russia, arrived in Montreal and Toronto, more than doubling the small Jewish communities in those cities.
- 1882, May 26**
First group of Jewish refugees from Russia, numbering 15 men and 4 women arrived in Winnipeg, more than doubling the small number of Jews in that town which had a total population of less than 8,000.
- 1882, June 1**
Second group of 247 Jewish refugees from Russia arrived in Winnipeg. Many of the men in the group obtained work in the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway west of Winnipeg.
- 1882**
First attempt made by the Russo-Jewish Committee of London to settle 27 Jewish farmers on homesteads, about 25 miles southwest of Moosomin, in the Assiniboia District of the North-West Territories, which subsequently became part of the Province of Saskatchewan. Lacking adequate planning, supervision and advice, without previous experience in farming under pioneer conditions, and isolated and far distant from any other Jewish community, this attempt failed and the settlers drifted back to Winnipeg, where they found work.
- 1882, Aug. 24**
Emanu-El, first Reform Congregation in Canada, founded in Montreal.
- 1882, June 5**
Rev. Dr. Abraham de Sola died.
- 1882**
Rev. Meldola de Sola, first Canadian-born minister of a Jewish congregation in Canada, appointed Rabbi of the Shearith Israel Congregation in Montreal.
- 1882**
First synagogue of the Anshe Sholom Congregation in Hamilton erected.
- 1883, March 30**
Temple Emanu-El Congregation in Montreal incorporated.
- 1883, Oct. 21**
Goel Tzedec Congregation founded in Toronto.

(B) The Second Quarter Century (1884-1909)

1885, Feb. 8

Montefiore Agricultural Aid Society formed in Montreal.

1885

Miss Caroline Hart, granddaughter of Benjamin Hart, appointed supervisor of the Model School for Kindergarten Teachers in Toronto, and Provincial Inspector of Kindergartens for Ontario in 1890.

1885

The brothers David and Isaac Oppenheimer elected members of the Vancouver City Council.

1886

English and Hebrew Day School classes opened by the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation in Montreal.

1886

John Heppner, pioneer Jewish farmer, settled on a farm near Wapella, approximately 40 miles north-east of the previous Moosomin settlement and was subsequently followed by some twenty Jewish families who settled on farms in that neighbourhood.

1886

New synagogue of the Congregation of English, German and Polish Jews consecrated on McGill College Avenue in Montreal.

1886

David Oppenheimer elected mayor of Vancouver and re-elected for successive periods of office until the end of 1891, when he withdrew from political life. David Oppenheimer was president of the Vancouver Board of Trade, the Vancouver Improvement Company, the Westminster and Vancouver Tramway Company, and the B.C. Dredging and Dyking Company.

1886

Congregation Temple Emanuel in Vancouver incorporated as an orthodox congregation.

1887

Jesse Joseph elected President of the Montreal Gas Company.

1888

Jacob Pierce, his sons and several other Jewish farmers settled on homesteads near Oxbow, in that part of the North-West Territories which became the Province of Saskatchewan in 1905.

1888

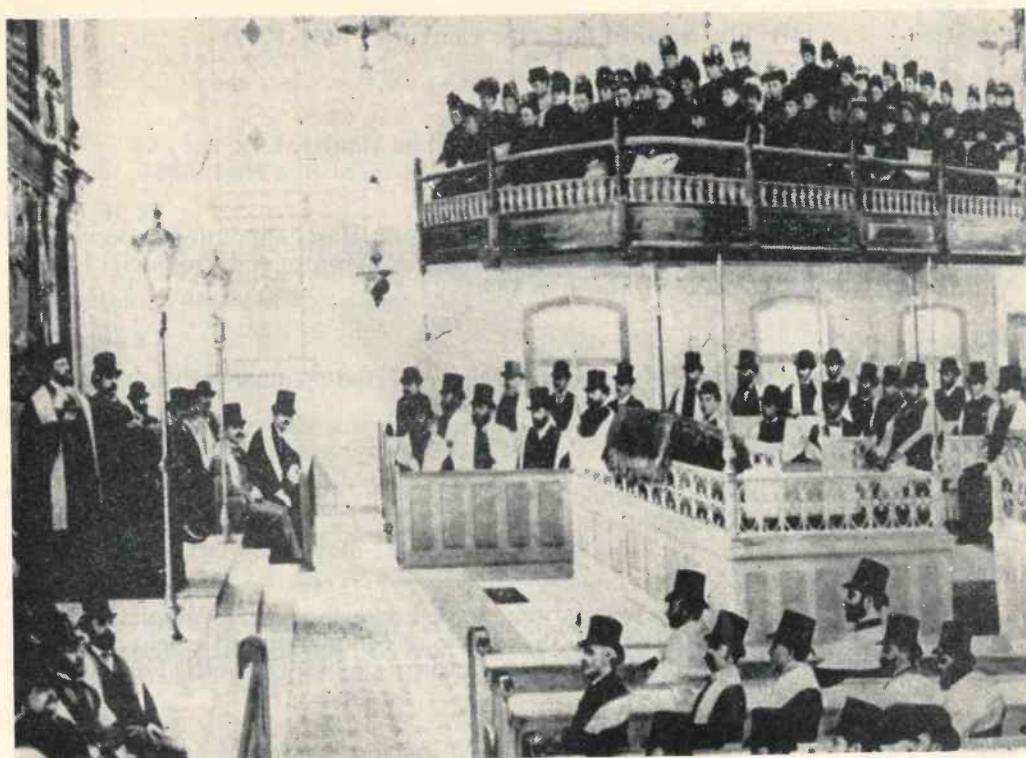
David A. Ansell appointed Consul-General for Mexico in Montreal.

1889

Ekiel Bronfman and his family settled on a farm near Wapella.

1889

First Shaare Zedek Synagogue built in Winnipeg.



This composite photo, taken in the year 1890, shows the interior of the Shaar Hashomayim Synagogue in the McGill College Avenue building.

1890 Baron de Hirsch contributed \$20,000 to the Young Men's Hebrew Benevolent Society in Montreal for the relief and settlement of Jewish immigrants in Canada.

1890, Dec. 31

Building purchased at No. 7 St. Elizabeth Street, Montreal and named the Baron de Hirsch Institute, as a free school for Jewish children and a sheltering home for Jewish immigrants.

1891 Jewish population of Canada—6,503.

1892, May

Oldest existing Jewish farm settlement at Hirsch in the North-West Territories (subsequently Saskatchewan) established by the Colonization Committee of the Young Men's Hebrew Benevolent Society of Montreal on behalf of Baron de Hirsch with 47 Jewish families.

1892 First Chovevei Zion Society founded in Montreal.

1892, Sept.

First Hebrew Sick Benefit Society in Canada founded in Montreal.

1895 Adath Yeshurun Congregation founded in Ottawa.

1896 First Talmud Torah in Canada founded in Montreal by Rabbi M. Ashinsky.

1896 Dr. Regina L. Landau, first Jewish woman doctor in Canada, graduated from the Medical Faculty of Bishop's College.

1896 First Jewish Mutual Benefit Society in Toronto founded.

- 1897**
First Council of Jewish Women in Canada organized in Toronto.
- 1897, Dec. 10**
JEWISH TIMES, a bi-weekly, the first Anglo-Jewish periodical in Canada, founded by Lyon Cohen.
- 1898, March 13**
Agudath Zion Society founded in Montreal.
- 1899**
Dr. Samuel Levine, first Jewish doctor graduated from the medical faculty of the University of Toronto.
- 1900, Dec. 23**
First Canadian Zionist convention held in Montreal. Clarence I. de Sola elected president.
- 1900**
Montefiore Joseph elected president of Quebec Board of Trade.
- 1901**
Jewish farm settlement founded at Lipton by the Jewish Colonization Association, 90 miles north-east of Regina in Saskatchewan.
- 1901**
Jewish population of Canada—16,717.
- 1902, May 28**
New Baron de Hirsch Institute building erected in Montreal and opened by Lord Minto.
- 1902**
Case of Pinsler vs. Montreal Protestant Board of School Commissioners. Court ruled that children of Jewish parents who were not tax-paying proprietors could not claim the right to attend the Protestant schools, or benefit from any scholarships awarded to pupils.
- 1903**
Montreal Talmud Torah incorporated as the Montreal Hebrew Free School, and removed to purchased building at 143 St. Urbain Street.
- 1903, April 25**
Act passed by the Provincial Legislature of Quebec stating that:
- 1) "persons professing the Jewish religion shall for school purposes, be treated in the same manner as Protestants, and shall be subject to the same obligations and shall enjoy the same rights and privileges as the latter."
 - 2) "Persons professing the Jewish religion shall pay their school taxes to the school corporation which is under the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction."
 - 3) "Children of persons professing the Jewish religion shall have the same right to be educated in the public schools of the province as Protestant children and shall be treated in the same manner as Protestants for all school purposes, but that no pupil of the Jewish religion can be compelled to read or study any religious or devotional books or to take part in any religious exercises or devotions to which the father, mother, tutor, or person having the care or maintenance of such pupil shall object."
- 1904**
Dr. Edward Elkan first Jew in Canada to graduate as dentist from a Canadian university (Bishop's College).
- 1904**
Clarence I. de Sola appointed Belgian Consul in Montreal.
- 1905, July 25**
First Poale Zion group in Canada organized in Montreal.



- 1905** Moses Finkelstein elected Alderman in Winnipeg.
- 1905** First Yiddish Public Library in Canada opened in Montreal in rented room.
- 1905** Winnipeg Talmud Torah organized.
- 1906** First Canadian branch of Arbeiter Ring founded in Montreal.
- 1906** Jewish farm settlement of Edenbridge founded in the Carrot River Valley, 70 miles east of Prince Albert in Saskatchewan, by Lithuanian Jewish settlers from South Africa and London.
- 1906** Jewish farm settlement of Sonnenfeld founded in Southern Saskatchewan, 55 miles west of Estevan by Moses Hoffer and his sons Israel and Meyer Hoffer, former graduates of Baron de Hirsch's Jewish Agricultural School at Slobodka Lesna in Galicia (Austria).
- 1906** "Der Viderklang" (The Echo), first attempt to publish a newspaper in Yiddish in Winnipeg, published several issues.
- 1907** First Mizrachi group in Canada organized in Toronto.
- 1907, Aug. 30**
Jewish Daily Eagle commenced publication in Montreal.
- 1908, April 8**
Young Men's Hebrew Association organized in Montreal.
- 1908** Simcoe Street Talmud Torah founded in Toronto.
- 1908** Simon Leiser elected President of Victoria Board of Trade.
- 1909** Samuel Schultz elected Alderman in Vancouver.
- 1909, July 19**
First Canadian branch of Jewish National Workers' Alliance (Farband Labour Zionist Order) founded in Montreal.
- 1909** Montreal Hebrew Sheltering and Orphans' Home founded.

The Third Quarter Century (1909-1934)

- 1910** Jewish homesteaders founded farm settlements at Montefiore, Alsask and Eyre in Alberta, near the boundary with Saskatchewan.
- 1910** S. Hart Green first Jew elected Member of the Manitoba Provincial Legislature.

- 1910**
 "Der Courier", second effort to publish Yiddish newspaper in Winnipeg, published 13 issues at irregular intervals over a period of a year, then sold it to new owners who renamed it the "Canader Yid", and resumed publication as a weekly newspaper in 1911. The "Canader Yid" was subsequently published as a semi-weekly, and for a short period in 1914 as a daily newspaper.
- 1911, May 28**
 Hebrew Free Loan Association in Montreal incorporated.
- 1911, June**
 Jewish population of Canada—76,199.
- 1911**
 Hebrew Free Loan Association founded in Winnipeg.
- 1911, Sept. 17**
 First synagogue erected in Edmonton.
- 1912, Nov. 29**
 Toronto Hebrew Journal founded.
- 1912**
 Synagogue built in Saskatoon.
- 1912**
 Abraham Blumenthal elected alderman in Montreal.
- 1913**
 Plamondon anti-Semitic libel case tried in Quebec.
- 1913**
 Young Women's Hebrew Association organized in Montreal.
- 1913, May 28**
 Peretz School founded in Montreal.
- 1913, June 29**
 Mount Sinai Sanatorium opened at Ste. Agathe, Que.
- 1913, Sept.**
 Beth Jacob Synagogue built in Regina.
- 1913**
 Samuel Gintzburger appointed Consul for Switzerland in British Columbia.
- 1914**
 Jewish Folk's School founded in Toronto.
- 1914, April**
 Canadian Jewish Chronicle commenced publication in Montreal.
- 1914, June**
 Jewish People's School opened in Montreal.
- 1914**
 Talmud Torah founded in Edmonton.
- 1914**
 Hebrew Maternity Hospital opened in Montreal.
- 1914, Jan. 26**
 Winnipeg Hebrew Free Loan Association founded.
- 1914**
 Jewish Old Folks Home organized in Toronto.
- 1914**
 Peretz School opened in Winnipeg in rented building.

- 1914** Louis Rubenstein elected Alderman in Montreal.
- 1914** L. M. Singer elected Alderman in Toronto.
- 1914** Workmen's Circle School opened in Winnipeg.
- 1914** Samuel Schultz appointed County Court Judge at Vancouver, the first Jew in Canada appointed as judge.
- 1914, Aug. 1** Folks Farein founded in Toronto.

1915-1933



- 1915, Jan.** Vancouver Hebrew Free Loan Association organized.
- 1915** Saskatoon Talmud Torah opened.
- 1915, March 28** Conference of Canadian Jewish Alliance held in Montreal attended by delegates from 71 Jewish organizations, including congregations, labour unions, sick benefit societies, fraternal societies and philanthropic societies, with Reuben Brainin as president, passed resolution that "a Canadian Jewish organization be formed to represent and defend all Jewish interests . . . that a Convention of all Canadian Jews be called to give effect to the decision, and . . . believe that the Canadian Jewish Alliance, thus constituted, will rightly represent Canadian Jewry in its endeavour to co-operate in the movement for rights and freedom for the Jewish people."
- 1915, Aug.** Canadian Jewish Alliance formed People's Relief Committee for the relief of Jewish sufferers in Europe. Its funds were raised mainly by house-to-house collections and collections among fraternal and mutual aid societies, and in synagogues and factories.
- 1915, Sept.** Central Relief Committee for the relief of Jewish war sufferers founded in Montreal by a conference of synagogues. Its funds were raised mainly by appeals in synagogues, and at weddings, bar-mitzvas, etc.
- 1915, Oct. 19** The Canadian Jewish Committee was organized for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of Jewish war sufferers, and collected and transmitted to Europe through the War Victims Committee in England the sum of \$271,118 during the period from October 19, 1915 to January 27, 1919.
- 1915, Nov. 14** Canadian Jewish Conference held in Montreal with Clarence I. de Sola as Chairman, and delegates from Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, Hamilton, Saint John, Edmonton, Saskatoon and Regina.
- 1915** Western Canada Fund for the Relief of Jewish War Sufferers founded in Winnipeg, which raised \$400,000 during the period from 1915 to 1920.
- 1915** Euclid Avenue Talmud Torah founded in Toronto.

1915 - 1918

Approximately 4,000 Jews served in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in World War I, and 100 were killed in action. More than 80 Canadian Jews won decorations for gallantry, including the D.S.O., the D.F.C. and the M.C.

1916, March 16

Montreal Federation of Jewish Philanthropies incorporated.

1916, Oct. 28

Federation of Jewish Philanthropies organized in Toronto.

1916

Mark Workman elected President of Dominion Steel Corporation.

1916

Colonel M. Alexander appointed Judge Advocate General of Canadian Army Corps.

1917, January

First Chapter of Canadian Hadassah organized in Toronto.

1917

Five Talmud Torahs in Montreal united under the name of the United Talmud Torahs of Montreal.

1917

Sir Mortimer B. Davis first Canadian Jew knighted by King George V.

1917

Canadian Young Judea Federation organized.

1917

Vancouver Talmud Torah opened.

1917

Samuel W. Jacobs elected Member of Parliament from Montreal.

1917

Peter Bercovitch elected member of the Quebec Legislature.

1917, Nov. 2

The Balfour Declaration, stating that the British Government "viewed with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people" was widely and enthusiastically acclaimed by the Jewish population of Canada.

1917

The "Canader Yid" published in Winnipeg, sold to new owners, who renamed it "Dos Yiddishe Vort", and resumed publication as a weekly, as a semi-weekly in 1918, and as a daily in 1928.

1918, May 23

First group of Canadian Jewish volunteers for the Jewish Legion (Royal Fusiliers) sailed from Canada.

1918, Sept. 25

Council of Jewish Women founded in Montreal.

1919, Jan. 5-7

16th National Convention of the Zionist Organization of Canada held in Toronto, passed resolution favouring "the calling of a Canadian Jewish Congress composed of democratically elected representatives of Canadian Jewry . . . and instruct our incoming administration to co-operate with the Congress Committee of Canada with a view of the early realization of the Congress Project".



1919, Jan. 26

Conference held in Montreal of representatives of all elements within the Jewish community formally recognized the need for united action and the necessity for convening a Canadian Jewish Congress, and elected a Committee of forty instructed to make the necessary arrangements for elections of delegates from Jewish communities throughout Canada to the sessions of the Canadian Jewish Congress to be held in Montreal on March 16, 1919.

1919, Feb. 16

Conference of representatives of the Canadian Jewish Committee, the Central Relief Committee and the People's Relief Committee met in Montreal and agreed to combine their fund-raising efforts in Canada and launch a campaign to raise an additional \$1,000,000 for the relief of Jewish war sufferers overseas. Including the sums raised by the various Jewish War Relief Committees in Canada before February 1919 and by the Associated Jewish War Relief Societies of Canada in the period from February 1919 to June 25, 1925, a total of \$1,825,000 in cash and \$500,000 in relief supplies was collected in Canada and transmitted to Europe for the relief of Jewish war sufferers overseas.

1919 A fund-raising campaign for the relief of Jewish war sufferers in Palestine was conducted by the Palestine Helping Hand Fund, under the chairmanship of Mrs. A. J. Freiman of Ottawa, which succeeded in raising \$159,297 in cash and \$20,000 in relief supplies which were transmitted to Palestine.

1919, March 16-19

First Plenary Session of the Canadian Jewish Congress held in Montreal, attended by 209 delegates from 48 Jewish communities throughout Canada. Among the resolutions passed at that plenary session was one that

"Whereas there has been hereto no authoritative institution in Canada whose function it was to concern itself with the general problems affecting Canadian Jewry, be it resolved that this first Canadian Jewish Congress, its members having been duly and democratically elected, hereby is declared to remain a permanent Canadian Jewish Congress, whose membership shall from time to time be elected on a universal suffrage system, and whose function it shall be to concern itself with general problems affecting Canadian Jewry, and which shall also be the supreme authority representing Canadian Jewry".

It was also resolved

"That the Canadian Jewish Congress instruct its delegation to Europe to co-operate with the representatives of other Jewish Congresses and with the World Zionist Organization to the end that the Peace Conference may



First Canadian Jewish Congress held in Montreal in 1919.

recognize the aspirations and historic claims of the Jewish people in regard to Palestine and that there shall be established such political, administrative and economic conditions in Palestine as will assure the development in Palestine of a Jewish Commonwealth".

1919, September

Canadian Alliance of Ukrainian Jews formed for the purpose of collecting relief funds and relief supplies for the Jewish population in the Ukraine. During the period from September 14, 1919 to November 23, 1921 the sum of \$20,467 and relief supplies to the value of \$190,000 were collected and forwarded to Jewish communities in the Ukraine.

1919

A. J. Freiman elected President of Zionist Organization of Canada.

1919, November

Jewish Old Folks Home founded in Winnipeg.

1920, June 30

Jewish Immigrant Aid Society of Canada founded.

1920, Aug. 8

Jewish War Orphans Committee of Canada founded, with Mrs. Lillian Freiman as President. National Conference of War Orphans Committee held in Ottawa from October 6 to 8, 1920. Canadian government granted permission for admission of 200 Jewish orphans from the Ukraine.

1920, Sept. 20

Peretz School in Winnipeg opened first Jewish Day School in Canada.

1921, Feb. 28

Jewish War Orphans Committee of Canada incorporated.

1921, Feb. 5

Harry Hershman, Director, Dr. Joseph Leavitt, Medical Director, and William Farrar, Director of Transportation sailed for Europe to select and bring the orphan children to Canada.

1921, June

Jewish population of Canada—126,196.

1921, Aug. 20

First group of Jewish orphan children arrived in Canada. Other small groups arrived on September 3, September 24. Total brought to Canada, 146.

1921

Abraham A. Heaps, first Jew elected Member of Parliament from Winnipeg.

1921

Standard Theatre erected on Spadina at Dundas Street in Toronto to house Yiddish theatre.

1921

Canadian Jewish Review founded in Toronto.

1922

Jewish People's Library opened in Winnipeg.

1922

Mount Sinai Hospital founded in Toronto.

1922

First high school class opened by Jewish People's School in Montreal.

1922

Va'ad Ha'Ir founded in Montreal.



1922

Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal asked the Provincial Legislature of Quebec to abrogate the Education Act of 1903, which stated that Jews should be treated in the same manner and have the same obligations and privileges as Protestants in the Protestant schools of Montreal.

1923

Toronto Hebrew Free Loan Association founded.

1924, March 21

Toronto Hebrew Free School & Community Centre erected.

1924, July 20

Order-in-Council by the Quebec Provincial Government appointed a Commission of nine members of which three were Catholics, three Protestants and three Jews to investigate and study, among other problems, the education of Jewish children in Protestant schools in Montreal.

1925, Feb. 23

Since the Protestant and Jewish members of the Commission appointed on July 30, 1924 to study the problem of the education of Jewish children in Protestant schools in Montreal could not agree, the questions at issue were submitted to the Court of Appeal of the Province of Quebec for decision.

1925, March 11

The Quebec Court of Appeals ruled that the clauses of the Education Act of 1903 enacting that Jews for school purposes were to be treated in the same manner and have the same obligations and privileges as Protestants in the Protestant schools of Montreal were ultra vires and that although the Montreal Protestant School Board could permit Jewish children to attend the Protestant schools, the Quebec Provincial Legislature could not pass legislation whereby Jews could be appointed to the Protestant Board of School Commissioners or the Protestant Committee of Public Instruction as members or advisory members, nor could the Protestant Board of School Commissioners be compelled to appoint Jews as teachers in the Protestant schools; and that the Quebec Provincial Legislature could not pass legislation to establish separate schools for persons who were neither Catholics nor Protestants.

1925, April 20

The Jewish members of the Commission appointed on July 30, 1924 appealed the decision of the Quebec Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court of Canada, which on February 2, 1926 decided that the Quebec Provincial Legislature could pass legislation establishing separate schools for persons who are neither Catholics nor Protestants, but confirmed all other decisions of the Quebec Court of Appeals.

1925

"Jewish Post," (Anglo-Jewish weekly) founded in Winnipeg.

1927

Western Jewish News (Anglo-Jewish weekly) founded in Winnipeg.

1927

Joseph Cohen, K.C., elected member of Quebec Provincial Legislature from Montreal.

1927

Captain William Verner Tobias elected member of Manitoba Provincial Legislature from Winnipeg.

1928

First Jewish Day School class opened by Jewish People's Schools in Montreal.

1928, Feb. 2

On appeal to the Privy Council in London, England, by the Jewish members of the Commission appointed by the Quebec Provincial Government on July 30, 1924 against the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, the Privy Council confirmed the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada.

1928

Jewish Old People's Home erected on Esplanade Avenue in Montreal.

1929

E. F. Singer elected member of Ontario Provincial Legislature from Toronto.

1929, June

Mortimer Davis Building of Y.M.H.A. erected in Montreal.

1930, April 4

The Quebec Provincial Legislature passed an Act respecting the education of children of Jewish faith on the Island of Montreal, whereby the Jewish School Commission of Montreal was set up, consisting of seven members of the Jewish faith appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council of the Province, vested, in respect of the education of persons of the Jewish faith, with all the powers which the Montreal Catholic School Commission has in Catholic schools and the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal has in Protestant schools, and authorizing the Board of Jewish School Commissioners, instead of establishing separate schools for Jewish children, to enter into an agreement with any board of school commissioners or school trustees in the same locality for the education of Jewish children in the schools of such other board.

1930, Nov. 25

The Jewish School Commission of Montreal entered into an agreement with the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal on November 25, 1930, and the Protestant Board of School Trustees of Outremont on December 22, 1930, whereby the Protestant School Boards of Montreal and Outremont agreed

- a) to receive all Jewish children into the schools, receiving the same treatment, subject to the same obligations, and enjoying the same advantages as Protestant children.
- b) Jewish children to attend the school within the area in which they reside, and within such schools there shall be no division or separation of Jewish from Protestant or other children.
- c) No Jewish pupil shall be compelled to read or study any religious or denominational exercise to which the father or in his absence the person in loco parentis shall object.
- d) Jewish children to suffer no loss or reduction in marks because of absence from school on the following Jewish Holidays: New Year (2 days), Day of Atonement, Tabernacles (4 days), Passover (4 days), and Pentecost (2 days).
- e) The Protestant School Boards declare it to be their policy to consider Jewish applicants eligible for appointment to the teaching staff and for promotion, it being understood that the declaration of policy shall not be construed as in any way affecting the rights, powers, authority and duties of the Protestant School Boards.
- f) School taxes paid by Jewish proprietors shall be at the same rate as paid by Protestant proprietors, and shall be paid into the Protestant Panel.
- g) The agreements were to continue until June 30, 1945, and automatically continue for further periods of 15 years each from that date, unless notice of termination is given in writing by one party or its successor to the other party at least two clear years before the expiration of any fifteen-year period.

1931, April 4

The Quebec Provincial Legislature passed an Act confirming the agreements made between the Jewish School Commission and the Protestant School Boards of Montreal and Outremont, and repealing the Act of April 4, 1930 which set up the Jewish School Commission of Montreal.

1931, May 31

Hebrew Educational Institute and Central Talmud Torah building erected in Montreal on St. Joseph Blvd. and Jeanne Mance Street.

1933

Public Protest Meetings held in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg against Nazi persecution of Jews in Germany.

1933

Canadian Jewish Committee and Canadian Jewish Congress committee established in Montreal, and Canadian Jewish Congress committees in Toronto and Winnipeg.

1933

Canadian Jewish Committee in Montreal and Canadian Jewish Congress Committee agreed to consolidate their efforts and form the Canadian Jewish Congress.

1933, Jan. 2 & 3

Preliminary national conference held in Toronto decided to establish a Dominion-wide Canadian Jewish Congress, and undertook a fund-raising campaign for the relief of Jewish refugees, to combat anti-Semitic propaganda, and to boycott goods from Nazi Germany.

1933

Fund-raising campaigns for the relief of German-Jewish refugees were conducted in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, which raised about \$40,000.

1933, July 2 & 3

Western Conference of Canadian Jewish Congress held in Winnipeg passed resolution that "the Canadian Jewish Congress be established as a permanent and authoritative body to represent the Jews of Canada in all matters pertaining to their common interests as Jews."

1933

First Hebrew Day School department in Canada opened in Edmonton.

1933, Nov. 12

Provisional National Executive Committee of Canadian Jewish Congress held in Montreal made final preparations for the first plenary session of the reorganized Canadian Jewish Congress.

1934, January

Montreal Jewish General Hospital founded.

1934, Jan. 27-29

The first Plenary Session of the reorganized Canadian Jewish Congress held in Toronto.

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