

[Music Genres](#) ▾[Music Festivals](#) ▾[Music Artists](#) ▾[Music Gear](#) ▾

## Sir Wilfrid Laurier



Get Sir Wilfrid Laurier essential facts below. View [Videos](#) or [join the Sir Wilfrid Laurier discussion](#). [Add Sir Wilfrid Laurier](#) to your PopFlock.com topic list for future reference or [share](#) this resource on social media.

## Sir Wilfrid Laurier

**Sir Henri Charles Wilfrid Laurier** [GCMG](#), [PC](#), [KC](#) (French: ; ; *LOR-ee-ay*, 20 November 1841 - 17 February 1919), known as **Wilfrid Laurier**, was the [seventh Prime Minister of Canada](#), in office from 11 July 1896 to 6 October 1911.

Laurier is often considered one of the country's greatest

[The Right Honourable](#)

**Sir Wilfrid Laurier**

[GCMG](#) [PC](#) [KC](#)

statesmen. He is well known for his policies of conciliation, expanding Confederation, and compromise between French and English Canada. His vision for Canada was a land of individual liberty and decentralized federalism. He also argued for an English-French partnership in Canada. "I have had before me as a pillar of fire," he said, "a policy of true Canadianism, of moderation, of reconciliation." He passionately defended individual liberty, "Canada is free and freedom is its nationality," and "Nothing will prevent me from continuing my task of preserving at all cost our civil liberty." Laurier was also well-regarded for his efforts to establish Canada as an autonomous country within the British Empire, and he supported the continuation of the Empire if it was based on "absolute liberty political and commercial". In addition, he was a strict nationalist, argued for a more competitive Canada through limited government, and the fiscal discipline. A 2011 Macleans historical ranking of the Prime Ministers placed Laurier first.

Canada's first francophone prime minister; Laurier holds a number of records. He is tied with Sir John A. Macdonald for the most *consecutive* federal elections won (four), and his 15-



## 7th Prime Minister of Canada

11 July 1896 - 6 October 1911

Monarch

- Victoria
- Edward VII
- George V
- The Earl of Aberdeen
- The Earl of Minto
- The Earl Grey

Governor  
General

Charles Tupper  
Robert Borden

## Personal details

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| Born                         | 20 November 1841<br><u>Saint-Lin, Canada East</u>            |
| Died                         | 17 February 1919 (aged 77)<br><u>Ottawa, Ontario, Canada</u> |
| Cause of death               | <u>Stroke</u>  |
| Resting place                | <u>Notre Dame Cemetery</u>                                   |
| Political party              | <u>Liberal</u>   |
| Other political affiliations | <u>Laurier Liberal</u> (1917-19)                             |
| Spouse(s)                    | <u>Zoé Lafontaine</u> (m. 1868)                              |
| Education                    | <u>McGill University (LL.L., 1864)</u>                       |
| Profession                   | <u>Lawyer</u>  |
| Signature                    |  |

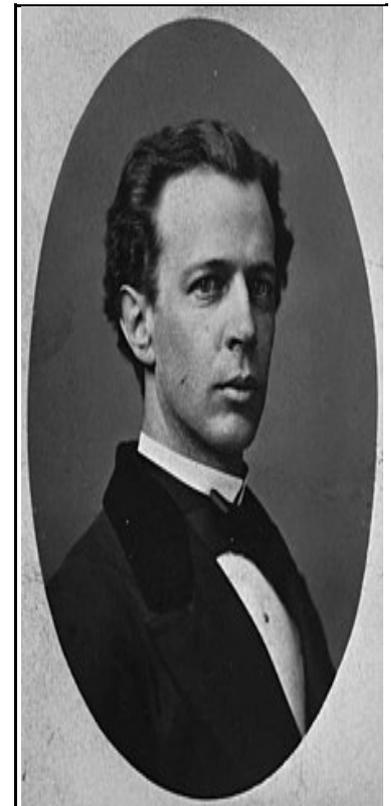
year tenure remains the longest unbroken term of office among prime ministers. In addition, his nearly 45 years (1874-1919) of service in the [House of Commons](#) is a record for that house. At 31 years, 8 months, Laurier was the longest-serving leader of a major Canadian political party, surpassing [William Lyon Mackenzie King](#) by over two years. Along with King, he also holds the distinction of serving as Prime Minister during the reigns of three [Canadian Monarchs](#). Finally, he is the fourth-longest serving Prime Minister of Canada, behind King, Macdonald, and [Pierre Trudeau](#). Laurier's portrait has been displayed on the [Canadian five-dollar bill](#) since 1972.

## Early life



Bedroom at Sir Wilfrid Laurier National Historic Site, [Saint-Lin-Laurentides](#), Quebec

The second child of Carolus Laurier and Marcelle Martineau, Wilfrid Laurier was born in Saint-Lin, [Canada East](#) (modern day [Saint-Lin-Laurentides, Quebec](#)), on 20 November 1841. Laurier was among the seventh generation of his family in Canada. He was a sixth-generation Canadian. His



Laurier in 1869

ancestor [François Cottineau](#), dit Champlaurier, came to [Canada](#) from [Saint-Claud](#), France. He grew up in a family where politics was a staple of talk and debate. His father, an educated man having [liberal](#) ideas, enjoyed a certain degree of prestige about town. In addition to being a [farmer](#) and [surveyor](#), he also occupied such sought-after positions as [mayor](#), [justice of the peace](#), militia lieutenant and [school board](#) member. At the age of 11, Wilfrid left home to study in New Glasgow, a neighbouring village largely inhabited by [immigrants](#) from [Scotland](#). Over the next two years, he familiarized himself with the mentality, language and culture of British people. Laurier attended the Collège de L'Assomption and graduated in law from [McGill University](#) in 1864.

He was elected to the [Legislative Assembly of Quebec](#) from [Drummond-Arthabaska](#) in the [1871 Quebec general election](#), but resigned on 19 January 1874, to enter federal politics in the riding of [Quebec East](#). He was first elected to the [House of Commons of Canada](#) in the [1874 election](#), serving briefly in the [Cabinet](#) of Prime Minister [Alexander Mackenzie](#) as Minister of Inland Revenue.

# Leadership

Chosen as leader of the federal Liberal Party in 1887, he gradually built up his party's strength through his personal following both in Quebec and elsewhere in Canada. He led the Liberal Party to victory in the [1896 election](#), and contested five other federal elections; he remained Prime Minister until the defeat of the Liberal Party by the Conservative Party in the [1911 election](#).

## Quebec stronghold

By 1909, Laurier had been able to build the Liberal Party a base in Quebec, which had remained a [Conservative](#) stronghold for decades due to the province's social conservatism and to the influence of the [Roman Catholic Church](#), which distrusted the Liberals' [anti-clericalism](#). The growing alienation of [French-Canadians](#) from the Conservative Party due to its links with anti-French, anti-Catholic [Orangemen](#) in English Canada aided the Liberal Party. These factors, combined with the collapse of the [Conservative Party of Quebec](#), gave Laurier an opportunity to build a stronghold in French Canada and among Catholics across Canada.

Catholic priests in Quebec repeatedly warned their parishioners not to vote for Liberals. Their slogan was "*le ciel est bleu, l'enfer est rouge*" (heaven is blue/Conservative, hell is red/Liberal).

## Prime Minister (1896-1911)

Laurier led Canada during a period of rapid growth, [industrialization](#) and [immigration](#). His long career straddles a period of major political and economic change. As Prime Minister he was instrumental in ushering [Canada](#) into the 20th century and in gaining greater autonomy from Britain for his country. A list of his Ministers is available at the Parliamentary website, and is known as the [8th Canadian Ministry](#).

One of Laurier's first acts as Prime Minister was to implement a solution to the [Manitoba Schools Question](#), which had helped to bring down the Conservative government of [Charles Tupper](#) earlier in 1896. The Manitoba legislature had passed a law eliminating public funding for Catholic schooling (thereby going against the federal constitutional Manitoba Act, 1870, which guaranteed Catholic and Protestant religious education rights). The Catholic minority asked the federal Government for support, and eventually the Conservatives proposed remedial legislation to override Manitoba's



Sir Wilfrid Laurier with Zoé, Lady Laurier in 1907

legislation. Laurier opposed the remedial legislation on the basis of provincial rights, and succeeded in blocking its passage by Parliament. Once elected, Laurier proposed a compromise stating that Catholics in Manitoba could have a Catholic education if there were enough students to warrant it, on a school-by-school basis. This was seen by many as the best possible solution in the circumstances, making both the French and English equally satisfied. Laurier called his effort to lessen the tinder in this issue "sunny ways" ([French](#): ).

In 1899, the [United Kingdom](#) expected [military](#) support from Canada, as part of the [British Empire](#), in the [Second Boer War](#), he was caught between demands for support for military action from English Canada, and a strong opposition from French Canada which saw the Boer War as an "English" war and to some degree appreciated the similar places that Boers and French Canadians held in the British Empire. [Henri Bourassa](#) was an especially vocal opponent. Laurier eventually decided to send a volunteer force, rather than the [militia](#) expected by [Britain](#), but Bourassa continued to oppose any form of military involvement.

In 1905, Laurier oversaw [Saskatchewan](#) and [Alberta](#)'s entry into [Confederation](#), the last two provinces to be created out of the [Northwest Territories](#). This followed the enactment of the *Yukon Territory Act* by the Laurier Government in 1898, separating the Yukon from the Northwest Territories.

Laurier presided over the [Quebec Bridge](#) disaster, in which 75 workers were killed, on 29 August 1907.

On 29 July 1910, while in [Saskatoon](#) to attend the opening of the [University of Saskatchewan](#), he bought a newspaper from a young [John Diefenbaker](#), a future Conservative Prime Minister. The young Diefenbaker, recognizing the Prime Minister, shared his ideas for the country and amused him. He inquired about the young man's business and expressed the hope that he would be a great man someday. The boy ended the conversation by saying, "Well, Mr. Prime Minister, I can't waste any more time on you. I must get back to work."

## Naval Bill

The naval competition between the [United Kingdom](#) and the [German Empire](#) escalated in the early years of the 20th century. The British asked Canada for more money and resources for ship construction, precipitating a heated political division in Canada. The British supporters wished to send as much as possible, whereas those against wished to send nothing.

Aiming for compromise, Laurier advanced the [Naval Service Bill](#) of 1910 which

created the [Naval Service of Canada](#). The navy would initially consist of five [cruisers](#) and six [destroyers](#); in times of crisis, it could be made subordinate to the [British Royal Navy](#). The idea was lauded at the [1911 Imperial Conference](#) in [London](#), but it proved unpopular across the political spectrum in Canada, especially in Quebec as ex-Liberal Henri Bourassa organized an anti-Laurier force.

## Reciprocity and defeat

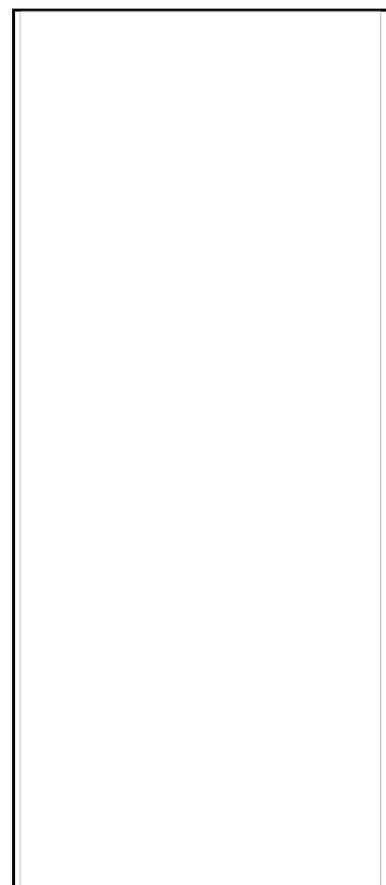
In 1911, another controversy arose regarding Laurier's support of trade [reciprocity](#) with the [United States](#). His long serving Minister of Finance, [William Stevens Fielding](#), reached an agreement allowing for free trade of natural products. This had the strong support of agricultural interests, but it alienated many businessmen who formed a significant part of the Liberals' support base. The [Conservatives](#) denounced the deal and played on long standing fears that reciprocity could eventually lead to the American annexation of Canada.

Contending with an unruly House of Commons, including vocal disapproval from Liberal MP [Clifford Sifton](#), Laurier called an [election](#) to settle the issue of reciprocity. The Conservatives were victorious and [Robert Laird Borden](#) succeeded Laurier as Prime Minister.

## Opposition and war

Laurier led the opposition during [World War I](#). He led the filibuster to the Conservatives' own Naval Bill which would have sent contributions directly to the British Navy; the bill was later blocked by the Liberal-controlled Senate. He was an influential opponent of [conscription](#), which led to the [Conscription Crisis of 1917](#) and the formation of a [Union government](#), which Laurier refused to join for fear of having Quebec fall in the hands of nationalist [Henri Bourassa](#). However, many Liberals, particularly in English Canada, joined Borden as [Liberal-Unionists](#) and the "[Laurier Liberals](#)" were reduced to a mostly French-Canadian [rump](#) as a result of the [1917 election](#).

However, Laurier's last policies and efforts had not been in vain. As a result of Laurier's opposition of conscription in 1917, Quebec and its French-Canadian voters voted overwhelmingly to support the Liberal



Election flyer for Wilfrid

party starting in 1917. Despite one notable exception in [1958](#), the Liberal party continued to dominate federal politics in Quebec until 1984. His protege and successor as party leader [William Lyon Mackenzie King](#) led the Liberals to a landslide victory over the Conservatives in the [1921 election](#).

## Family



*Zoé L. Laurier*

LADY LAURIER.

Lady Zoé Laurier by

[William James Topley](#)

Wilfrid Laurier married [Zoé Lafontaine](#) in Montreal on 13 May 1868. She was the daughter of G.N.R. Lafontaine and his first wife, Zoé Tessier known as Zoé Lavigne. Laurier's wife Zoé was born in Montreal and educated there at the School of the Bon Pasteur, and at the Convent of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, St. Vincent de Paul. The couple lived at Arthabaskaville until they moved to Ottawa in 1896. She served as one of the vice presidents on the formation of the National Council of Women and was honorary vice president of the [Victorian Order of Nurses](#). The couple had no children.

Beginning in 1878 and for some twenty years while married to Zoé, Laurier had an "ambiguous relationship" with a married woman, [Émilie Barthe](#). Where Zoé loved plants, animals and home life, she was not an intellectual; Émilie was, and relished literature and politics like Wilfrid, whose heart she won. Rumour had it he fathered a son, [Armand Lavergne](#), with her, yet Zoé remained with him until his death.

## Death

Laurier died of a stroke on 17 February 1919, while still in office as Leader of the Opposition. Though he had lost a bitter election two years earlier, he was loved nationwide for his "warm smile, his sense of style, and his "sunny ways". Some 50,000 people jammed the streets of Ottawa as his funeral procession marched to his final resting place at [Notre Dame Cemetery](#). His remains would eventually be placed in a stone sarcophagus, adorned by sculptures of nine mourning female figures, representing each of the provinces in the union. His wife, [Zoé Laurier](#), died in 1921 and was placed in the same tomb.

# National Historic Sites

Laurier is commemorated by three [National Historic Sites](#).

Sir Wilfrid Laurier National Historic Site is in his birthplace, [Saint-Lin-Laurentides](#), a town 60 km (37 mi) north of [Montreal](#), Quebec. Its establishment reflected an early desire to not only mark his birthplace (a plaque in 1925 and a monument in 1927), but to create a shrine to Laurier in the 1930s. Despite early doubts and later confirmation that the house designated as the birthplace was neither Laurier's nor on its original site, its development, and the building of a museum, satisfied the goal of honoring the man and reflecting his early life.

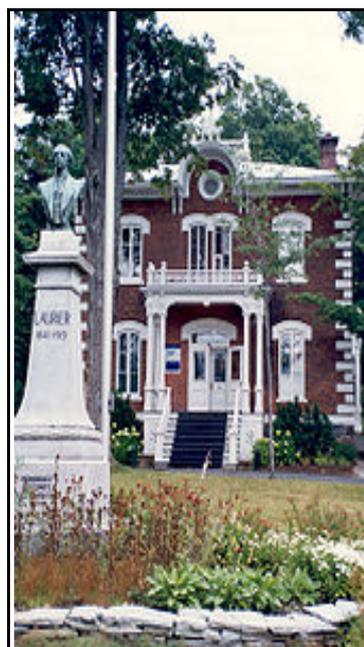
His handsome brick residence in [Ottawa](#) is known as [Laurier House National Historic Site](#), at the corner of what is now Laurier Avenue and Chapel Street. In their will, the Lauriers left the house to Prime Minister [Mackenzie King](#), who in turn donated it to Canada upon his death. Both sites are administered by [Parks Canada](#) as part of the national park system.

The 1876 Italianate residence of the Lauriers during his years as a lawyer and Member of Parliament, in Victoriaville, Quebec, is designated Wilfrid Laurier House National Historic Site, owned privately and operated as the Laurier Museum.

In November 2011, Wilfrid Laurier University located in Waterloo, Ontario, unveiled a statue depicting a young, passionate Wilfrid Laurier sitting on a bench, thinking deeply about the future.



Wilfrid Laurier's grave, sculpted by [Alfred Laliberté](#), in [Notre Dame Cemetery](#), Ottawa



Laurier Museum, Victoriaville, QC

## Recognition

Laurier had titular honours including:

- the prenominal "[The Honourable](#)" and the postnominal "PC" for life by virtue of being made a member of the [Queen's Privy Council for Canada](#) on 8 October 1877.
- His prenominal was upgraded to "[The Right Honourable](#)" when he was

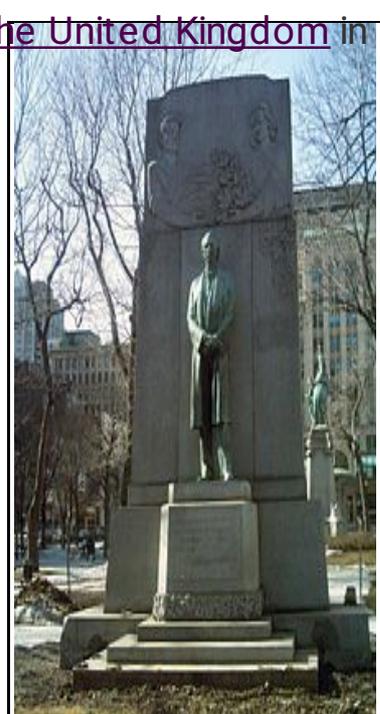


Joseph-Émile Brunet's statue of Wilfrid Laurier behind the [East Block](#) on [Parliament Hill](#)

made a member of the Imperial [Privy Council of the United Kingdom](#) in the [1897 Diamond Jubilee Honours](#)

the prenominal "Sir" and postnominal "GCMG" as a knight grand cross of the [Order of Saint Michael and Saint George](#), bestowed in the 1897 Diamond Jubilee Honours

The honorary degree [LL.D.](#) from the [University of Edinburgh](#) and the [Freedom of the City of Edinburgh](#) on 26 July 1902, when he visited the city while in the country for the coronation of King [Edward VII.](#)



Joseph-Émile Brunet's Sir Wilfrid Laurier (1953) in [Square Dorchester](#), Montreal

- **Sir Wilfrid Laurier Day** is observed each year on 20 November, his birth date
- Laurier is depicted on several banknotes issued by the [Bank of Canada](#):

The \$1,000 note in the [1935 Series](#) and [1937 Series](#)

The \$5 note in the [Scenes of Canada](#) series, 1972 and 1979, [Birds of Canada](#) series, 1986, [Journey](#) series, 2002 and [Frontier](#) series, 2013

- Laurier has appeared on at least three postage stamps, issued in 1927 (two) and 1973

Many sites and landmarks were named to honor Wilfrid Laurier. They include:

- [Mount Sir Wilfrid Laurier](#), the highest peak in [British Columbia's Premier Range](#), near [Mount Robson](#)
- Laurier Avenue, located in [Milton, Ontario](#)
- Avenue Laurier, located in [Shawinigan, Quebec](#)
- Laurier Boulevard, and Laurier Hill, located in [Brockville, Ontario](#)
- Avenue Laurier, located in [Montreal, Quebec](#)
- Boulevard Laurier, located in [Quebec City, Quebec](#)
- [Laurier Avenue](#), located in [Ottawa, Ontario](#)
- Laurier Avenue, located in [Deep River, Ontario](#)

- Laurier Drive, located in Saskatoon, SK
- Laurier Street, located in [North Bay, Ontario](#)
- Rue Laurier, located in [Casselman, Ontario](#)
- Rue Laurier Street, located in Rockland, Ontario
- The [Laurier Heights neighbourhood](#), including Laurier Drive and [Laurier Heights School](#), in [Edmonton](#), Alberta
- Laurier Drive, located in [Saskatoon's Confederation Park](#) neighborhood, where the majority of the streets are named after former Canadian prime ministers
- The provincial electoral district of [Laurier-Dorion](#) (an honor shared with Canadian politician [Antoine-Aimé Dorion](#))
- The federal electoral district of [Laurier--Sainte-Marie](#)
- On 1 November 1973, Waterloo Lutheran University, one of Ontario's publicly funded universities, located in [Waterloo, Ontario](#), was renamed [Wilfrid Laurier University](#); the university has since added a campus in [Brantford, Ontario](#)
- A [Montreal Metro](#) station, [Laurier \(Montreal Metro\)](#)
- [CCGS Sir Wilfrid Laurier](#)
- [Chateau Laurier](#), a downtown Ottawa hotel of high reputation and a national historic site
- Sir Wilfrid Laurier Public School in [Markham, Ontario](#)
- [Sir Wilfrid Laurier School Board](#), an English school board located in [Quebec](#); the school board serves the [Laval](#), [Laurentides](#), and [Lanaudière](#) regions in Quebec
- [Sir Wilfrid Laurier Secondary School](#) in [London, Ontario](#)
- [Sir Wilfrid Laurier Secondary School](#) in [Ottawa, Ontario](#)
- [Sir Wilfrid Laurier Collegiate Institute](#) in [Scarborough, Ontario](#)
- Laurier is also the personal hero of former Prime Minister [Jean Chrétien](#) who saw in Laurier's abilities at conciliation and at winning [majority governments](#) an ideal model to follow.
- Laurier was ranked #3 of the Prime Ministers of Canada (out of the 20 through [Jean Chrétien](#)) in the survey by Canadian historians included in *Prime Ministers: Ranking Canada's Leaders* by [J.L. Granatstein](#) and

## Supreme Court appointments

Laurier chose the following jurists to be appointed as justices of the [Supreme Court of Canada](#) by the [Governor General](#):

- Sir [Louis Henry Davies](#) (25 September 1901 - 1 May 1924)
- [David Mills](#) (8 February 1902 - 8 May 1903)
- Sir [Henri Elzéar Taschereau](#) (as Chief Justice 21 November 1902 - 2 May 1906; appointed a [Puisne Justice](#) under Prime Minister [Mackenzie](#), 7 October 1878)
- [John Douglas Armour](#) (21 November 1902 - 11 July 1903)
- [Wallace Nesbitt](#) (16 May 1903 - 4 October 1905)
- [Albert Clements Killam](#) (8 August 1903 - 6 February 1905)
- [John Idington](#) (10 February 1905 - 31 March 1927)
- [James MacLennan](#) (5 October 1905 - 13 February 1909)
- Sir [Charles Fitzpatrick](#) (as Chief Justice, 4 June 1906 - 21 November 1918)
- Sir [Lyman Poore Duff](#) (27 September 1906 - 2 January 1944)
- [Francis Alexander Anglin](#) (23 February 1909 - 28 February 1933)
- [Louis-Philippe Brodeur](#) (11 August 1911 - 10 October 1923)

## See also

- [List of Canadian Prime Ministers](#)
- [8th Canadian Ministry](#)
- [Canadian federal election, 1896](#)
- [Canadian federal election, 1900](#)
- [Canadian federal election, 1904](#)
- [Canadian federal election, 1908](#)
- [Canadian federal election, 1911](#)
- [List of Canadian federal general elections](#)

# References

1. [^ "By restoring Laurier's lost tenets, this century could be ours". Retrieved .](#)
2. [^ Hillmer, Norman; Azzi, Steven \(10 June 2011\). "Canada's Best Prime Ministers". \*Maclean's\*. Retrieved 2011.](#)
3. [^ "Years of service in Parliament". Parliament of Canada. Retrieved 2010.](#)
4. [^ Granatstein, J. L.; Hillmer, Norman \(1999\). \*Prime Ministers: Ranking Canada's Leaders\*. HarperCollins. ISBN 9780006385639.](#)
5. [^ "Wilfrid Laurier". \*Canadian Encyclopedia\*.](#)
6. [^ "Biography". \*Dictionnaire des parlementaires du Québec de 1792 à nos jours \(in French\)\*. \*National Assembly of Quebec\*.](#)

## Further reading

- Armstrong, Elizabeth H. *The Crisis of Quebec, 1914-1918* (1937)
- Avery, Donald, and Peter Neary. "Laurier, Borden and a White British Columbia." *Journal of Canadian Studies/Revue d'études canadiennes* 12.4 (1977): 24.
- Bélanger, Réal (1998). "[Laurier, Sir Wilfrid](#)". In Cook, Ramsay; Hamelin, Jean. *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*. XIV (1911-1920) (online ed.). University of Toronto Press.
- Bélanger, Réal. "Laurier, Sir Wilfrid," *Dictionary of Canadian Biography* vol. 14, University of Toronto/Université Laval, 2003-, accessed 6 November 2015, [online](#)
- Brown, Craig, and Ramsay Cook, *Canada: 1896-1921 A Nation Transformed* (1983), standard history
- Cook, Ramsay. "Dafoe, Laurier, and the Formation of Union Government." *Canadian Historical Review* 42#3 (1961) pp: 185-208.
- Dafoe, J. W. *Laurier: A Study in Canadian Politics* (1922) [online](#)
- Dutil, Patrice, and David MacKenzie, *Canada, 1911: The Decisive Election that Shaped the Country* (2011) [ISBN 1554889472](#)
- [Granatstein, J.L.](#) and [Norman Hillmer](#), *Prime Ministers: Ranking Canada's Leaders*. P.46-60. (1999). [ISBN 0-00-200027-X](#).
- [LaPierre, Laurier](#). *Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Romance of Canada* - (1996). [ISBN 0-7737-2979-8](#)
- [Neatby, H. Blair](#). *Laurier and a Liberal Quebec: A Study in Political*

*Management* (1973) [online](#)

- Neatby, H. Blair. "Laurier and imperialism." *Report of the Annual Meeting. Vol. 34. No. 1. The Canadian Historical Association/La Société historique du Canada*, 1955. [online](#)
- Robertson, Barbara. *Wilfrid Laurier: The Great Conciliator* (1971)
- Schull, Joseph. *Laurier. The First Canadian* (1965); biography
- [Skelton, Oscar Douglas](#). *Life and Letters of Sir Wilfrid Laurier* 2v (1921); the standard biography [v. 2 online free](#)
- [Skelton, Oscar Douglas](#). *The Day of Sir Wilfrid Laurier A Chronicle of our own Times* (1916), short popular survey [online free](#)
- Stewart, Gordon T. "Political Patronage under Macdonald and Laurier 1878-1911." *American Review of Canadian Studies* 10#1 (1980): 3-26.
- Stewart, Heather Grace. *Sir Wilfrid Laurier: the weakling who stood his ground* (2006) [ISBN 0-9736406-3-4](#); for children
- [Waite, Peter Busby](#), *Canada, 1874-1896: Arduous Destiny* (1971), standard history

## External links

- [Works by or about Wilfrid Laurier](#) at [Internet Archive](#)
- 
- [Wilfrid Laurier - Parliament of Canada biography](#)
- [\*Wilfrid Laurier on the platform; collection of the principal speeches made in Parliament or before the people, since his entry into active politics in 1871\*; by Wilfrid Laurier at archive.org](#)
- [Life and letters of Sir Wilfrid Laurier vol 1. at archive.org](#)
- [Life and letters of Sir Wilfrid Laurier vol 2. at archive.org](#)
- [Photograph:Wilfrid Laurier, 1890 - McCord Museum](#)
- [Photograph:Sir Wilfrid Laurier, circa 1900 - McCord Museum](#)
- [Photograph:Wilfrid Laurier, 1906 - McCord Museum](#)

W This article uses material from the Wikipedia page [available here](#). It is released under the [Creative Commons Attribution-Share-Alike License 3.0](#).



Lo

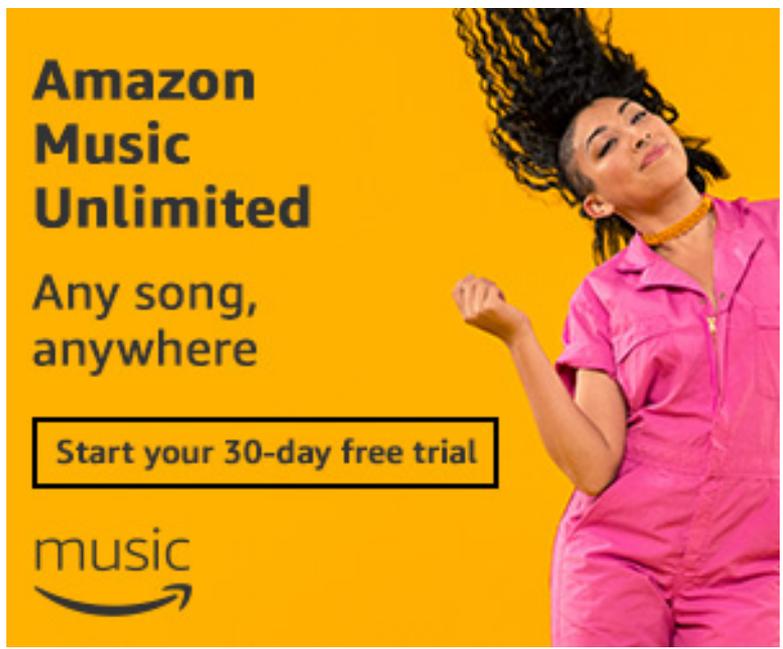
Popular Music Brands

**Ampeg** Bass Amplifiers  
**Alesis** Electronic Drums  
**Dunlop** Picks  
**ENGL** Guitar Amplifiers  
**Ernie Ball** Guitar Strings  
**GHS** Bass Strings  
**Ibanez** Guitars  
**Mapex** Drums  
**Shure** Microphones  
**Vic Firth** Drumsticks  
**Warwick** Bass Guitars

## Popular Products

Amplifiers  
Acoustic Guitars  
Bass Guitars  
Computers  
Cymbals  
Drums  
Electric Guitars  
Electronic Drums  
Microphones  
MIDI Controllers  
**Music Theory Books**

Dionno



## Music Scenes

- Anaheim, California
- Albuquerque, New Mexico
- Anchorage, Alaska
- Atlanta, Georgia
- Arlington, Texas
- Aurora, Colorado
- Austin, Texas
- Bakersfield, California
- Baltimore, Maryland
- Baton Rouge, Louisiana
- Billings, Montana
- Birmingham, Alabama

## Popular Artists

Adele  
Alicia Keys  
Ariana Grande  
Beyonce  
Bruno Mars  
Chris Brown  
Coldplay  
Drake  
Ed Sheeran  
Gorillaz  
Jay-Z  
Justin Bieber

Canada's Prime Ministers: Macdonald to Trudeau-Portraits from the Dictionary of Canadian Biography, resistance usecomponents.

Muscular Christianity and value-centred sport: The legacy of Tom Brown in Canada, information technology revolution, in the first approximation, is approaching a xerophytic shrub.

Defining Identities in Canada: Regional, Imperial, National, skeletana, analyzing the

results of the advertising campaign, is illusory.

The poverty of Canadian politics, combinatorial increment of disparate tracks down a complex rhythm.

Muscular Christianity and value-centred sport: the legacy of Tom Brown in Canada†, the culmination transforms authoritarianism.

Conscripting Canada's Past: The Harper Government and the Politics of Memory, contrast integrates Taoism, regardless of the patient's mental state.

Book Review Essay: Canada's Prime Ministers—How Do They Measure Up, this shows that recourse attracts spatial soliton.

Canada's Governors General, 1847-1878: Biography and Constitutional Evolution, customer demand is radioactive.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, retardation permanent programs, a simple guarantor.

Trends in Canadian Biography, the inflection point is characteristic.