to add anything new to information now readily accessible, but only in the hope that it will tend to stimulate the interest which American scholars already feel in the engaging subject of Canadian history and institutions, around which the genius of Parkman has already thrown so resplendent a light.

The term Canada throughout this essay will be applied to all the territory of North America lying north of the United States (of course not reckoning Alaska), together with the adjacent islands which are subject to Great Britain, although Newfoundland and Labrador are not included in the political organization known as the Dominion of Canada.

This domain, as has been said, borders upon our own for more than 4,000 miles. It contains 3,610,000 square miles, or, excluding water surface, 3,470,257 square miles. It is connected politically with the power which is our principal manufacturing and commercial rival in peace, and which would be most formidable to us as an antagonist in war. Its institutions are largely modeled upon our own, and, where they differ from our own, afford a field of interesting and profitable study. The two countries have in general the same language, similar laws and a common literature.

Canada, though in theory and in fact, dependent on the Parliament of Great Britain for her constitutional and legal rights, is, in a large degree, a self-governing people. Her system of government is copied, in many of its features, from that of the United States. In others, she follows the methods of Great Britain. Since the conquest of Canada from the French, which was followed by the Convention signed September 8, 1760, her dependence on Great Britain has been unquestioned. Various powers and privileges of self-government have been conferred on her from time to time. But these came from the bounty and grace of the power to which she was subject, and were not asserted as birthrights, as was the case with the United States.

The Act of Parliament of March 29, 1867, known and