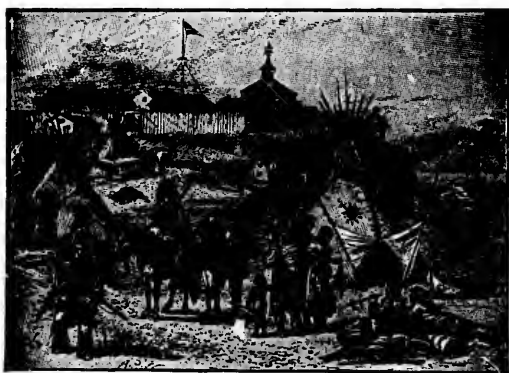


colonists rebelled against Britain, obtained their independence, and became known as the United States of America. The Canadians refused to join in rebellion and remained loyal to Britain. Many of the English colonists who would not join in rebellion against Britain, left the United States and settled in various parts of Canada. These settlers are known as the United Empire Loyalists.

What bay is north of Nova Scotia? What land is north of this bay? What is the largest branch or tributary of the St. Lawrence River from the north? What land is west of this river?

The United Empire Loyalists settled mostly in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Ontario. Shortly afterward many *emigrants* from England, Scotland and Ireland also came and occupied these portions of Canada.

What large bay is in the north of Canada? The country east and west of this bay abounds in fur-bearing animals. The King of England early gave



Hudson Bay Company Trading Post.

the sole right to trade with the Indians in furs in this territory to a company of men called the Hudson Bay Company, and the country whose waters flowed into the Bay was known as The Hudson Bay Territory or Rupert's Land. In 1869 the claims of this Company to Rupert's Land were purchased by the Government of Canada. Since then thousands of people from Eastern Canada, Great Britain, Europe and the United States have settled upon the rich farming and ranching lands of this immense district, chiefly in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

What part of Canada borders on the Pacific Ocean? Not long ago, gold was discovered in the Mountains of British Columbia and crowds of people

poured in from all parts of the world. The miners were followed by farmers and fishermen, the latter attracted by the immense number of salmon to be found in the rivers.

Thus we see that Canada consisted of a number of widely separated settlements. In 1867, four of these provinces, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia were united into the Dominion of Canada. Manitoba became a province of the Dominion in 1870, British Columbia in 1871, Prince Edward Island in 1873, Saskatchewan, and Alberta in 1905. The body of men chosen by the people to make laws for the Dominion is called a *parliament*. It meets at Ottawa each year. The body of men chosen by each province to make laws concerning provincial matters is called a *legislature*. Each legislature meets yearly at its provincial capital. The chief officer of a province is called the *lieutenant-governor*; the chief officer of the Dominion, the *governor-general*. Who is now the governor-general? Who is lieutenant-governor of your province?

In addition to these provinces Canada contains more sparsely peopled tracts of land called districts. The districts of Franklin, Ungava, and Mackenzie are known as the North-West Territories. The district of Keewatin is administered by the lieutenant-governor of Manitoba. The Yukon Territory, lying north of British Columbia, has a provisional government. What river drains this territory?

21. Position and Coast Line.

Canada comprises all that part of North America north of the United States except Alaska and Labrador. The northern part is too cold for food plants to grow, and in consequence that part is only peopled by a few Eskimo who live chiefly on seals.

This country is well situated for the exchange of goods with other parts of the world, being so near the eastern continent and having the Gulf of St. Lawrence opening out at the nearest point to that continent. Such trade is called *foreign commerce*. With the United States we trade across the border, and with other parts of the world in ships. Our coast is much indented with bays, and many of these contain sheltered places or *harbors* where ships may anchor. Since ships can be safely loaded and unloaded in these harbors, cities called *ports* are often built near them. Find two bays on the east