

which these names occur. For this purpose, extracts from newspapers, especially from articles on finance and trade, navigation and commerce, the markets, advertisements, auction sales, and the like, will be found of great

value. Selections of acknowledged literary merit may be frequently used for dictation to advanced classes, and these, if preserved, may be the means of cultivating a taste for good literature.
S.

SUMMARY OF CANADIAN HISTORY.

FIRST PERIOD :—1497 TO 1759.

John Cabot and son, Sebastian,
Fourteen ninety-seven (1497), came
From the port of Bristol, England,
In King Henry Seventh's name.
First they sighted Prima Vista,
As they called the *New Found Land*,
With its stretch of gloomy forest
And its mighty bank of sand ;
Afterwards Prince Edward Island,
Nova Scotia, and N. B.,
Which the French, a few years later,
Named the Land of Acadie.
Three years after, (1500), Cortereal
Crossed the ocean's wide expanse ;
Then the French sent Verazzani,
And he called the land New France.
Then Jacques Cartier, a Frenchman
Bold, ambitious to explore,
Found and named the Gulf St. Lawrence,
Fifteen hundred thirty-four (1534).
One year after (1535), this brave sailor
Up the river took his way,
Looking for a route to China,
And discovered Canada.
What in English, we call *village*
Indians call a *kanata* :
Cartier thought they meant the *country*,
So he called it *Canada*.
Where the mighty river narrows—
Indians call a *strait*, *kebec*—
Stood the Village, Stadacona,
Where is standing now *Quebec*.
Next he came to Hochelaga,
Neatly built of logs, though small,
On a large and fertile island
Which is now called Montreal.
Near the village stood a mountain,
Royal Mont he called its name ;
Long years after, sixteen 'leven (1611)
Rose the city called the same.
Humphrey Gilbert sailed from London
Fifteen hundred eighty-three (1583),
Came to claim the land for England,
But his ship was lost at sea.
So the French still held the country,

Sending rulers one by one,
But the Indians being hostile
Little settlement was done.
David Kertk, while Champlain governed,
Seized the land as England's due,
Sixteen twenty nine (1629) he took it,
Gave it back in thirty-two (1632).
Quebec city, first one founded—
Sixteen eight (1608) was by Champlain ;
Here he died a few years after,
And his ashes still remain.
Frenchman still succeeded Frenchman,
As the ruler of the land ;
Immigration slowly followed,
Backward flowed, or seemed to stand.
Our Ontario—all forest
At this time—was little known ;
And where stand our swarming cities
Roamed the savages alone.
France and England, long unfriendly,
Came at length to open blows ;
And before the war was ended
Canada engaged the foes.
First to rise was last to totter—
Old Quebec was last to fall ;
Wolfe, without, lead on the English ;
Montcalm, the French inside the wall.
England conquered, France was beaten,
Wolfe and Montcalm both were slain ;
Canada thus came to England,
Ne'er to leave her fold again.

SECOND PERIOD 1759 TO 1792.

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—
Once Acadia—had been
Ceded by the Utrecht Treaty,
Signed in seventeen thirteen (1713.)
France confirmed this by another,
Seventeen forty-eight (1748), Chapelle,
But the two were but one province
At the time of which I tell.
When Quebec and France surrendered
On the Plains of Abraham,
English rule was substituted
Storm subsided into calm.
And by further final treaty