

Americans during the Revolutionary War to capture the country, the War of 1812, Sir Isaac Brock, Queenston Heights, the burning of Toronto, the capture of Detroit, battles of Stony Creek, Chateauguay, Lundy's Lane, Battoche, etc.

(4) The Constitutional Development of the Country—The Quebec Act of 1774, the Constitutional Act of 1791 and the meeting of the first Parliament of the Province, the Union Act of 1841, and the British North America Act of 1867.

(5) The Extent of Canada—Area of the Dominion of Canada, 3,745,574 square miles; length from east to west, 3,500 miles; length from north to south, 1,400 miles. Area of the different Provinces—British Columbia, 382,300 square miles; Manitoba, 64,066; New Brunswick, 28,100; Nova Scotia, 20,550; Ontario, 219,650; Prince Edward Island, 2,000; Quebec, 227,500. For purposes of comparison the following figures might be used :—Area of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 121,481 square miles; British India, 1,068,314; France, 246,000; Italy, 110,623; Russia, 2,095,504; Spain, 194,744; German Empire, 208,738; United States, 3,499,027; Europe, 3,555,000. From these comparisons it will be seen that, geographically, Canada has a greater area than the United States, nearly thirty times the area of Great Britain and Ireland, fifteen times the area of France or Germany, and about 200,000 square miles more than the whole continent of Europe.

(6) Commercial Advantages of Canada—Our eastern seaports looking towards Europe, western seaports looking towards Asia, large rivers affording communication with the interior of the country—the St. Lawrence, together with the lakes it drains, extending inland 2,384 miles, gives access to many of the large cities of Canada and the United States, the advantages of commerce and shipping, extent of our shipping, where and how ships are built. Illustrate from the map.

(7) The Resources of Canada—The wheat fields of Canada, the fertility of the soil, the productiveness of