

men, woodsmen and huntsmen than agriculturists and settlers. The colony suffered terribly from the neglect of the home government and the incompetence or glaring rascality of most of the local officials. Much of the energy and brains of the colony was devoted to the most herculean kind of missionary work among the Indians, while dissensions between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities tended to impede material progress. Then there were bitter jealousies between the officials and people of the capital city, Quebec, and the younger, smaller but more pushing

Wolfe's little army won its historically great victory on the Plains of Abraham, above Quebec, September 13th, 1759; De Lévis and Vaudreuil capitulated at Montreal, surrendering the French armies and New France to General Amherst, September 8th, 1760. The Treaty of Paris, signed Feb. 10, 1763, confirmed Britain in the possession of the colony.

It must be remembered that the British flag already flew over a considerable portion of the territory now comprised within the Dominion of Canada, long before the last soldiers of France



Parliament Buildings of the Province of Quebec at Quebec.

community at Montreal. But more perhaps than anything else tending to keep back the progress of the colony were the almost incessant wars, at first with the Indians and later with the English colonists.

In 1663, the year the charter of the Company of the Hundred Associates was annulled, the colony numbered only two thousand souls, which scant population had only increased to 25,600 when a census was taken in 1721. At the time New France was ceded to Britain her population was only estimated at 65,000.

on the banks of the St. Lawrence surrendered to Amherst at Montreal. By the Treaty of Utrecht, signed in 1713, which terminated the war of the Spanish succession, the whole of Acadia (including Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island), and Hudson's Bay (including Manitoba and the North-West Territories) had been ceded to England, and they have remained in possession of that power ever since.

The history of Canada's commercial development comes exclusively within the epoch of British dominion, and, consequently, has but a