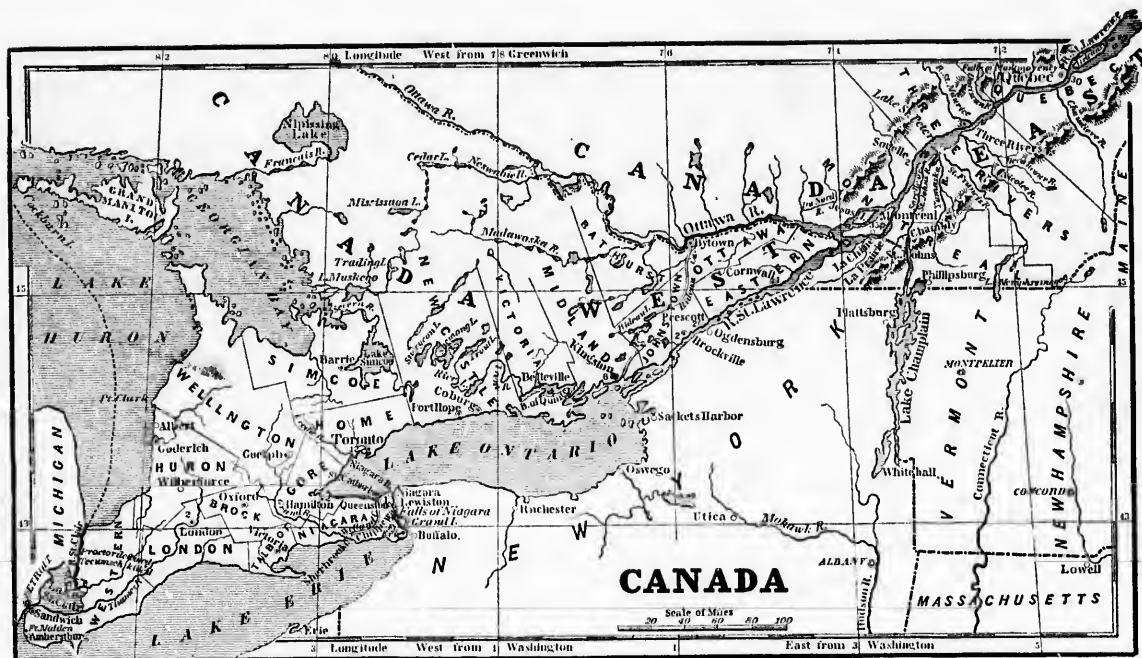




QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES ON THE MAP.

UPPER CANADA.—What great lakes are on the borders of Upper Canada? What river separates it from Lower Canada? What two rivers and two lakes separate it from New York? What lakes and river separate it from Michigan on the W.? What river connects lake Erie with lake Ontario? What town at the mouth of Niagara river? What town on Niagara river 7 miles from its mouth, opposite Lewistown in New York? What village a little farther up, opposite Niagara falls? What place on Niagara river, at its efflux from lake Erie, opposite Buffalo? In what direction does Niagara river run? Which is the largest river that enters lake Erie from Upper Canada? What canal across the peninsula between lakes Erie and Ontario? What river from Upper Canada enters lake St. Clair? What British general was defeated, and what Indian warrior killed, in the Battle of the Thames in 1813? What large town on the shore of lake Ontario, at the efflux of the St. Lawrence? What canal connects lake Ontario at Kingston with Ottawa river? What town on Ottawa river at the end of the Rideau canal? What town on the St. Lawrence opposite Ogdensburg in New York? What large town on the shore of lake Ontario near its west extremity? What town and fort at the mouth of the strait which connects lake St. Clair with lake Erie?

LOWER CANADA.—On what great river does Lower Canada lie? Which way does the St. Lawrence run? What states of the American Union border on Lower Canada? What parallel of latitude separates it from Vermont and New York? Which two are the largest tributaries of the St. Lawrence from the south? What river is the outlet of lake Champlain? What river, the outlet of lake Megallowagoos? What river, noted for its falls, enters St. Lawrence just below Quebec? What two towns in Lower Canada have more than 20,000 inhabitants? In what part of Lower Canada is Montreal? How is it situated? Which way from Montreal, on what river, and on which side of the river, is Quebec? What town on the St. Lawrence at the mouth of the St. Maurice river, half way between Montreal and Quebec? What village on Montreal island, 9 miles above the city, and connected with it by a canal? What village on the right bank of the St. Lawrence, a few miles above Montreal, and connected by railroad with St. John on the St. Lawrence? What town at the junction of the Saguenay river with the St. Lawrence? What is the face of the country in Lower Canada? Ans. On each side of the St. Lawrence, at distances varying from 15 to 50 miles, there are mountain ranges, running nearly parallel with the river, but approaching just below Quebec, and almost enclosing a valley of 20,000 square miles, which contains nearly the whole population of Lower Canada.

BRITISH AMERICA.

Square miles, 2,300,000.—Population, 1,700,000.—Pop. to sq. mi., 1.

1. British America embraces a territory nearly as large as the whole of Europe.

2. It is divided into the provinces of Canada, New Brunswick,

Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, and the vast country of New Britain.

3. The supreme authority is in the king and parliament of Great Britain; but each province has its own legislature and governor.

4. The principal religion is that of the Church of England; but the French inhabitants of Lower Canada are chiefly Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists.

5. The commerce consists chiefly in the exchange of the flour, beef, and pork of Upper Canada, and the furs, lumber, ashes, and fish of the other provinces, for British manufactures and West India produce.



Lynx.

Beaver.

6. Upper and Lower Canada, formerly separate provinces, were united in 1841.

Questions.—1. How large is British America? 2. How divided? 3. What is the government? 4. religion? 5. commerce? 6. Are Lower and Upper Canada distinct provinces?

UPPER CANADA.

Square miles, 150,000.—Population, 550,000.—Pop. to sq. mi., 4.

1. Upper Canada has been recently settled by emigrants from Britain and the United States.

2. It is a fine, undulating country, in the midst of the great lakes, and fertile in wheat and good pasturage.

3. The climate is milder than in Lower Canada.

4. The settlements are chiefly near the shores of the great lakes, and of the rivers St. Lawrence and Ottawa.

5. The population has increased more than tenfold in the last 10 years, and is still increasing rapidly.

6. From lake Ontario to Montreal the St. Lawrence is broken by a succession of rocks and rapids, which render navigation very dangerous.

7. The Rideau (red'd) canal overcomes these obstructions by opening a navigation for boats from Kingston on lake Ontario to Bytown on Ottawa river, which is navigable thence to Montreal. It cost \$3,000,000.

8. The Welland canal opens a way for ships from lake Erie to lake Ontario. It cost \$2,000,000.

KINGSTON, at the east end of lake Ontario, on a deep, well-sheltered, and well-fortified harbor, at the efflux of

the St. Lawrence, is the royal naval station on the lakes, and was recently the capital of both the Canadas.

Toronto, formerly York, on a fine harbor, near the west end of lake Ontario, was once the capital of Upper Canada. Prescott, on the St. Lawrence, at the foot of navigation for large vessels from the lakes, and Bytown, at the north end of the Rideau canal, are flourishing towns.

Questions.—1. By whom has Upper Canada been peopled? 2. What is the face of the country? soil? productions? 3. climate? 4. What parts are settled? 5. How rapidly has the population increased? 6. What obstructions to the navigation of the St. Lawrence? 7. What is said of the Rideau canal? 8. of the Welland canal? 9. Where, and for what noted, Kingston? Toronto? Prescott? Bytown?

LOWER CANADA.

Square miles, 194,000.—Population, 600,000.—Pop. to sq. mi., 3.

1. Lower Canada, or Canada East, was first settled by the French in 1608.



Racoon.

Pine Marten.

2. In 1759 it was conquered by a British and New England army under General Wolf.

3. More than two thirds of the population are of French origin, speak the French language, and profess the Roman Catholic religion.

4. The mass of the population is settled in the valley of the St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Quebec.

5. Below Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, there are few settlements except small fishing villages.

6. The French Canadians are a contented, gay, hardworking people, easy and courteous in their manners, but very ignorant, few of them being able to read and write.

7. Their chief amusement in winter is driving their canoes, or sleighs, over the snow.



French Canadians.

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