

8. The snow lies here usually six months in the year, but vegetation is very rapid in the summer.
9. The fur-trade with the Indians scattered over the vast regions of New Britain has long been conducted by a company of merchants residing in Montreal.

10. The company employs more than 3000 agents, chiefly tough Scotch Highlanders, who undergo many hardships in traversing the dreary and frozen wilderness.

11. The falls of the Montmorency, near its mouth, a little below Quebec, are celebrated for their beauty.

Quebec, on the north side of the St. Lawrence, built partly on the top of a steep rock called Cape Diamond, 350 feet high, and partly on the bank of the river below, was for a long time the capital of Canada. It is a walled city, and so strong that it is called the Gibraltar of America.



City of Quebec.

Montreal, on the island of the same name, is the river St. Lawrence, at the head of ship navigation, and just below the mouth of the Ottawa, is the largest and most commercial city of British America.

Laprairie, on the south side of the St. Lawrence, a few miles above Montreal, and connected by railroad with St. John on the Saguenay, is the great thoroughfare of the trade between Montreal and the United States.

Questions.—1. By whom, and when, was Lower Canada settled? 2. By whom, and when, was it conquered? 3. What part of the population is of French origin? 4. & 5. Where is the population settled? 6. Character of the French Canadians? 7. What amusement? 8. Climate? 9. What is said of the fur-trade? 10. Of the agents of the company? 11. Of the falls of Montmorency? Where, and for what noted, Quebec? Montreal? Laprairie? St. John?

QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES ON THE MAP.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—What province on the N. 1. What water on the E.? What province on the S.E.? What water separates it from Nova Scotia? What lies on the W.? What river forms part of the boundary on the side of Maine? What strait divides it from Prince Edward's island? Which is the largest river in New Brunswick? In what direction does the St. John run after entering New Brunswick? Where does it empty? What is the capital of New Brunswick? On what river is Fredericton? What large town at the mouth of St. John river? What is its population? In what part of New Brunswick is St. Andrews?

NOVA SCOTIA.—What is Nova Scotia? See Definition 9. With what province is it connected by its isthmus? What bodies of water on opposite sides of the isthmus? What separates it from Prince Edward's island on the north? From Cape Breton island on the N.E.? From New Brunswick on the N.W.? What cape at the southern extremity? What body of water washes the coast from Cape Sable to the gut of Canso? What is the capital of Nova Scotia? Where is Halifax? What is its population? On what coast is Pictou, famous for its coal mines? In what part, Yarmouth, an active trading town, settled from New England? Which way from Halifax, and on what bay, is Windsor, the seat of King's college? On what island is Sidney, famous for coal mines? Which way from Halifax is Sable island, famous for shipwrecks?

NEWFOUNDLAND.—What separates Newfoundland from Labrador? What water on the east and south? What water on the W.? What is the capital of the island? On which side of the island is St. John's? What is its population? Which way from Newfoundland is the Grand Bank?

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Square miles, 27,700.—Population, 160,000.—Pop. to sq. m., 6.

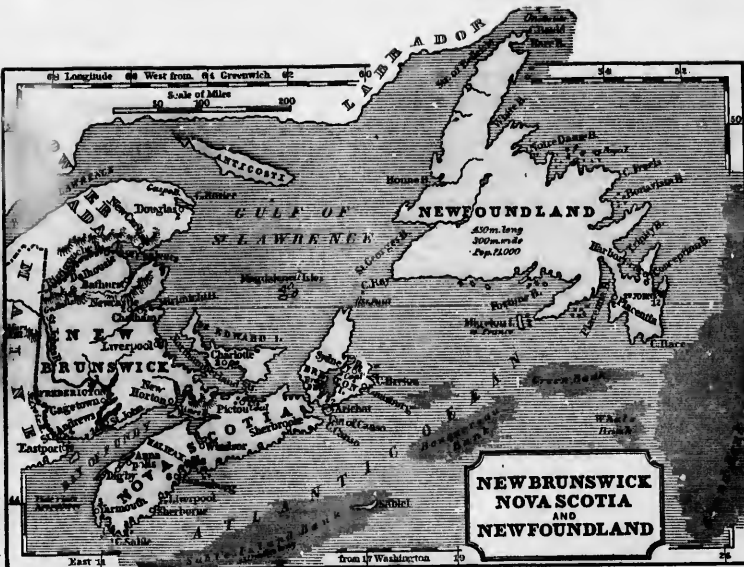
1. New Brunswick is noted for its lumber.



The Lumber-train.

2. The surface is undulating, and covered to a great extent with magnificent forests.

3. The lumberers cut down the trees in the winter, drag



NEW BRUNSWICK NOVA SCOTIA AND NEWFOUNDLAND

them on the snow to the river-banks, form them into rafts, and float them down when the ice melts in the spring.

4. The population, deriving their support from the lumber-trade and fishery, is settled chiefly in towns at the mouths of the rivers, and on the shore of the bay of Fundy.

5. St. John river is navigable to the falls, 200 miles from its mouth.

Fredericton, the capital, is at the head of sloop navigation on St. John river, 85 miles from its mouth.

St. John city, the largest town, is on a fine harbor at the mouth of St. John river.

Questions.—1. For what is New Brunswick noted? 2. What is the face of the country? 3. How is the lumber business conducted? 4. Where is the population settled? 5. How far is St. John river navigable?

Where, and for what noted, Fredericton? St. John city?

NOVA SCOTIA.

Square miles, 17,000.—Population, 300,000.—Pop. to sq. m., 18.

1. Nova Scotia is noted for its coal, and gypsum, or plaster of Paris.



Coal Mine.

2. The surface is generally undulating. The greater part of the soil is good, and in the interior very fertile.

3. The climate is favorable to health, although the dense fogs in the spring of the year are unpleasant.

4. There are many fine harbors, especially on the Atlantic coast.

5. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the coal and plaster trade, fishing, and navigation.

6. The bay of Fundy is noted for its tides, which rise 50, 60, and even 70 feet, and so rapidly that even cattle feeding on the shore are often overtaken and drowned.

7. About one fourth of the population is of Scotch origin, and the rest are chiefly immigrants, or descendants of immigrants, from England, New England, and Ireland.

8. Cape Breton (bre-toon) island is nearly halved by a deep gulf, called Bras D'Or, valuable for its fisheries.

9. Sable island, lying south of Cape Breton island, in the track of vessels sailing between Europe and the United States, is famous for shipwrecks.

Halifax, the capital, in the center of the peninsula, has one of the finest harbors in the world, and is the chief naval station of Great Britain in North America.

Pictou (pick-to), on a fine harbor upon the northern shore, and Sidney, on the island of Cape Breton, are famous for coal mines. Louisbourg, on the south shore of Cape Breton

island, was a strong military post when the French owned the island a hundred years ago.

Questions.—1. For what is Nova Scotia noted? 2. What is said of the surface? 3. Of the climate? 4. Harbors? 5. Occupations of the people? 6. Of the tides in the bay of Fundy? 7. Of the population? 8. Of Cape Breton island? 9. Of Sable island? Where, and for what noted, Halifax? Pictou? Sidney? &c.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Square miles, 50,000.—Population, 90,000.—Pop. to sq. m., 2.

1. Newfoundland is noted for the most productive cod-fishery in the world.



Cod fishery.

2. The island itself is rugged and uninviting, producing little besides stunted trees and shrubs.

3. More than 3000 vessels and 40,000 fishermen, Americans, English, and French, are employed in the fishery.

4. The fish are caught partly near the shore, but chiefly in shallow places of the sea, called banks, off the southern and eastern coasts of the island.

5. The British carry on the fishery chiefly in small boats near the shore, to which they return every night, and dry their fish on platforms erected there for the purpose.

6. The Americans claim the right to take fish anywhere beyond three miles from the shore, and to dry them on any part of the coast not occupied by British settlers.

7. The labor of preparing the fish for the market is regularly divided; the cut-throat, ripping open the fish; the header, clearing away the head and entrails; the splitter, dividing the fish and taking out the backbone; and the salter, pilch them in heaps, and sprinkling each layer with salt, in which they lie for several days, and are then spread in the sun to dry.

8. The population of Newfoundland is chiefly in a few towns on the shore, near the S.E. extremity of the island, in the vicinity of the fisheries.

St. John's, the capital and chief town, is little more than a large fishing station, the whole shore being lined with platforms for drying fish. The houses are chiefly of wood, and the place has suffered severely from extensive fires.

Questions.—1. For what is Newfoundland noted? 2. What is the face of the country? 3. How many vessels and men in the fishery? 4. Where are the fish caught? 5. Where do the British fish? 6. Where, the Americans? 7. How is the labor of the fishermen divided? 8. Where is the population of Newfoundland? What is said of St. John's?