

indebted for a most interesting and valuable account of the people of Canada—comprising the noblesse, the mercantile community and *habitans*—in the period that preceded the outbreak of the final struggle between France and England. To him may also be ascribed the first attempt made in Canada in the direction of scientific and experimental farming. He had tests in the cultivation of tobacco and other plants conducted on his own property at Chambly, at Beauport and in the grounds adjoining the Intendant's Palace. Under his auspices, moreover, was undertaken what may be designated the first Colonial Exhibition held in Europe. For, in order to disseminate needed knowledge concerning Canada, he had a selection of the leading native products—plants, grains, fruits, woods, minerals, furs, etc.,—carefully made and sent to the mother country. It was at his suggestion that the Forsters, father and son, were ordered by the King to inspect the mines of Canada, and the working of the St. Maurice Forges was also of his conception. Dr. Sarasin, Dr. La Croix, Father Gosselin and other men of scientific tastes, found in Mr. Hocquart an ardent sympathizer and fellow-worker. The memory of such a man should be held in honor in a land of which he was one of the first to discern the real importance, and in his efforts to develop whose resources he anticipated some of the movements which we deem especially characteristic of our own time.

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What was the motive which induced the British authorities to establish, and maintain for nearly sixty years, a Lieutenant-Governorship in Gaspé? Dr. N. E. Dionne, in a little volume of *Etudes Historiques*, which I have already had occasion to mention in *Canadiana*, ascribes that policy to the necessity of making all possible provision for the loyalist refugees. Not only was a vast tract placed at their disposal in Upper Canada, not only were they welcomed to