

of the boundaries of the enclosure, is in the Niagara Historic Room. Ralfé Clench, who was a member of Parliament and fought at Queenston Heights, is buried here. There is a monument to him in St. Mark's Church as there is to Col. Butler and many must have read and been impressed with its striking "Fear God. Honour the King." An attempt was made some years ago to transfer the bones of the "Rangers" to St. Mark's, but it was found impossible to locate the graves. A slight fence surrounds the Butler burying place, and also that of the Clench family; but many of the broken stones in the rest of the ground are fast disappearing. Some of the inscriptions may still be read, as those to Butler, Muirhead, barrister; and James Muirhead, surgeon. The following is a fair sample of those

old inscriptions:—"Here reposes Maria A. Caroline, the Generous-hearted, High-souled, Talented and Deeply lamented wife of Major Richardson."

Cannot something be done to place in order this spot, where so many of those famous in early Canadian history have found their last resting place?

Could in any place besides Niagara be more fittingly held a Decoration Day, to remember and honour the graves where lie the remains of military and naval heroes, scholars, statesmen, judges, priests, U. E. Loyalists, heroes and heroines, a noble bead roll?

"Somewhere surely afar
Is practiced that strength, zealous, beneficent,
firm."

Janet Carnochan.

NIAGARA, ONT.

EARLY MISCONCEPTIONS OF CANADA'S CLIMATE.

"AFTER all, what signifies a few acres of ice and snow," is the saying attributed to the French monarch in signing the treaty under which New France passed under the rule of Britain, often quoted as an evidence of the ignorance prevalent in high quarters as to the climate and value of Canada as a rich and fertile country. That this ignorance was not confined to its former French masters is curiously indicated by the instructions issued by the British Government to James Murray, the first British Governor of the Province of Quebec. This somewhat long document, bearing date December 7th, 1763, sets forth very minutely the duties of the Governor in relation to the requirements of the newly acquired territory. The conception of the climate and needs of the country entertained by the statesmen who drew it up was evidently altogether different to that held by its former owners, though just as wide of

the truth. It seems a rather curious circumstance that, contrary to the current notion of the modern untravelled Britisher, that Canada is a land of almost perpetual snow, the authors of Governor Murray's instruction imagined it to be at least a semi-tropical region with characteristics similar to those of the Southern States or the West Indies. No other inference can be drawn from several passages in the document with respect to the introduction of negroes for the cultivation of the soil.

Clause 50, respecting the granting of land to settlers, for instance, contains the following:

"It is therefore Our Will and Pleasure that all and every Person and Persons who shall apply to you for any Grant or Grants of Land, shall previous to their obtaining the same make it appear before you in Council, that they are in condition to cultivate and improve the same by settling thereon in