

Sir John Johnson, "of men, women and children settled on the new townships, St. Lawrence River and Cataraqui and Bay of Quinte," it is stated there were "1,568 men, 626 women, 1,492 children, and 90 servants," the total being 3,776.

The first settlements in Upper Canada were made under military order. There was no civil law until 1788, when Western Canada was divided into four districts, namely, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nassau and Hesse, and to each district was appointed a judge, sheriff, and other necessary officers for civil government.

As we have seen, the provision for medical and surgical relief of these exiles was of the most scanty kind. At Kingston, Niagara and Detroit were garrisons with a limited number of soldiers and one or two surgeons. For many years, the pioneers were dependent upon these army surgeons, who were rarely willing to go any distance from the garrison. Some of the settlements were made by disbanded soldiers, and those who settled along the St. Lawrence had as fellow-pioneers a few surgeons who had been attached to their respective corps, and continued to enjoy their medical services. These surgeons were numbered among the U. E. Loyalists, and were on what is called the "U. E. List." As the meaning of this term is not generally understood, the following is inserted :

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER AT QUEBEC,

MONDAY, 9th November, 1789.

PRESENT :

His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Dorchester,	
The Honourable William Smith, Esquire, Chief Justice,	
Hugh Finlay, Esquire,	George Powell, Esquire,
Thos. Dunn, Esquire,	Henry Caldwell, Esquire,
Edw'd Harrison, Esquire,	William Grant, Esquire,
John Collins, Esquire,	François Baby, Esquire,
Adam Mabane, Esquire,	Chas. DeLanaudiere, Esquire,
J. G. C. Delery, Esquire,	Le Cte. Dupré, Esquire.

"His Lordship intimated to the Council that it remained a question, upon the late regulation for the disposition of the