scribed by Mr. Fleming himself in his "New to Old Westminster." The history of Manitoba as a province is scattered through various works—those of Milton and Cheadle, Hargrave, Huyshe, Butler, Watkins, Horetzky, Hamilton, Bryce, Gunn and Tuttle, with the multitude of books and pamphlets called forth by the second Riel rising and the opening of the Canadian Pacific, of which I may mention those of Major Boulton and Mr. G. Mercer Adam.

Of works dealing especially with the growth of our population, the list is not large, but some of them are of exceptional importance. The papers of Senator Poirier in La Revue Canadienne regarding the Acadians have already been mentioned. For the origines of British settlement in Nova Scotia, Dr. Akins' volume of Archives may be consulted, and for the beginnings of British colonization in Quebec, the series of Mr. Brymner. The Dictionnaire Généalogique of Monseigneur Tanguay is invaluable to the student of Canadian ethnography. Mr. Sulte, Abbé Ferland, and Dr. Hingston in his excellent book on "The Climate of Canada," have also been at much pains to shed light on this subject. Mrs. Day, Mr. Thomas and Mr. Sellar have done something to account for the British accessions to Quebec's population during the present century. Dr. Canniff's "Settlement of Upper Canada" is unhappily rare, but I have found it a rich mine of information as to the Loyalist influx after the Revolution, and especially (as the title indicates) for the Bay of Quinté district. Along with it should be studied the work of the author's kinsman, Mr. Canniff Haight's "Country Life in Canada Fifty Years Ago." The late Dr. Ryerson's " Loyalists" and the "Story of My Life" are also instructive to the student of Ontario's origin. Col. Sabine's work, "The American Loyalists," is also indispensable. Some papers by Mr. W. Kirby, author of "The Chien d'Or," especially one on the romantic story of the Servos family, are worthy of attention. As to the gradual opening up of Ontario, the writings of Robert Gourlay,