

peasantry of Ulster, and large numbers of them emigrated. 4. The slavery agitation in 1832 had previously produced in Britain a feeling of hostility to the West Indies, and one of favourable regard for Upper Canada, where slavery had been abolished in 1793. 5. The industrial agitations from 1818 till 1834, including Chartist riots, besides radical and anti-radical risings, forced large numbers to emigrate from the industrial centres of Glasgow and Manchester. 6. The cholera in 1832. Instances were cited of settlements formed in this province by these causes. The immigrants chiefly settled in groups, according to their nationalities, each group giving to the district it occupies the political and social features that still cling there, though it can be observed that modern methods of communication and travel are fusing the different races into a distinct Canadian nation.

Mr. Hunter also read a paper on "The Site of the Mission of Ste. Marie on the Wye; Its Possessors and Present Condition." In this paper Mr. Hunter deplored the lack of attention paid generally to historic ruins in Canada, and in particular to this old French fort of 1639 in the County of Simcoe, which is now in a neglected condition. Two years ago Mr. Boyle had suggested in his annual report that steps be taken to buy the land around the place for the use of the public, and erect a tablet setting forth in a few words the history of the spot. Hitherto, however, nothing had been done in the direction proposed. The paper gave an account of the present ownership of the site, as it is recorded in the Registry Office of the County of Simcoe at Barrie. For nearly fifty years a part of the land, on account of its associations with the early Jesuit missionaries, has been in the possession of priests of that order. The condition of the ruins has greatly changed since Europeans first settled in the neighbourhood. An account of the place, written by Rev. Felix Martin, who visited it in 1845, was read to illustrate its former condition. This is probably the earliest of modern accounts, and from it the walls are known to have been much higher then than now. As the duty of guarding the place from even further destruction belongs to the French of Quebec Province as well as to the people of Ontario, it was suggested that an appeal be made to the Governments, Dominion or Provincial, to make some provision for its preservation.

SEVENTH MEETING.

Seventh Meeting, 17th December, 1892, the President in the chair.

Mr. J. C. Hamilton was appointed a second delegate to attend the meeting of the American Folk-Lore Society.