

of a parchment roll. They have been bound in one volume and, like the instructions, extend from 1763 to 1867, the date of Confederation, so that the commissions and instructions are at once accessible.

The minutes of the Executive Council are of great importance, but only a few are to be found scattered amongst the ordinary State Papers. These minutes form part of the Board of Trade Papers. Three volumes from 1764 to 1766, have been received and work is now well advanced on the others, so that investigators, when these latter have been received, will have at command a complete view of the decisions and publicly stated motives of the governing body during the period in which it existed.

A reference to the list of documents and books presented during the year will show the extent of the interest taken in the work. Among the manuscripts presented is an important collection of the correspondence of Mr. A. W. Cochrane, one of Sir George Prevost's secretaries in Nova Scotia, for which we are indebted to the thoughtfulness and consideration of the Honourable Senator Almon; Captain Bagot, grandson of Sir Charles Bagot, Governor of Canada from 1842, has sent an exceptionally valuable collection of original manuscripts, letter-books and other documents throwing light upon the events occurring during Sir Charles Bagot's administration. We are also indebted to Dr. Herbert Nelson for some interesting documents from the collection of papers in his possession.

The reports on settlements and surveys are continued in this report on the same principle as those previously given. The names of applicants and grantees being in alphabetical order, and the pages given in the calendar of each volume in which they are contained, the descendants of the original settlers need have no difficulty in obtaining all the information furnished in the reports. Much of that is, however, very meagre, although, even so, it may be found useful in tracing the descent of families making inquiries. The lists given in Note A, are those of applicants for lands before the Province of Quebec was divided and are in continuation of those in the report for 1891.

As in that report, the documents calendared cover the same period in each Province. It is, in fact, impossible to separate them without detriment to the accuracy so necessary in reports of this nature, as although certain local subjects are distinct, the general interests are so closely connected, especially in relation to Imperial concerns and to foreign governments, that this course must of necessity be followed to the date of the reunion of the Provinces, when the documents form part of one general collection, and must be treated as such when permission is obtained from the Imperial authorities to have transcripts made of the documents subsequent to 1842, to which date permission has been given to have copies made. The observations on the documents calendared or published in full in this report will, therefore, be treated as a whole, where that is required by their nature, those of a local character being treated separately.

In Lower Canada events have been brought down to the period of the arrival of Sir Robert Shore Milnes, Lieutenant-Governor, administering during the absence of General Prescott, the Governor-in-chief.

One of Sir Robert's first efforts appears to have been directed towards the increase of the revenues from the properties of the Crown, these having been granted in aid of the civil expenditure of the Province. In this view, therefore, it seems desirable to give details of the transactions with regard to these properties as affect-