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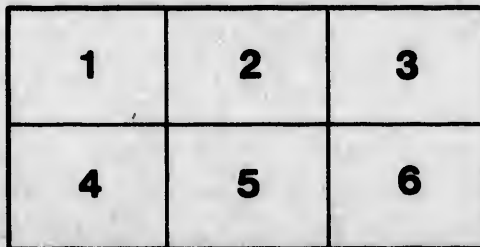
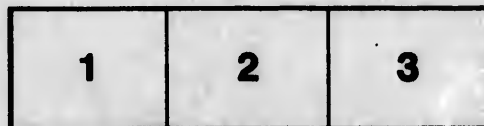
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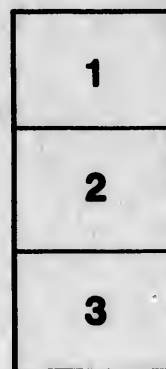
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100th Major's Lullach's Compt.

133 Eaton's Square 24 Apr 1951



REPORT

ON

THE INSPECTION OF PENSIONERS

IN THE

NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.



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Sir,

Tisbury Fort, October 1, 1949.

AS directed by you, I have the honour to submit herewith my Report on the Inspection of the Pensioners in North America, during the summer and autumn of 1949.

Besides the number and probable efficiency for local duty of these men, which was one of the main objects of my inquiry, I have given a brief sketch of the condition in which I found them, as also of their earnings and employment at each station, in the hope that such information may prove useful in directing to those parts of North America where they are most wanted, the numerous Pensioners who are annually removing from this country.

I must plead as an apology for any delay which has taken place in submitting this Report, that, according to the usual practice, four quarters must elapse before pensions can be considered as forfeited by non-attendance at inspection; I could not therefore close the list of absentees at an earlier period without the risk of error, more especially as in the course of that time several returned to their districts, and, having satisfactorily accounted for their non-attendance, were identified and passed by the Commissariat officers.

The course of examination adopted on all these occasions, can leave no doubt that the Pensioners who presented themselves were those originally borne on the pension-list. Their wounds in many instances afforded satisfactory evidence of their identity; most of them had been well known to each other while in the service; the description of their person, taken on discharge, was in general sufficiently accurate to admit of their being recognised by it, and all doubt was removed by strict interrogatories as to the garrisons in which they served, the actions in which they were engaged, and the succession of officers in their corps.

To the Right Hon.

The Secretary at War.

the replies to which were verified on the spot by reference to official documents.

Where such facilities existed for immediate detection, it was not likely that any personation would be attempted. Men who have thus been drawing pensions fraudulently, are usually among the absentees from inspection of whom no satisfactory account can be obtained. Considering the number of this class at several of the stations, it is not improbable that some practice of this kind may have prevailed. At all events, the public has by these inspections in North America, been relieved from the payment of 112 pensions, amounting to 1267*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* per annum, in consequence of no person having come forward to claim them; and this in addition to the usual number of deaths, which have been traced by the evidence of comrades or other satisfactory information.

I beg to add that I received every assistance from the Commissary-General and his deputies, in the course of my inspection, and am indebted to them for much useful information regarding the condition of the Pensioners.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. D. G. TULLOCH,
Captain and Staff Officer of Pensioners.

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CANADA.

IN conformity with my instructions, I proceeded old New York to Montreal, where I reported my arrival to the Commander-in-chief on the 6th May, and intended to have proceeded immediately to fulfil the objects of my mission, but I found that a few days before, the Court-House had been burnt down, and very alarming breaches of the peace committed, which had suspended, in a great measure, the course of public business. Serious apprehensions too, were entertained of further acts of violence, and I was therefore directed, instead of proceeding with my inspection, to adopt temporary measures for having the most efficient of the pensioners in the vicinity disarmed and equipped to aid the civil power, in case the emergency should ultimately require it.

Narrative of proceedings.

Rumours having also been common that the pensioners had been acting with the disaffected, I was directed privately to make inquiry on that head, but I was glad to find that, so far as I could learn, not one of them had been concerned in any of the acts of violence which had taken place, and that the best disposition prevailed among them to repress all such lawless proceedings, if their services had been called for with that view.

Preparations for organizing pensioners.

In this state of matters, I was obliged to remain at Montreal for about three weeks, till all apprehensions of further violence had ceased, and instructions had been received from England regarding the measures to be adopted on this emergency. My time, however, was not lost; as it gave me an opportunity of obtaining from the principal officers of the Commissariat much information relative to the pensioners, and of arranging with them my notices for inspection in the several districts, while it prevented the serious consequences which might have arisen during a period of such excitement, from so many old soldiers being brought together at different points, when the object of their assembly was liable to be misunderstood.

On the 28th May I began my tour, commencing as directed, with the Upper Provinces; but before entering on any report of the occurrences while on that duty, it may be necessary to make a few observations regarding the various classes of pensioners, and the circumstances under which they came to be located in these colonies.

Period of commencing inspection.

On the reduction which took place shortly after the last general war, many of the soldiers belonging to regiments serving in North America were located on grants of land there, particularly in Upper Canada, to which emigration was then taking place on a very extensive scale. Of these a large proportion were pensioned for wounds and disabilities, or on having completed the usual period of service, others acquired right to pensions, some years after their discharge, by reckoning absent time under the Regulations of 1806; but the total number of pensioners throughout all the North American Provinces prior to 1833 did not exceed 1000 men, of whom about 700 were in Canada.

Classes of pensioners in Canada.

In 1833 and 1835 a great accession took place to these numbers by the arrival of nearly 2,500 men, who had commuted their pensions for a sum of money, on the understanding that it was to be employed in settling them in the colonies.

Commuted pensioners.

It is unnecessary here to enter into all the details of that unfortunate measure, or to show how miserably it disappointed the expectation of those with whom it originated, chiefly, there is no doubt, owing to the bad selection of the men, who were generally of the most improvident class, and to the absence of all that superintendence which is so necessary to control expenditure, when large sums of money are placed in the hands of men unaccustomed to take care of it. It may be sufficient to say that, after much suffering on their part, and great expense to the public in giving temporary assistance in various ways to them and their families, these men ultimately obtained a permanent allowance of 4½d. a-day. They again, in fact, became pensioners, except in name, and as they are paid at the same stations and by the same persons as the others, they are included in this report under the title of Commuted pensioners. Of course, the lapse of eighteen years has now much reduced their numbers; but at the time I received my instructions, it was computed that nearly one-third of those who originally went to North America were still alive, and in receipt of this allowance.

Both this and the preceding class of pensioners having been discharged so many years ago, are now old men, unfit for any military organization; but the facilities more recently afforded for obtaining discharges on pension after certain periods of service, with the view of settling in the colonies, has induced a comparatively younger class to remain in Canada, who now constitute a very considerable body, still of an age fit for labour, or for any defensive purpose the colony may require.

Pensioners recently sent out by "Blenheim" and "Marie Somers."

During the last five or six years, too, many pensioners, particularly from Ireland, have emigrated at their own expense, with the view of settling with their families in Canada; and about two years ago, during the period of general distress from the failure of the potato crop, two large vessels were freighted expressly for the purpose of taking, at the public expense, to Canada, such pensioners and their families as agreed to pay for their rations on the voyage. Smaller parties have also, on occasion offered by Government vessels, been sent out since under the same condition.

These classes, in all, compose a force which, at the time of my departure from England, was estimated at the following numbers:—

Total pensioners to be inspected.

	Chosen Pensioners.	Commuted Pensioners.
In Upper and Lower Canada	1,949	690
Nova Scotia	221	77
New Brunswick	151	
Prince Edward's Island	61	

The result of my inspection of those in Canada has been as follows:—

TORONTO DISTRICT.

Result of inspection.

The first district I inspected was that of Toronto, which, as regards the pensioners, is one of the most important in Upper Canada, and from its rapid increase and local advantages, is likely to continue so.

Toronto.

This being the first occasion on which I had an opportunity of seeing any large body of pensioners together in Canada, I was naturally led to contrast their appearance with that which they usually present at a head-quarter station in the United Kingdom, and the result was decidedly in favour of the former. A smaller proportion were in destitute circumstances, and most of those were men on low rates of pension, far advanced in age, or incapable of labour from wounds or injuries. There were a few whose appearance bore the stamp of having been kept in poverty by intemperance, but the greatest proportion were obviously in comfortable circumstances. They informed me that though they did not find much employment for themselves, their children were easily provided for, and soon became a source of benefit to them, being readily taken as apprentices at an early age by the tradesmen of the town, who either provide them with food and clothing, or make an allowance for their support, which assists the house-keeping of the family.

Condition of pensioners.

The low price at which all the necessaries of life can be obtained at Toronto, compared with any of the towns in the United Kingdom, operates also in favour of pensioners emigrating there, though not to such an extent as in the settlements further west. At the time of my inspection in Toronto, the contract price of bread was only 1d., and of meat 1-6d. per lb., the latter being little more than half the usual rate in this country. House-rent and fuel, though dearer, were not so much in excess as to counterbalance the other advantages of the station.

Prices of provisions.

Pensioners who had formerly resided in Lower Canada informed me that they found their circumstances much improved by a change to Toronto, the winter being less rigorous, and on an average about six weeks shorter, provisions were also much cheaper, and wages better. Many of these men, in order to insure constant employment, would gladly turn their attention to agriculture, but the high price of land in the neighbourhood of Toronto (generally from 10l. to 15l. an acre) prevents their becoming purchasers. Some of them, however, who rent small plots of ground within a short distance of the town, appear to do very well, though paying high for it, and are generally in a better position, as regards income, than others whom I found in the back settlements on land which they obtained as a free grant.

Advantages of this station to pensioners.

There are two large military reserves close to the town of Toronto, on which pensioners might be located with great advantage, and the land is so good that even a very small quantity would be sufficient for their support.

Military reserves.

As illustrative of the condition of the pensioners who appeared before me at Toronto, I subjoin the following abstract of their employment and income, viz. :—

Employment and wages.

12 Labourers earning from 30s. to 5l. a-year.	130 Brought forward.
24 " " 2s. to 4s. 6d. a-week.	3 Pedlars and weavers, 2s. to 3s. a-week.
26 " " 5s. to 8s. "	4 " " 6s. to 10s. "
11 " " 10s. to 15s. "	2 " " 10s. to 15s. "
73	2 Painters and glaziers, 2s. to 5s. "
7 Employed in public departments, from 2s. to 6s. a-day.	3 Carpenters, joiners, and sawyers, 2s. 6d. to 7s. a-week.
3 Superintendents and warders in asylums, 25l. to 30l. a-year.	2 Ditto ditto 5s. to 30s. a-week.
2 Police, from 4s. to 5s. a-day.	4 Farm servants and teamsters, 7s. to 12s. a-week and board.
4 Schoolmasters, 40l. to 60l. a-year each.	4 Gardeners, 3s. 6d. to 10s. a-week.
1 " 5l. a-year.	1 Chimney-sweep, 14s. "
1 Beadle, at 27l. 10s. a-year.	1 Carrier, 42s. "
1 Apothecary, at 150l. "	2 Masons and bricklayers, 3s. to 12s. a-week.
1 Musician, at 30l. "	2 Blacksmiths, 12s. to 30s. a-week.
1 Clerk, 12l. "	1 Butcher, 8s. "
3 Storekeepers, tavern-keepers, and chandlers, 13s. to 16s. a-week.	1 Dairy-keeper, 7s. "
3 Ditto ditto 1s. 6d. to 13s. a-week.	1 Fisherman, 12s. "
3 Servants, grooms, and coachmen, 10l. to 30l. a-year, and board.	153
3 Shoemakers and tailors, 4s. to 8s. 6d. a-week.	48 Labourers, clerks, tradesmen, and servants out of employ.
5 " " 9s. to 15s. "	84 unable to work.
2 " " 16s. to 20s. "	25 live on pension.
2 " " 20s. to 30s. "	3 only receive board for their labour.
120 Carried forward.	7 uncertain as to their earnings.
	320 exclusive of agriculturists.

In ascertaining the condition of the agriculturists in this district, considerable difficulty was experienced, owing to an idea being prevalent among them, when assembled at this first inspection, that the object of my inquiries was to effect some reduction in the pensions of those who had by their exertions possessed themselves of sufficient property to live independent of that aid. Previously to all my subsequent inspections, I took care to satisfy the pensioners that there was no such intention, and that the information called for was principally with the view of directing other pensioners whom they could settle in Canada with the best prospect of success, but in this instance I did not suspect the cause which induced them to withhold the information, till it was too late to remove it, and much reserve was in consequence shown in giving the replies from which the following summary of the condition of this class has been prepared :—

- 34 appeared in very good circumstances, and admitted that they could feed their families on the produce of their farms, but could not specify how much they sold in addition.
 35 sold from 400. to 600. a year, besides feeding their families.
 36 " 300. to 400.
 37 " 100. to 300.
 38 " 50. to 100.
 39 could only support their families on produce.
 40 could give no information, having only recently commenced farming.
 41 had given their farms to their children, who supported them.
 42 had made money by farming, on the interest of which they lived; one had 1,000N., another 500N., laid out in this way.
 43 had let their farms on shares, being unable to work themselves.
 44 were living comfortably on small allotments of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 acres.

The Commissariat officer to whom I referred for information as to the rate of wages among the working classes, informed me that the usual hire of a labourer was about 2s. 6d. sterling a-day in summer, and 2s. a-day in winter.

Though, according to the returns received from the War Office, 569 Chelsea pensioners should have appeared before me, yet by the termination of my inspection nearly one-third were absent, with an equal proportion of the Commuted pensioners. On inquiry, I found that the remainder resided in remote parts of the district, and were paid half-yearly by the officers of the Commissariat at the following stations:—

	Distance in miles from Toronto.
Coburg	70
Peterborough	90
Lindsay	118
Hamilton	45
Fergus	102

Necessity for visiting out-stations.

If, in compliance with my instructions, I had insisted on these men appearing at Toronto, I should not only have put all of them to very serious inconvenience, but it would have been necessary, in the case of many who were without means, to transmit a sufficient sum to pay for their journey to and from Toronto; and, considering it my duty not to expose them or the public to any such expense, I resolved, though at much additional fatigue and inconvenience, to afford them the same facilities for attending my inspection that the Commissariat officer had hitherto done at his payments. It was fortunate that I did so, for I ultimately found, notwithstanding all the care I had taken by going to so many different points, that some of the pensioners had to come a distance of 30 or 40 miles to meet me.

This arrangement also gave me an opportunity of observing the condition of the pensioners in the country, as well as in the towns, and of visiting many of their small farms in the course of my route.

Coburg.

My first visit was to Coburg, a thriving town with a population of about 4,000 souls, on the banks of Lake Ontario, and to which there is easy access both by good roads and steam-boats. At this place and at Port Hope, a village 6 miles distant, I inspected 21 pensioners, nearly all engaged in agricultural pursuits, and most of them proprietors of land purchased by their own industry. Notwithstanding the expenditure of their capital in this way, I have generally found these purchasers more prosperous than others who obtained free grants, as the land allotted to pensioners is sometimes of very indifferent quality, and requires more outlay to improve it than would pay for an eligible lot of sufficient extent for their limited means of cultivation. None of the pensioners were in destitute circumstances, or approaching to want; and as an instance of success, it may be stated that one of them had lately sold his farm of 100 acres, partly cleared, for 700N.

Peterborough.

I next proceeded to Peterborough, 80 miles from Coburg, the last 15 of which were almost impassable from the badness of the road. Here I inspected 53 pensioners, of whom 20 were receiving the commuted allowance; their general appearance, particularly of the latter class, was by no means so indicative of success as at the stations previously visited; most of them had received grants of land in the neighbouring township, but these they stated to be of the very worst description, and that in some cases when they took possession they found a large portion of the ground under water, and received only 70 or 80 acres instead of 100. These statements were corroborated by persons on the spot likely to be well acquainted with the facts, and who informed me

that in some of the townships where these men had free grants, it was almost impossible to cultivate the ground to any advantage.

Most of the commuted pensioners who received these grants were too far advanced in life to undergo the fatigue of clearing wild land, and being strangers to the country, they had no experience of the best mode of conducting agricultural operations, particularly on bad soil; some of the younger class of pensioners abandoned their grants, and purchased or rented other land of superior quality, and those who did so are almost the only persons who have attained comfort and independence. One of these men sold produce from his farm to the extent of 140*l.* last year; another has a good farm, and lately purchased a second for which he paid 700*l.* in cash.

Notwithstanding the difficulties these pensioners had originally to contend with in respect of their grants, they all, with the exception of a few who had commuted, admitted to me that they paid nothing for house-rent or fuel, that they could feed their families from the produce of their farms, and sell from 5*l.* to 30*l.* worth a-year, which certainly affords very fair evidence of their prudence and industry under such adverse circumstances.

My next inspection was at Lindsay, about 30 miles north-west of Peterborough. Part of the road is about the worst in Canada, as may be inferred from the terms on which I was conveyed, viz.: 4 dollars a-day if I agreed to pay for any accident that might happen to the waggon, and 6 dollars if the driver undertook the risk himself.

At this place I inspected 18 Chelsea and 25 commuted pensioners, most of whom appeared to have been very successful. Of the former several came from a distance of 30 or 40 miles mounted on their own horses, and obviously in comfortable circumstances for their condition in life. They stated that their land was good, and that they could raise as much produce as fed and clothed their families, but that there was little use in growing produce for sale, owing to the distance from a market and the bad state of the roads. This was particularly felt by commuted men who were too old to work, and had to hire labour, for which the produce did not sufficiently repay them. As an instance they informed me that they could only obtain on an average 3*s.* 3*d.* currency, or about 2*s.* 6*d.* a bushel for wheat, after conveying it to the nearest store, 15 miles distant; and that after sending butter and eggs the same distance to market, they could only obtain 4*s.* 3*d.* currency, or about 3*s.* 3*d.* British a pound for the former, and 2*s.* a dozen for the latter.

In consequence of the want of a remunerative price for produce, every one employs himself as he best can on his own land, and gets as much from it as will support his family; but there is little demand for hired labour. This, however, occasions little inconvenience, because all the necessities of life are so moderate that even the lowest rate of pension with a few weeks' occasional labour during seed-time and harvest will place the old soldier beyond the fear of destitution. Their sons who understand the agriculture of the country easily get land to farm on shares, by which arrangement the owner, generally a storekeeper, provides the ground, seed, and cattle, in return for half the produce.

Land can also be obtained on condition of paying the purchase-money in a number of years; to such an extent is credit given in those cases, that one of the pensioners who purchased 100 acres for 75*l.* was allowed to commence his farming operations on paying only 1*l.* to account. The anxiety of the proprietors to save themselves from the wild land-tax, frequently leads to such bargains.

This is almost the only place at which I found the commuted pensioners comfortably situated, and it may be quoted as an instance that, old and infirm as they are, they may at least provide for all their absolute wants if they only get good land to settle on.

From this station I returned by the same route to Toronto, thus giving to such pensioners as were absent at the first inspection, an opportunity of being seen by me on my return; but nothing occurred by the way worthy of notice.

From Toronto I next proceeded in a westerly direction to Hamilton, distant 45 miles, to which there is easy access either by land or water. The town contains about 8,000 inhabitants and is rapidly on the increase. Considering this circumstance, and the advantages it appeared to possess in

other respects, I was surprised to find only 61 pensioners paid there, 17 of whom were receiving the commuted allowance. The high price of land, which prevented their settling as agriculturists, and the irregularity of the demand for mechanical labour, were assigned as the principal reasons.

Some of the men farmed a few acres near the town at a rent of 10s. an acre, on which they did very well, most of them being able to feed their families and sell from 10l. to 12l. worth of produce annually, but the hiring of land is by no means a favourite mode of farming with them.

The majority, however, came from long distances, some 30, 40, 50, and one 78 miles; most of them were employed in agriculture, and those who had farms on good soil stated they were able to grow as much as would feed their families and bring from 5l. to 25l. a-year. In one or two instances they had sold produce to the extent of 80l. a-year.

Fergus.

In proceeding to Fergus, which was the next station inspected by me, I passed through the thriving settlements of Galt and Guelph, which, though connected with Hamilton by good roads, and a well-settled country, are not favourite places of resort for pensioners, owing, I believe, principally to the high price of land, which brings from 2l. 10s. to 8l. an acre. At Fergus, the land though good is cheaper, but the road between it and Guelph, distant 14 miles, is in some places almost impassable, which forms a serious drawback to the disposal of produce.

Only 18 pensioners appeared at Fergus, of whom 4 were receiving the commuted allowance; they all seemed to possess a good deal of energy, and to be successful in their farming operations. I was informed by one of them that after supporting his family he had been able to sell 60l. worth of produce in one year; and all, except a few of the older men, raise as much grain as will support their families and bring in a few pounds a-year. One had a farm worth 300l.

As emigration is extending very much in this direction, in consequence of the richness of the soil along the road to Owen's Sound, the farms of these men are daily becoming more valuable; provisions of every kind are cheap, so that they are generally in very comfortable circumstances. I saw none who could be considered indigent.

Summary of efficiency.

This completed my inspection of the Toronto District, of which the following is a summary so far as regards efficiency:—

	Fit for Local Companies.	Fit for Reserve.	Totally Unfit.	Total Chelsea.	Total Commuted.
Toronto:—					
Chelsea	190	74	92	356	
Commuted	7	45	50	..	102
Coburg and Port Hope:—					
Chelsea	1	4	7	12	
Commuted .. ..	..	1	7	..	8
Peterborough:—					
Chelsea	4	10	11	25	
Commuted	1	5	23	..	29
Lindsay:—					
Chelsea	2	7	7	16	
Commuted	2	11	11	..	24
Hamilton:—					
Chelsea	22	8	18	54	
Commuted .. ..	..	3	11	..	14
Fergus:—					
Chelsea	4	5	9	18	
Commuted	1	1	2	..	4

Of the men fit for the local force in Toronto, 115 reside either in the town or within three miles thereof, and could be readily available for any purpose connected with the defence of the place; but at the out-stations a very small

proportion, probably not exceeding a fourth part, reside in or near the towns; and the others could not be collected for exercise or other military purposes without considerable difficulty.

They all exhibit the best possible spirit, and would, I have no doubt, turn out with the greatest alacrity were their services ever required in defence of the colony.

The capability of these men to labour for their own support may be Ages estimated from the following summary of their ages:

	Under 40.	From 40 to 45.	From 45 to 50.	From 50 to 55.	From 55 to 60.	Above 60.	
Toronto:—							
Chelsea	11	51	55	49	42	112	
Commuted .. ..	..	..	2	12	22	25	
Coburg and Port Hope:—							
Chelsea .. ..	..	1	1	..	2	5	
Commuted .. ..	..	..	..	2	..	2	
Peterborough:—							
Chelsea .. ..	..	1	2	4	5	12	
Commuted .. ..	..	..	..	2	4	22	
Lindsay:—							
Chelsea .. ..	..	..	..	2	2	11	
Commuted .. ..	..	2	..	2	4	15	
Hamilton:—							
Chelsea	1	15	4	12	5	17	
Commuted .. ..	..	..	1	1	1	11	
Fergus:—							
Chelsea .. ..	..	1	2	1	4	10	
Commuted .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	2	
							Total Chelsea Pensioners 461.
							Total Commuted pensioners 181.

In all these tables the number of commuted pensioners adds greatly to the inefficiency of the mass, many of them having been totally unfit to earn a livelihood when sent out to Canada twenty years ago. The circumstance of being in receipt of the commuted allowance which is entirely a charitable grant, is in itself evidence of their indigence, and they are likely to remain in this condition because they are past the age at which they can add to that allowance by daily labour. Fortunately, however, the cheapness of provisions and fuel in this part of Canada admits of their pensions going further in their support, and will, it is hoped, prevent them from falling into the same state of destitution as those whom I shall have occasion to notice in the Lower province.

The condition of the pensioners employed in agriculture at the five out-stations of the Toronto District is shown in the following summary:—

29 can only feed their families from produce of their farms.
 12 can feed their families, and sell from 2L to 10L worth a-year.
 8 ditto ditto 10L to 20L ditto.
 7 ditto ditto 20L to 30L ditto.
 1 can feed his family, and sell 40L worth a-year.
 1 ditto ditto 140L ditto.
 1 is worth 700L.
 1 gave his farm to his children.
 1 not able to feed family from produce of farm.
 4 cannot state this, being the first year on their ground.
 10 have given no information.

Condition of agricultural pensioners at out-stations.

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The number of mechanics and hired labourers at these out-stations is so small that it appears unnecessary to refer to them as a separate class. The particulars regarding those at Toronto, as well as the agriculturists in that vicinity, have already been given in page 3.

I obtained all the information usually recorded by staff-officers of pensioners, regarding the wife and family of each pensioner, from which I find that, with the exception of one-seventh, all are married, and that the average

Wives and children.

number of children alive in each family is, about 4. One man had by three marriages 33 children, of whom 9 are alive. The number of a pensioner's family, however, is, in this country, no criterion of his difficulty, but rather the reverse; those who have the largest families are generally in most comfortable circumstances, and I am happy to add that the pensioners' children are considered a very eligible class of settlers, and much esteemed in the colony. In most instances, whatever may have been the faults or the failings of their parents, the children have done well.

PENETANGUISHENE DISTRICT.

The next pension district was Penetanguishene; but there, as at Toronto, I found it necessary to fix upon other places of assembly, to reduce the distance which many of the pensioners had to travel for inspection, and as the Commissariat officers were in the habit of paying at Barrie, on the way to Penetanguishene, I considered it best to adopt the same route. With this view I proceeded from Toronto to Holland-Landing, near Lake Simcoe, by a good road, along which are several villages and excellent farms. On the way I passed the locations of some of the pensioners whom I had recently inspected at Toronto, and found them in a very prosperous state. Those who had been able to purchase land at an early period, had been particularly successful, without any great exertion on their part, the price of that which was originally acquired at a few shillings per acre, having in many places risen to 10l. an acre, while the demand for wood at Toronto, and the facility for conveying it along tolerable roads makes the uncleared nearly of as much value as the cleared land. All the country along this line is being rapidly settled, and property is daily increasing in value.

Barrie.

About three miles from Holland-Landing, I proceeded by steam-boat to Barrie, the place of inspection, situated on the western side of Lake Simcoe, at the head of Kempenfeld Bay, and containing about 600 inhabitants. Here I inspected 39 pensioners, of whom 21 were receiving the commuted allowance. Their condition was far from encouraging. Some of the former who had settled in the townships adjacent, immediately on their discharge, while fit for the hard labour of a bush life, appeared able to obtain the necessities of life, but owing to the badness of the roads, and the difficulty of conveying produce to market, there was little inducement to raise any for sale. The commuted pensioners were too much advanced in life for the hard labour of clearing and cultivating their grants. Their children had in most instances grown up and left them to settle on land in other parts, and they could not pay for assistance. In addition to this, the soil was by no means good, and required great exertion to make it in any degree productive. I also was sorry to observe that, small as their incomes were, intemperance prevailed among them to a greater extent than at any other station—a circumstance quite sufficient to account for their want of prosperity, even if they had no such difficulties to contend with.

Labourers, when employed, are paid at the nominal rate of 2s. sterling a-day, but as the settlement usually takes place by an order on some store for goods, which are charged considerably above the market price, the real wages are not equivalent to more than 1s. 6d. a-day in cash. The principal advantage they enjoy, is the cheapness of provisions; a labourer may be comfortably boarded for 4s. 6d. a-week; house-rent does not exceed a dollar per month, and firewood is very reasonable.

Penetanguishene.

From Barrie to Penetanguishene, where I next proceeded, is a distance of 36 miles. Except around Barrie the land is little cultivated; indeed, for nearly one-third of the way, the road passes through nothing but bush.

Penetanguishene is merely a straggling village built along the shore of a harbour at the lower extremity of a bay of the same name, and does not contain above 200 inhabitants. Here I inspected 52 men, of whom 32 were receiving the commuted allowance; the latter were located, about sixteen years ago, when the Government went to the expense of erecting a log hut, and fencing about four acres of land for each of them, but the soil being sandy and of very indifferent quality for agricultural purposes, soon became worn out, and when the men could get nothing from it, most of them deserted their huts and

became squatters in other townships, where it was better. In this way they now succeed in raising sufficient produce for a scanty subsistence, but none have any to send to market. There is little or no demand for labour, the inhabitants appear chiefly to depend on the expenditure of a small naval and military detachment consisting of the officers, engineers, and crew of a steam-boat usually laid up in ordinary, and a military detachment of 27 men for whom there is a Commissariat establishment; barrack-master, commandant and fort adjutant; a naval and a military surgeon are also attached to the garrison.

There is a large military reserve at Penetanguishene; but judging from the sandy character of the soil between the village and the barracks, which was all that I had an opportunity of seeing, it would be of little service for the location of pensioners.

My next object was to inspect at the village of Sydenham situated on a small bay called Owen's Sound, about 65 miles off, where I was informed that several pensioners resided; I accordingly proceeded there by steam-boat, but only 3 presented themselves. From them I learned that the others resided 20 or 30 miles inland, along the line of road to Fergus, the station last visited in the Toronto district; and as it was impossible for me to remain until notices reached them, without losing more time than the object warranted, I adopted the usual expedient in such cases, of having them identified by written interrogatories forwarded by post.

The pensioners whom I saw at Owen's Sound gave me a very favourable account of that settlement; the soil they stated to be good, particularly along the line of road to Fergus, where numerous grants of about 50 acres each had been given out by Government a few years ago on condition of the parties residing on the spot, building a hut, and clearing a few acres. Some of the pensioners who had grown-up children to assist them in doing this, have succeeded well. Land can be had very cheap; 50 acres, of which 12 were cleared, together with a log hut, were offered for about 12l. 10s., during my visit.

With the exception of this station, where the circumstances of the pensioners rested more on report than actual inspection, the result of my observations along the whole route from the time I left the Toronto district, was far from favourable, either as regards the capability of the soil for the settlement of pensioners, or their success in cultivating it. Few or none could sell any produce, and had it not been for the small amount of ready money with which their pension supplied them at stated periods, I have no hesitation in saying that they must have experienced many privations. This is, in some measure, attributable to their advanced age, of which the following is a summary:—

		Under 40.	From 40 to 50.	From 50 to 60.	Above 60.
Barrie.	Chelsea pensioners	..	..	8	10
	Commuted ..	..	..	6	15
Penetanguishene and Sydenham.	Chelsea ..	..	4	8	8
	Commuted ..	..	..	8	24

Age of pensioners.

All the commuted men are above or bordering on 60, and that class is unfortunately more common in this district than in any part of Upper Canada, though it is of all others the locality in which they are least aided by soil and climate in earning a subsistence. The most pleasing feature in their position was, their apparent contentment; none of them complained, and they all seemed satisfied with obtaining, in a rough way, the means of subsistence. It is to be feared, however, that much distress will arise amongst those who are fast advancing in years, and have no children to support them when unable to work on their own account.

From the statement of their ages, it is obvious that few men throughout the whole of this district are likely to be fit for any military duty; indeed, of the whole, I only registered 8 for local company duty and 29 for reserve, and these were residing at such distances that they never could be made available for military purposes.

Inefficiency of pensioners in this district.

LONDON DISTRICT.

The next district borne on the lists furnished to me from the War Office, was London (Canada West), but to reach that place from Owen's Sound, it would have been necessary to travel upwards of 100 miles by land, over bad roads, with worse conveyances, and under a temperature of 100°. I was therefore advised to save expense and much unnecessary fatigue by availing myself of the steam-boat from Owen's Sound to Sault St. Marie, at the foot of Lake Superior, and proceeding thence by another steam-boat to Lake St. Clair and Chatham, from which there is a good road to London of 68 miles. This route I accordingly adopted, and arrived there in six days by a detour of between 700 and 800 miles.

On the way I passed the Copper Mines on the Manitoulin Island. So far as I could learn, no pensioners are employed there, but the demand for imported supplies of every description, in consequence of the soil being very barren, and the population being entirely devoted to the occupation of mining, is likely to open a favourable market for the produce of the pensioners settled at Sydenham, as already adverted to.

London.

On my arrival in London, I found that the pensioners were chiefly distributed between that town and the out-station of Adelaide, 25 miles distant. The former is situated on the River Thames, and communicates with Lake Erie by Port Stanley, to which there is an excellent road. It contains a population of 5000, and from the numerous buildings now erecting, appears very prosperous.

The pensioners here were decidedly a younger and more efficient class than I had yet met with; nearly one-half are employed in agriculture; the remainder are engaged in the following occupations, and at the wages undermentioned:

Earnings of pensioners.

- 6 labourers from 20l. to 36l. a-year.
- 18 ditto from 10l. to 30l. a-year.
- 10 ditto from 5l. to 10l. a-year.
- 2 schoolmasters from 30l. to 40l. a-year.
- 1 ditto at 6l. a-year.
- 2 shoemakers from 18l. to 20l. a-year.
- 4 ditto at 10l. a-year.
- 1 tailor at 25l. a-year.
- 2 ditto from 5l. to 12l. a-year.
- 2 weavers from 18l. to 27l. a-year.
- 1 ditto at 4l. a-year.
- 4 in public employ, from 1s. to 4s. a-day.
- 4 clerks, printers, and musicians, from 40l. to 50l. a-year.
- 7 blacksmiths, farriers, bricklayers, carpenters, joiners, and miners, from 2s. to 4s. a-day.
- 1 manufacturer, 20s. a-week.
- 2 waiters, at 40s. a-month, and board.
- 3 ploughmen, from 8l. to 20l. a-year.
- 5 tavern-keepers, from 9s. to 28s. a-week.
- 13 live on pension.
- 40 unfit from age, or do not wish for employment.
- 35 labourers, shoemakers, &c., can find no employment.

Most of those who state that they do not get work regularly have small allotments of from 1 to 5 acres, on which they employ themselves when there is no demand for their labour otherwise.

The Clerk of the Corporation informed me that the wages usually paid at London for a day's labour, were, from the 1st of May to the 1st of October, 3s. 1½d. currency, or 2s. 6d. sterling; and for the rest of the year 2s. 6d. currency, or 2s. sterling.

Those who could not get regular employment admitted that they were not very anxious to obtain it, unless at good wages, as their pensions were, in so cheap a country, sufficient for their support with the small quantity of produce raised from their allotments.

Cheapness of provisions.

The low rate of provisions here, as well as throughout all the extreme west of Canada, operates most favourably on the condition of the pensioner. I found from the Commissariat contracts that the price of meat was only 1½d. per lb., and of firewood 8s. 1d. sterling per cord, so that a pensioner could purchase three times as much meat for the same sum as in Quebec, and about three times as much firewood for the same amount as in Montreal; a most important consideration in the housekeeping of a family in Canada. In the price of bread the difference was not great, but it rarely exceeded 1d. per lb. Though

the contract price of good meat is 1½d. per lb., most of the pensioners' families subsist upon pork, which they obtain much cheaper. They informed me that after cutting off and selling the fat to a chandler, the lean which they kept for their own use did not cost more than one halfpenny per lb.

Upwards of 100 of the men were employed in agriculture, and they appeared by far the most comfortable in their circumstances, particularly those who had three or four acres under cultivation, either in the vicinity of London or of some of the adjacent villages. These small allotments are more common in this part of Canada than any other, they extend to the distance of five or ten miles from London, and are extremely well adapted for the pensioners, as they do not involve any considerable outlay of capital, and require labour sufficient to provide regular employment. They can generally be purchased at from 12 to 24 dollars an acre; the soil is good, and I found the operations of husbandry carried on by some of the pensioners in a manner very superior to what I had observed at other stations. Several had obtained the first premiums for farm-stock at the District Agricultural Show; and I was assured by Mr. John Langworth, Superintendent of the Canada Company's works at Goderich, that some of the best farmers in this part were to be found among the old soldiers, and that in his own township a pensioner named Patton, who had 160 acres of land, brought more produce into market than any other person in the neighbourhood. Many of the pensioners, however, having but recently settled in the district, there has not yet been time for them to make the same progress as in older settlements. The general results, so far as regards the whole of the agriculturists, are as follows:—

Condition of agricultural pensioners.

- 3 cannot feed their families from the produce.
- 25 do not state, having lately purchased; but this year they expect to feed their families and have some produce for sale.
- 29 can support their families from their farms.
- 9 support their families, and sell from 50l. to 500l. a-year.
- 1 sells to the extent of 2500l. a-year.
- 23 live comfortably on small allotments of from ½ to 5 acres.
- 13 uncertain what they make by their farms.

This shows that only in three cases are the pensioners employed in agriculture unable to support their families on the produce of their farms, the pensions of the rest remain available for other expenditure,—a matter of no small importance in a country where ready money goes so far; and which, with the most ordinary prudence on their part, must in a few years raise them to comparative independence. There is a small reserve of about 70 acres at London which would be well adapted for the settlement of a few pensioners, and more land could be had on reasonable terms if wanted.

Most of the pensioners at London are comparatively young men; of 260 who appeared before me, 161 were fit for local company duty; and they are so concentrated, that upwards of 100 are either resident in the town or within three miles of it;—a most important circumstance as regards the facility of organizing them for military purposes.

As time did not admit of my going to Adelaide, the pensioners were directed to come in for the purpose of inspection, and are included with those of London. They are 22 in number, employed chiefly in agriculture, but are a considerably older class than at head-quarters.

Adelaide.

AMHERSTBURG DISTRICT.

Amherstburg was the next district I had to visit; and as the town of Chatham, before referred to, is one of its out-stations, I inspected 6 pensioners who resided there on my way to head-quarters; they were all employed in agriculture, and stated that labour was in demand, and that a much greater number might find employment with advantage; that plenty of good land could be had within four miles, at 4 dollars an acre, and could be cleared for 10 or 12 dollars. Provisions were so cheap, that even on the smallest rate of pension a man might subsist, almost independent of labour; beef was selling at 12s. 6d. a cwt., and good milk-cows at 2l. 10s. each. During nearly three-fourths of the year, while the ground is clear of snow, cattle support themselves in the woods free of cost; so that every pensioner is able to have one

Amherstburg.

or more, and his family possess dairy produce in great abundance. There is a military reserve of about 81 acres at Chatham, but it is mostly covered with squatters, who dispute the right of occupation.

From Chatham I proceeded by steam-boat, a distance of between 40 and 50 miles, to Amherstburg, the most southern of the British possessions in North America. Here I found 57 pensioners, about one-half of whom were fit for local company duty; only about 18, however, reside in Amherstburg or within three miles of it; the rest came from considerable distances in the townships of Moore and Sarnia on the River St. Clair, and are all engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The pensioners resident in and about Amherstburg do not give themselves much trouble in looking for work; most of them have gardens, in which they raise vegetables; and they engage in fishing occasionally. Some grow a little tobacco, and others manufacture sugar from the maple. Owing to the diversity of their occupations, it would be difficult to give an abstract of their earnings, as at other stations.

Judging from their appearance and statements, they have few wants, for this place, like London and Chatham, is so cheap, that most of them can live on their pensions without labour: bread costs only 3d. the four-pound loaf, and meat is as cheap as in London (Canada West).

Military reserves at Amherstburg.

At this station there are two military reserves which might be made available for the settlement of pensioners: the one is close to the town, and extends over 300 acres; the other is an island called Boisblanc, nearly a mile distant, and containing about 200 acres. The whole of these reserves are cleared of wood, and on the island several gardens have been formed by men of the detachment stationed at Amherstburg. The keeper of the light-house is also allowed to cultivate as much of the ground as he thinks proper; the soil is excellent, and yields abundant returns with little expenditure either of labour or capital.

About 40 miles north from Amherstburg, to which there is a water communication by the River St. Clair, lies another large military reserve, containing above 600 acres, all of good land and easily cultivated, though lying low and requiring drainage. It has been partially cleared of wood, and might be very useful for the settlement of pensioners, if the distance were no objection. All the land in this district appears very good, particularly about Amherstburg, but does not bring half the price which land of the same quality usually does in other parts of Canada possessing similar advantages in point of locality. This is owing to an apprehension of ague on the part of intending settlers, but the pensioners do not appear to be less healthy than elsewhere; and the medical officer at the station informed me that this disease is by no means so common now as is generally supposed, in evidence of which he furnished me with the Return No. 1 of Appendix, which shows that the admissions into hospital from fever during the last seven years have only averaged about 60 per thousand, being as few as in England. Most of the fevers, however, were of an aguish character.

The climate of Upper Canada appears to have undergone considerable change in this respect, owing probably to the increase of cultivation, for though many of the localities which I visited were likely places to meet with ague, and the period of the year was that at which it is usually most common, I found only two of the pensioners in Upper Canada suffering from it.

Condition of pensioners.

On a general review of the stations of London, Chatham, and Amherstburg, which, for the sake of brevity, I shall here consider as if in one district, the result of my observations were most favourable to the condition of the pensioners. Indeed it seems almost impossible that men can be otherwise than materially benefited by removing to a country where their fixed income will go at least twice as far as at home, and where, if they are industrious, and can obtain a small advance to purchase land, they need have no difficulty in the course of a year or two in maintaining themselves and families without touching their pensions. The comparatively short duration of the winter is also a material advantage. At Amherstburg it is not much longer than in Scotland; so that not only has the pensioner more time to turn his labour to account, but he is put to less expense in providing firewood for himself and fodder for his cattle, both of which are in many parts of Canada very expensive items. He is also less apt to acquire habits of idleness and intemperance than during the long winter in the Lower provinces, when the want of employment leaves too much time on his hands.

Acting upon the information which I obtained in regard to the advantages of the district to any one having a small fixed income, I considered it a duty, during my subsequent inspections in the Lower province and other parts of Canada where circumstances were less favourable, to point out to the pensioners the advantage they would derive by removing further west; and I have since learnt from the Commissariat officer of the London district that several have availed themselves of my suggestion. Many more I have no doubt would do so but from the circumstance of their being in debt, or in want of a few pounds to cover their expenses; and it would be one of the greatest boons to these men, if a small advance of pension were made for the purpose of carrying them to districts so much better adapted for their settlement.

The following is a summary of the inspection at the three stations last referred to, so far as regards the fitness of the men for military duty:—

Efficiency of pensioners.

	Fit for local companies.	Fit for reserve.	Totally Unfit.	General Total.
London:—				
Chelsea pensioners	161	33	30	} 364
Committed	3	7	30	
Chatham:—				
Chelsea	2	2	2	6
Amherstburg:—				
Chelsea pensioners	24	6	15	} 53
Committed	1	3	2	
				323

The men at Chatham and Amherstburg are too remote to join the companies at London; any force formed at the latter must be confined to the men in that town and its vicinity, but owing to the facility for settling pensioners on the reserves at Amherstburg before referred to, no difficulty would be found in establishing a separate local company there.

That the pensioners in these districts are for the most part well able to labour for their support may be inferred from their present ages, of which the following is a summary:—

Ages.

	Under 40.	From 40 to 45.	From 45 to 50.	From 50 to 55.	From 55 to 60.	Above 60.	Total.
London:—							
Chelsea pensioners	5	89	46	27	11	46	
Committed .. ..	..	..	..	3	4	33	
Amherstburg:—							
Chelsea pensioners	4	11	8	6	5	13	
Committed .. ..	..	..	1	..	2	3	
Chatham:—							
Chelsea pensioners .. ..	..	2	1	1	..	2	
Total	9	102	56	37	22	97	323

The number of wives and children at these stations was as follows:—

Proportion of women and children.

	Wives.	Children.
London	225	925
Chatham and Amherstburg	38	172

NIAGARA DISTRICT.

Niagara.

From Amherstburg I proceeded down Lake Erie, and thence to Niagara, the head-quarters of the next pension district. It has only one out-station, viz., Chippewa, about 18 miles distant; and as the pensioners there are few, and the facility of conveyance prevented any inconvenience from that course, they were inspected at Niagara, and the information regarding them has in consequence been included with that station. From these two places there appeared before me 89 pensioners, who were ultimately classed as follows:—

Efficiency.

	Fit for Local company.	Fit for Reserve.	Totally Unfit.	General Total
Chelsea Pensioners	35	11	19	65
Commuted	2	7	15	24

Nineteen of the men found fit for local company duty were resident in the town of Niagara, and within three miles of it.

The country around Niagara having been long settled, and in a high state of cultivation, there is little opportunity for pensioners acquiring land of their own. They are principally employed as mechanics or jobbing labourers about town, or are hired as agricultural labourers in the country. The following is a summary of their earnings and incomes, so far as I could ascertain the particulars:—

Earnings of pensioners.

- 4 farming, and able to support their families, and sell from 30*l.* to 200*l.* a-year.
- 6 renting small allotments of from 1 to 5 acres, living comfortably.
- 1 a captain of militia, cannot state what his farm returns him.
- 10 labourers, earning from 2*s.* to 5*s.* a-week.
- 7 ditto ditto 5*s.* to 10*s.* ditto.
- 2 ditto ditto 10*s.* to 15*s.* ditto.
- 3 cannot find employment.
- 12 unable to work.
- 1 will not work, not requiring to do so.
- 2 carters, at 14*s.* a-week.
- 4 servants, at from 5*s.* to 9*s.* a-week, and board.
- 1 out of a situation.
- 2 pedlars, from 2*s.* to 9*s.* a-week.
- 3 clerks have no employment.
- 1 cloth factor, at 30*s.* a-week.
- 1 musician, at 5*s.* a-week.
- 1 tailor, at 10*s.* a-week.
- 1 barrack sergeant, at 17*s.* 6*d.* a-week.

No complaints were made of want of labour here, though the remuneration is on a low scale. There is a good deal of jobbing work, which suits men of such advanced ages as the commuted pensioners better than the hard labour of clearing wild land. Many of the resident inhabitants are in comfortable circumstances, and charitably disposed towards them, so that they are not in so wretched a condition as I found them at Penetanguishene; but having no land or produce of any description on which to support themselves, their state will of course become worse as they advance in age. Of the Chelsea pensioners, those who were able to purchase land several years ago have been very fortunate. One clears 200*l.* a-year from his farm, besides feeding his family; others have farms, which would let for 100*l.* a-year, and I found them kept in excellent order.

Three of the pensioners rent small allotments of from four to five acres each; and although they pay what are considered high rents, they not only clear them, but are able to feed their families from the produce.

There can be no doubt that, in a well-settled part of the country such as this, pensioners would succeed if small allotments could be assigned to them; and fortunately there is a military reserve of about 475 acres adjacent to Niagara cleared of wood and unoccupied, besides several smaller ones at

Chippewa, Queenstown, and other places in the neighbourhood, which would admit of such a measure without much expense.

The following abstract of the ages of the men shows a considerable capacity. Age for such employment, if it could be found for them:—

	Under 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	Above 60	Total.
Chelsea	1	18	18	8	8	14	65
Commuted .. .. .	..	..	..	4	3	17	24

These 89 pensioners had 58 wives and 242 children. Of the latter, however, comparatively few are residing with their parents, as the facility of obtaining labour in the States adjacent, at high wages, tempts them away at an early age, especially when they have no prospect of succeeding to land in the event of their parents' death.

KINGSTON DISTRICT.

Proceeding from Niagara down Lake Ontario, a distance of 225 miles, I Kingston. next inspected at Kingston, to which there is an out-station called Belleville, situated in the Bay of Quinte, about 70 miles to the westward. This I also visited, but as the number there only amounted to 35, who were chiefly employed in agriculture, and presented no remarkable feature, the results will be included with those of the head-quarters' station.

Though the situation of Kingston is good as regards the facility for disposing of produce, the soil, particularly to the east, is very sterile and rocky, and except on a few lots adjacent to the town which sell at a high price, does not present much inducement for agricultural pursuits. It is otherwise, however, at Belleville and along the Bay of Quinte, where the soil is described as excellent Belleville. and yielding large returns.

Owing to the want of land, the pensioners in Kingston and its vicinity have to depend chiefly on day labour. So long as this town was the seat of Government, a good deal of this kind of employment could be obtained, and many soldiers who had formerly served here were induced on that account to return after their discharge; but since the seat of Government was removed, there has been a great falling off in this respect, and with the exception of about a dozen who are keeping taverns, lodgings, and stores, I found very little doing among the pensioners.

The carrying trade of the place in which, at one time, many of the pensioners were employed, particularly in loading and unloading vessels on the Rideau Canal has also suffered a great check through the opening of the St. Lawrence, by which vessels can at once proceed without unloading from Lake Huron to Montreal, so that the trade by the Rideau Canal is now principally confined to the country on its banks.

Kingston, however, being the head-quarters of one or two regiments of infantry, as also of the engineers, and two companies of artillery, this furnishes employment for a considerable number of pensioners, several also obtain situations in the Penitentiary or naval establishment, but in the event of any reduction in these establishments, they would be as badly off as in any part of Canada. Provided, however, small allotments in the immediate vicinity of the town could be obtained for them to supply the deficiency of labour, they might do very well, and fortunately there is a considerable military reserve adjacent, and at present unoccupied, which could be used for this purpose. Owing to the extensive military and naval works in the neighbourhood, it would doubtless be of great advantage to have such a force of pensioners located in the vicinity, but unless some inducement of this kind be held out to settle, there is no probability of its ever being kept up, as provisions are much dearer than at the districts further west, and should employment continue scarce, most of the pensioners will be likely to leave the station, except those who are too old or too infirm to be available for service in local companies.

Military reserve at Kingston.

Efficiency of pensioners.

The following summary shows the present fitness of the men for this description of service:

	Fit for Local Companies.	Fit for Reserve.	Unfit.	Total.
Chelsea	68	46	41	155
Committed	2	14	22	38

Of the men fit for local companies 48 reside at Kingston, or within three miles thereof, and nearly all are paid at that station. With the exception of 3 or 4, all the pensioners at Belleville are beyond the time of life at which they could be made available for military service. Notwithstanding their advanced age, however, they appeared in comfortable circumstances: most of them had several acres of land under cultivation, from which they derived sufficient to support their families. Produce here bears a good price, and finds a ready market, so that as they succeed in bringing their land into cultivation, they must eventually attain independence. Most of the land in possession of the pensioners was purchased; few had grants.

Ages.

The ages of the men at Kingston and Belleville are as follows:—

	Under 40.	From 40 to 45.	From 45 to 50.	From 50 to 55.	From 55 to 60.	Above 60.
Chelsea Pensioners ..	5	31	21	16	25	47
Committed .. ..	..	..	4	3	10	21
Total	5	31	25	19	45	68

The following is a summary of the employment and earnings of the men at Kingston and Belleville, but at the former the work is so irregular that it can be little depended upon as a source of income:

Earnings of pensioners.

- 11 employed in Ordnance and Barrack Department, from 1s. to 7s. 6d. a-day.
- 7 tavern and storekeepers, from 7l. to 50l. a-year.
- 20 labourers, from 2l. to 10l. a-year.
- 6 ditto from 11l. to 15l. a-year.
- 2 ditto from 16l. to 20l. a-year.
- 2 mechanics, from 30l. to 31l. a-year.
- 2 servants and cooks, from 2l. to 3l. a-month, and board.
- 3 schoolmasters and missionaries, from 20l. to 60l. a-year.
- 4 shoemakers, tailors, and pedlars, at 5l. a-year.
- 3 ditto ditto from 10l. to 16l. a-year.
- 3 ditto ditto from 20l. to 30l. a-year.
- 5 farm-servants, from 15l. to 30l. a-year, and board.
- 1 miner, at 7s. 6d. a-week.
- 1 tinmith, at 30l. a-year.
- 1 messenger, at 2s. a-day.
- 1 carpenter and sawyer, at 20l. a-year.
- 4 police and guards in Penitentiary, from 1s. to 3s. 6d. a-day.
- 1 dairy-keeper, at 10l. a-year.
- 1 gardener, at 40l. a-year.
- 52 unable, or do not wish to work at the low wages given.
- 10 live on pension, and do not care for employment.
- 3 tailors, shoemakers, &c. who cannot find employment.
- 2 uncertain; supposed insane.
- 10 living on small allotments, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 acres.
- 38 farmers, of whom:—
 - 4 can support their families, and sell from 10l. to 50l. a-year.
 - 11 can only raise sufficient to feed their families.
 - 2 state they have to purchase flour for their families.
 - 2 cannot state, being first year on their farms.
 - 12 uncertain if they can raise sufficient to feed their children this year.
 - 1 unable to work his farm.
 - 1 looking for a farm.

Wives and children.

I found that of these men 130 were married, and that they had 588 children alive.

BYTOWN DISTRICT.

This district is generally approached from Kingston by the Rideau Canal, Bytown, which by connecting the Ottawa with Lake Ontario, forms a water communication with the Lower Provinces, independently of the St. Lawrence.

The land along the banks of the canal is little cultivated, being for the most part poor, rocky, and in many places inundated to a great extent; but in the interior, and towards the banks of the Ottawa, where the pensioners are located, there is plenty of good quality.

Most of the pensioners reside to the north-west of the Rideau Canal. Not above 6 are resident in Bytown, though 97 are paid there; the remainder are divided between the out-stations of Richmond, distant 21 miles, Frankfort nearly 40, Smith's Falls 50, and Perth, above 60 miles from Bytown.

So far back as 1818, many of the 89th and 103rd Regiments who had served for several years in Canada and acquired some experience of the country, were discharged on reduction of their regiments, and settled at these stations. Their average age at that time was about 31, and they were chiefly on low rates of pension. Indeed, in several cases, their pensions did not commence for some years after they left the service. The land allotted to them was generally good, and the success which has attended their exertions is sufficient to show that when care is taken in the locating of soldiers they are just as likely to do well as any other class of the community.

For the purpose of illustrating this fact, I took the trouble of tracing the present condition of the survivors of these settlers, and find it to be as follows:—

2	can feed their families from produce of farm, and sell each 100 <i>l.</i> a-year.	
2	ditto ditto ditto	50 <i>l.</i> ditto.
4	ditto ditto ditto	20 <i>l.</i> to 40 <i>l.</i> ditto.
4	ditto ditto ditto	10 <i>l.</i> to 20 <i>l.</i> ditto.
3	ditto ditto ditto	5 <i>l.</i> to 10 <i>l.</i> ditto.
5	ditto ditto	and pay store bill about 10 <i>l.</i> a-year.
15	feed their families, but do not sell produce.	
5	are unable to support families from produce of farm.	
1	sold his land for 650 <i>l.</i> , and lives on the interest.	
9	are unable to work from age, and have given their grants to their children, with whom they reside.	
1	lives on his pension, without land.	
2	are day-labourers.	
1	is a lockmaster, at 4 <i>l.</i> a-day.	
1	sexton, 5 <i>l.</i> a-year, and house.	
1	teacher, at 12 <i>l.</i> a-year, and house.	
1	crier of Court, receiving 20 <i>l.</i> a-year, free house and garden.	
1	clerk of Court, 100 <i>l.</i> a-year.	
4	unaccounted for.	

Of the above, 3 are magistrates; 2 are field-officers; and 2 captains of militia.

The inspection of these men formed a very pleasant part of my duty, they were so respectable in their appearance and conduct; but none of them are now of an age to serve as enrolled pensioners.

The other pensioners who attended for inspection at Bytown were younger men, but still above the average age in other districts; comparatively few of them are fit for a local company, and they reside at such distances that there would be great difficulty in assembling them for any military purpose.

From Bytown I proceeded to Richmond, along a good road which, for several miles, passes through well-cultivated farms, several of them the property of old soldiers. These, indeed, were at first almost the only settlers in Richmond, which is now a thriving town, containing nearly 1,000 inhabitants. The total number who appeared before me was 44, all of whom were doing well.

Out of 40 employed in agriculture, I found only two who stated that they were unable to feed their families from the produce of their farms. 9 were well able to do so, and about an equal number admitted that they could also pay their store-bills for groceries, clothing, and other supplies, which generally amounted to from 10*l.* to 15*l.* annually, while two or three could

dispose of produce to the extent of from 50l. to 100l. a-year, and this in addition to considerable outlay in improving their farms and erecting buildings thereon.

The soil about Richmond is very good, and the results show that with this advantage and good roads, military settlers have no difficulty in getting forward. Here, as in nearly every other part of the district, the men are very old, but their children, being established in the neighbourhood, take care of them, and they experience no want.

Franktown.

At Franktown, the next place I visited, there were only 4 pensioners, but all were prosperous; one earned 30l. a-year by weaving, another 40l. a-year as a schoolmaster; a third was able to feed his family on the produce of his farm, and had just finished a house which cost him \$700; the fourth was too old for work, but had made a little money on which he supported himself. The whole village only contained about 50 inhabitants.

It may be stated as an instance of the low rate of wages in Canada, that one of these pensioners who had three grown-up daughters at service, informed me that the wages they received in a country town in Scotland the year before they came out was greater than they now got in Canada.

Smith's Falls.

Smith's Falls, to which I next proceeded, is a village of about the same size as Richmond, and is situated on the Rideau River and Canal; here I found about 20 pensioners, all of them advanced in years; 4 were in the employ of the Ordnance as lockmasters and labourers on the canal, at from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. a-day; 10 had small farms, of whom only 2 stated their inability to support their families on the produce; 4 said they could do so, but had no produce to sell; and 4 could, besides supporting their families, sell from 10l. to 15l. a-year; the remainder were chiefly day labourers.

Perth.

From Smith's Falls to Perth, the next station, is a distance of 14 miles. I found only 41 pensioners located there, nearly all engaged in agricultural pursuits, and, with the exception of 3, who complained that they had rocky and swampy lots, they were all able to raise sufficient to support their families; many also paid their store bills in that way: some were, however, beginning to be too far advanced in life for day labour, but their children took charge of their farms, and they were well supported out of the produce.

Ages and efficiency of pensioners.

The returns of the ages of the men throughout this district show that few or none can be fit for any purpose of military organization. They are as follows:—

	Under 40.	From 40 to 45.	From 45 to 50.	From 50 to 55.	From 55 to 60.	Above 60.
Bytown:—						
Chelsea	1	..	9	..	5	66
Commuted .. ..	..	..	1	..	1	8
Richmond:—						
Chelsea .. ..	..	..	2	..	6	35
Commuted .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Franktown:—						
Chelsea .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Smith's Falls:—						
Chelsea .. ..	..	1	..	..	5	11
Commuted .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Perth:—						
Chelsea .. ..	..	2	..	..	14	24
Commuted .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	..

Of the whole only about 20 are fit for local company service.

Any military organization in this district, therefore, can only be effected by holding out inducements to younger men to settle in it, and this would not be difficult, as there are extensive Ordnance lands which might be made available in various parts, and the success which has attended the earlier settlements affords good reason to hope that any future ones would be likely to do well

Ordnance reserves.

also, particularly as there are none of these difficulties to contend with, arising from the absence of roads and communications, which long retarded the progress of the earlier settlers.

I found that the number of wives belonging to the pensioners at all the stations of this district was 172, and that they had 881 children. Most of the children are grown up, and very respectably settled either on their parents' farms or lands adjoining. Wives and children.

I visited this station from Montreal by proceeding up the Ottawa, but as it lies within the Upper Province, the results are more appropriately stated here before narrating what took place in the course of my inspections down the St. Lawrence, the first district on which is

PRESCOTT,

A town containing about 2,000 inhabitants, and 68 miles below Kingston. Prescott and Cornwall.
I also inspected at Cornwall, which is nearly of the same size, 50 miles lower down the river. As my inquiries did not elicit any facts calling for separate notice, the results of the two stations have been included together.

At both, the soil is comparatively barren and unprofitable, labour little in demand, and few of the pensioners are able to obtain work.

At Prescott there appeared before me 44 Chelsea and 19 Commuted pensioners; of these I found a baker, a cook, and a shoemaker, earning about 40l. a-year each; a pedlar and shopkeeper about 10l. a-year each, and 12 stated themselves to be labourers, earning in the course of the year as follows: Earnings of pensioners

1	Labourer earned 20l. a-year.
1	" " 10l.
4	" " from 5l. to 7l. a-year.
6	" " from 2l. to 3l.
10	could find no employment.

This low rate of remuneration arose, not merely from the scarcity of employment, but from the men being unfit for continuous labour; 15 stated themselves to be quite incapable of labour of any kind.

The returns of those employed as agriculturists furnish no better results, as will be seen by the following summary:— Condition of agricultural pensioners.

1	supported his family, and sold produce to the extent of 10l. a-year.
1	with difficulty could grow sufficient to feed his family.
1	could not state.
13	could not raise sufficient produce to feed their families.

Judging from this information, the condition of the pensioners at these stations is far from encouraging. Several causes concur to produce this, the operation of which became more apparent the further I proceeded eastward, viz.: the greater severity of the seasons, the longer duration of winter, the uncertainty in the crops, and the higher price of all the necessaries of life, combined with lower rates of wages.

Of the Commuted pensioners, such as were able expressed themselves well satisfied to work for their board, in which case their allowance of 4½d. a-day barely sufficed to pay house-rent, fuel, and clothing. When no longer able to work, they are in great destitution—though not so badly off in every respect as those I subsequently found located in the Lower Province.

At this station the ages of the men were respectively as follow:—

Ages.

	Under 40.	From 40 to 45.	From 45 to 50.	From 50 to 55.	From 55 to 60.	Above 60.	Total.
Prescott:—							
Chelsea Pensioners	13	5	7	6	16	47
Commuted do.	5	9	6	20
Cornwall:—							
Chelsea Pensioners	1	1	6	8
Commuted do.	1	1

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tion so obtained, as well as intelligence acquired from other credible sources, I am enabled to certify that 2s. 6d. currency was the highest rate of wages paid to labourers by the Corporation, and indeed throughout the city generally, from 1st May to the 1st November, in any of the last five years; and that labourers' wages, from 1st November to 1st May, never exceeded from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d. currency per day, and employment being very scarce, many labourers were unable to find any work at all in the winter season.

Wages at Montreal.

"I regret to add that there is no prospect of any increase in either summer or winter wages during the next or following years. On the contrary, if any change occur, there is reason to apprehend it will be an unfavourable one for the labourers.

(Signed)

J. P. SEXTON, *City Clerk.*"

After making allowance for the difference between currency and sterling money, this information clearly showed that, were a pensioner fortunate enough to obtain labour on every day of the year, Sundays excepted, his remuneration would only amount to 9s. 6d. sterling a-week, being scarcely the average rate of agricultural wages in this country.

Even those employed as house-servants, and who were exceedingly steady men, rarely received more than 8 dollars, or about 1l. 13s. 8d. per month, with board. At the hotel where I resided, three of the waiters were pensioners; they received 8 dollars a-month during the summer, and 6 during winter, without perquisites. Their average receipts, throughout the year, could, therefore, not have exceeded 18l., and the same description of men would certainly not have engaged for less in any country town in England.

Besides these low wages and difficulty of obtaining employment, the pensioners have at this station to contend against other disadvantages: fire-wood alone cost three times, and bread and meat twice as much as at London or Amherstburg. Several of the men whom I visited were paying two dollars a-month for accommodation which could readily have been obtained, and of a better description, in the western districts, for one.

Comparative high price of provisions and house-rent.

I found only about 20 of the pensioners engaged in farming; 5 of them could sell produce to the extent of from 5l. to 15l. a-year, besides feeding their families; 3 others who had purchased land at a cost of from 100l. to 200l. informed me that they had never been able to sell anything; the remaining 12 could barely support their families on the produce, the 2 who sold most merely rented farms. I found that a large proportion of the men in Montreal, feeling the difficulties they had to contend with, would gladly have left it and proceeded further west, but all their money being expended in paying their passage out, and being in some cases still under stoppages on that account, they were destitute of funds to carry them further. Long before pay day their pensions were anticipated by debts contracted to storekeepers, so that they never had any money to receive, and were fixed hopelessly at the spot which appeared least favourable to their exertions.

This observation applies particularly to many who went out about two years ago, receiving free passages for themselves and their families, on condition of paying for their provisions during the voyage. The stoppage for this, commencing immediately on their arrival, threw them so much in debt, that they have never yet been able to get over their difficulties, or to proceed further in search of employment. Many of these men, too, were as far advanced in life as the commuted pensioners, and equally unfit for the hard labour required of them in that country.

Condition of pensioners under stoppages.

Though I heard many complaints of the intemperance of the pensioners, and assertions that their want of success was attributable to this cause, I was glad to find on inquiry that such observations applied principally to the commuted class, of whom 79 appeared before me for inspection, all between 60 and 70 years of age, totally unfit for work, many of them in the most deplorable, destitute condition, and glad to add to their scanty income by begging. This keeps them constantly in the streets under the eye of the public, so that any drunkenness or misconduct is immediately noticed, and I believe that more opprobrium has in this way attached to the pensioners than is merited by them in the mass.

Intemperance of commuted pensioners.

The commuted allowance to these men of 4½d. a-day, which might have supported them had they been settled in a more favourable locality while still

of an age to labour, is manifestly inadequate at a station where even younger men have a difficulty in procuring employment, and where it is doubtful if the whole amount of their allowance would, under the strictest economy, provide them with lodging and firewood during the long and severe winter.

Out-stations.
Carrillon.

From Montreal I proceeded 10 miles by railway to Lachine, and thence by steam-boat a further distance of 37 miles to Carrillon on the Ottawa. There, 14 pensioners appeared before me, of whom 4 were receiving the commuted allowance. Except 3, who were in the employ of the Ordnance on the Grenville and Rideau Canal, none seemed in comfortable circumstances. Of 7 who followed agriculture only 3 could raise sufficient produce to feed their families; the others were in great poverty, and by what I could learn from the residents in the place, suffered much privation during winter. Most of the men were too old for hard labour, and their children had deserted them, owing to the want of profitable employment. Indeed that part of the Ottawa district appeared most unpromising for agriculture; I may mention as an instance, that last year the Registrar stated there was plenty of land on sale at 1s. 3d. per acre.

Coteau-de-lac.

Coteau-de-lac, the next station of the district, lies on the banks of the St. Lawrence, about 43 miles above Montreal; here I found 6 pensioners, 1 employed as barrack labourer, another as barrack serjeant; the rest were engaged in agriculture, and their condition much the same as at Carrillon.

Huntingdon.

Huntingdon lies 15 miles south of the last-named place; 13 pensioners are usually paid there, but not having time to visit them in person, I could only examine them by written interrogatories. Judging from their replies they do not seem to be in much better condition than those at the other two stations; nearly all are employed in farming, but only 2 stated that they were able to feed their families and sell to the extent of 5l. or 10l. a-year.

Ages of pensioners
in district.

Most of the men at these out-stations are of advanced age, as will be seen from the following summary, which refers to the whole district.

			Under 40.	From 40 to 45.	From 45 to 50.	From 50 to 55.	From 55 to 60.	Above 60.
Montreal :—								
Chelsea	5	57	47	27	18	47		
Commuted .. ..	..	..	1	5	12	58	
Carillon :—								
Chelsea .. ..	..	..	..	1	2	3	
Commuted .. ..	..	..	1	..	1	2	
Coteau-de-lac :—								
Chelsea .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	3	
Commuted .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Huntingdon :—								
Chelsea .. ..	..	1	1	1	1	6	
Commuted .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Total	5	59	51	34	34	123		

Owing to the distance at which the men at the out-stations reside, and their advanced period of life, none of them could be readily available for local company service; but in Montreal 127 out of 208 who presented themselves might be considered fit for that duty, and of the former, 109 resided in the town or within three miles. Of these, however, 50 are already in the employment of Government, many of whom could not be spared from their occupations, on days of exercise, or when called out in aid of the civil power, and it may be very doubtful whether any of the others would remain in the district if they had the means of settling in a cheaper part of the country where work was more abundant.

Wives and children

Among the 306 pensioners in the district, I found that there were 256 wives and 921 children, being about the usual average throughout Canada.

ST. JOHN'S DISTRICT.

Having completed my inspection of the Montreal district, I crossed the St. Lawrence to La Prairie and proceeded a distance of 17 miles by railway to St. John's on the Richelieu River, which is the head-quarters of a pension district comprising five out-stations.

At St. John's about 60 pensioners are usually paid, but some of them having already by mistake appeared before me at Montreal, they were not required to attend upon this occasion. St. John's and its out-stations.

At Chambly, 12 miles further up the Richelieu River, about a dozen pensioners are paid. At Isle aux Noix, 14 miles further, there are but 3, and at Philipsburg, Granby, and Sherbrooke, only 6 in all.

At St. John's 24, and at Chambly 5 appeared fit for local company duty, and about 20 might be available for reserve at both places; the men at the other stations are too few and too distant to be reckoned as part of either force.

With the exception of a few of these men who are settled as store-keepers in St. John's, none in this district appear to be prospering, they are principally employed in agriculture, which they conduct in a very rough way, and the produce reared by them is barely sufficient for their support; I heard no complaints of the soil, but the long winter in that part of the country was stated by the pensioners to be much against them.

The ages of these men are not so great as to prevent their success in agricultural pursuits, if other circumstances were favourable. They are as follows for the whole district:— Ages of pensioners in St. John's district.

	Under 40	From 40 to 45	From 45 to 50	From 50 to 55	From 55 to 60	Above 60
St. John's:—						
Chelsea	1	7	11	7	7	15
Commuted .. .. .	..	..	..	1	2	12
Chambly and other Out-stations:						
Chelsea .. .. .	..	..	3	4	2	4
Commuted .. .. .	..	..	..	1	4	3
Total	1	7	14	13	15	34

The numbers at each of the out-stations are so small, that it appears unnecessary to submit separate returns regarding them, and they have therefore been classed together as above.

Among the pensioners in this district there are 69 wives and 292 children alive; most of the latter are able to labour for their own support.

WILLIAM HENRY DISTRICT.

After returning to Montreal from this district, I proceeded down the St. Lawrence, for a distance of 45 miles, to William Henry, better known by the name of Sorel, which is the head-quarters of a small pension district, having one out-station at Drummondville.

Fourteen pensioners appeared before me at William Henry, of whom 7 were upwards of 70 years of age, and 5 of these quite unable to work. Of the others, 2 were employed as labourers, and earning from 5*l.* to 10*l.* a-year besides their board; 2 could find no employment; 1 was a teacher of music, in receipt of 40*l.* a-year; and 2 had gardens of an acre each, from which the one sold vegetables to the extent of 30*l.* last year, and the other had grown 60 bushels of potatoes, 9 of oats and peas, 5 of Indian corn, and sufficient vegetables for his family. The soil to admit of this must of course been good, and it shows how much may be done when the pensioners' labour and capital are restricted to small allotments.

The occasional residence of a General Officer and his staff at this station,

Drummondville.

however, creates a demand for garden produce which could not otherwise be expected, so that these instances of success may be quite as dependent on that circumstance as upon the exertions of the parties.

The out-station of Drummondville lies in the interior, at the distance of about 45 miles from the St. Lawrence. For nearly one-third of the way, the soil is very sandy. Here 19 pensioners appeared for inspection; all, with one exception, very old. They had been located on bad soil thirty years ago, and were by no means prosperous. Three still resided on these grants, but were unable to raise sufficient produce for their families; 5 had given up their grants and bought better land; 4 of whom are now able to raise as much as supports their families, while the fifth can in addition sell produce to the extent of 10*l.* a-year; 2 are day-labourers, the rest are farming at a distance in the country, but only 1 is able to sell to the extent of 12*l.* a-year.

Many of the pensioners alleged that the roads were so bad there was no use in raising produce, as it would not pay the expense of conveyance to market. In some parts where the climate did not permit the growth of wheat, I found the difficulty and expense of conveyance so great, that the coarse flour purchased in Montreal at 4½ dollars per barrel, was sold for from 7½ to 8 dollars a barrel, and when taken on credit, as was generally the case with the pensioners, one dollar was added for interest on every 5 dollars' worth purchased, which the store-keeper assured them was only charging 5 per cent.

QUEBEC.

Quebec, the next station, is the head-quarters of a pension district comprising five small out-stations, distant as follows:—

					Miles.
St. Giles	..	..	..	..	30
Frampton	..	..	..	..	38
Leeds	..	..	..	..	38
Inverness	..	..	..	..	50
Three Rivers	..	..	..	..	90

Quebec.

At Quebec there appeared before me for inspection 108 pensioners, about one-half of whom were fit for local company duty; but as 32 are employed as servants or in public offices, from which they could not be withdrawn without losing their employment, it is only the remainder who can be reckoned on for any purpose of military organization.

Condition of pensioners at Quebec.

There also appeared 47 commuted pensioners, several of whom reside at the out-stations, but were induced to come to Quebec on this occasion, in the hope of obtaining their pensions a few days earlier. They were almost all incapable of labour, either from age or infirmities, and appeared in great destitution, much more so indeed than I have ever witnessed in any part of the United Kingdom, and yet their condition, sad as it was, fell short of what I subsequently witnessed on visiting the out-stations.

Wages.

Even the younger class of pensioners had much difficulty in finding employment, and when they did so, the wages stated to be received by them were so low, that I considered it my duty to look for information on that subject from other sources. With this view I obtained from the books of Messrs. Gilmour and Company, one of the most extensive firms in North America, the extract, No. 2 of Appendix, which shows the wages paid by them to the labourers in their wood-yard to have been as follows in sterling currency, for each month of the years 1847 and 1848:

	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1847..	1	5½	1	4½	1	5½	1	3½	1	10½	2	0½	2	4½	2	5½	2	3	1	10½	1	3½	0	8½
1848..	1	0½	0	8½	0	10	1	1½	1	6½	2	4½	1	10½	1	8½	1	8½	1	5½	1	1½	0	10

From another respectable source I learned that the labourers employed by shipbuilders received during winter only 10d. a-day currency, or 7½d. sterling, and that the carpenters during that period had only 1s. 6d. currency, or 1s. 3d. sterling. When this is the rate of wages to strong healthy men in the prime of life, accustomed to hard labour, and many of them long employed at this description of work, it may easily be supposed that pensioners are not likely to find employment at very remunerative rates, and that the following summary of their condition, taken from their own statement, is not in any respect exaggerated:

- 24 are in military departments, from 10d. to 4s. 10d. a-day.
 1 in post office, at 100d. a-year.
 1 musician, at 48d. a-year.
 2 in custom-house, at 18d. to 35d. a-year.
 1 custom-house officer, at 150d. a-year.
 1 clothier, at 30d. a-year.
 2 blacksmiths, at 40d. a-year.
 1 cutler, at 5d. a-year.
 4 shoemakers, from 4d. to 20d. a-year.
 8 servants, from 12d. to 25d. a-year, and board.
 1 watchman, at 50d. a-year.
 3 pedlars, from 3d. to 5d. a-year.
 1 painter, at 50d. a-year.
 1 policeman, at 3s. 6d. a-day.
 1 storekeeper, at 7d. a-year.
 15 labourers, from 10d. to 20d. a-year.
 10 ditto 5d. to 10d. ditto.
 4 give labour for board.
 61 cannot find employment, or are unable to work from age.
 2 have small allotments.
 1 schoolmaster, at 16d. a-year.
 2 gardeners, from 3s. to 7s. a-week.

Earnings of pensioners.

The wages are thus low when taken on the average of the whole year, owing to two circumstances: first, that from the opening of the river till the approach of winter, there is such a constant influx of destitute emigrants ready to labour for any remuneration which may be offered to them, that it is almost impossible, without a great expansion of trade, to find employment at even nominal wages. Again, when winter has set in, all agricultural operations are suspended, and such of the emigrants as formerly derived their support from that source are thrown on the town for employment, at the very time when in consequence of the St. Lawrence being closed against all traffic, there is the greatest difficulty in finding the means of support.

Reasons for low rate of wages at Quebec.

The preparations to be made for the long winter and spring in the severe climate of Lower Canada require also much greater resources than the pensioner possesses and more than he has been accustomed to lay out in the comparatively mild climate of this country. Supplies of warm clothing have to be provided, as also large stores of firewood, with expensive stoves to ensure economy in its use; and all this has to be done under a rate of wages lower than in Britain, with house-rent at double the cost, and the price of all the necessaries of life nearly as high. The contract price of meat when I left Quebec was, for instance, 3½d. per pound, while in Kent on my arrival in this country it was 3d., and in many parts of Ireland it could be had much cheaper. A comparison of the price of bread cannot be made with equal facility, as that used by the troops in Quebec is not contracted for, but baked in a Government establishment. Except at Prescott, Toronto, and Amherstburg, however, the price of bread throughout Canada is higher than in England, as will be seen on reference to the contract-rates for the troops, No. 3 of Appendix; the lower price of grain in Canada being more than compensated by the increased charge for baking and grinding there.

Expenses at Quebec.

Prices of provisions.

Under these circumstances it will not excite surprise that most of the pensioners who are obliged to spend a winter in Quebec, after their arrival, get into difficulties from which they are rarely able to extricate themselves so as to leave the place and try their fortune further west, under a better climate and more propitious circumstances. Indeed I was assured that were it not for the charitable donations of some of the Catholic Societies, many of the pensioners would absolutely starve during the winter.

As a contrast between the condition of a pensioner in Quebec and at London, Canada West, it is only necessary to state that besides employment

being more plentiful at the latter, the labour of one day will purchase four times as much bread and meat as at the former.

Owing to the cost of land in the vicinity of a large town, comparatively few of the pensioners at Quebec follow agricultural pursuits, and even to these it appears, from the following statement, not to be very remunerative though some have expended considerable amounts on their ground.

Condition of agricultural pensioners at Quebec.

5 cannot raise sufficient to feed their families.
1 can raise sufficient to feed family.
2 can do so, and sell 5l. worth a-year.
1 ditto ditto 10l. ditto.
1 ditto ditto 15l. ditto.
1 ditto ditto 50l. ditto.
2 rent houses with an acre of land; produce not stated.

There is no military reserve in the neighbourhood of Quebec, nor any means of locating the pensioners so as to provide employment for them on small allotments of their own, when they cannot find it otherwise. With the exception of the commuted pensioners, the ages of the men would admit of their labouring successfully, provided opportunity could be found for their doing so.

They are as follows:

Ages of pensioners at Quebec.

Quebec.	Under 40.	From 40 to 45.	From 45 to 50.	From 50 to 55.	From 55 to 60.	Above 60.
Chelsea	1	24	17	15	10	44
Commuted .. ..	..	..	1	1	12	33

The pensioners at this station did not appear to have the same facility as at Toronto in getting their children provided for, and in consequence of the high price of provisions a man with a large family finds himself at Quebec in as great difficulty as he would in the United Kingdom, perhaps more so, as there are no large manufactories in which children at an early age can find employment.

Out-stations.

Bad as was the condition of the pensioners here, however, I found it infinitely worse at the out-stations after described.

Frampton.

Frampton, the first of them that I visited, is a village containing about 200 inhabitants, on the other side of the St. Lawrence, and about 37 miles south-east from Quebec; the road to it, with the exception of the last few miles, is tolerably good. Here 16 commuted and 4 Chelsea pensioners appeared before me; all the former had received grants in the settlement of Cranbourne, about eighteen years ago, and 15 were still resident thereon, but could not grow sufficient to feed their families; one had given up his grant and was squatting in another person's ground, where he raised as many potatoes and oats as supported him.

These men all complained that their grants were on land of the worst description; that year after year they lost their crops from early frosts; that it was sometimes June before they could get their seed into the ground; and that in one year the frost set in as early as August. In consequence of the adverse and uncertain character of the climate, they appeared to have given up all hopes of being able to raise produce of any kind, and several of them were in such poverty that they could no longer purchase seed. Most of their children, seeing no prospect of employment at Cranbourne, had deserted them and gone to the States.

Though there appeared no sign of dissipation among the pensioners here, and I was informed that they were the best behaved in the district, I never saw men in such a state of destitution, in fact they were so reduced from privations and age, that even if located on good ground they would be unfit to use it.

The 4 Chelsea pensioners appeared in better circumstances, though resident in the same townships; fortunately only 2 had accepted of grants, for they could not raise from them sufficient to feed their families. The other 2 rented farms of 100 acres each for 1l. 5s. a-year, from which they fed their families, and sold dairy produce sufficient to pay their rent.

The men at this station were further advanced in years than any I had yet met. The following is a summary of their ages :—

From 55 to 60.	From 60 to 70	From 70 to 80.	Above 80.
5	7	7	1

Fourteen of the 20 were married, but few could say how many children they had alive, as they had long ago been deserted by them.

The next station at which I inspected was Leeds, about 40 miles to the east of Frampton. Only 5 commuted pensioners are paid there, of whom 2 appeared for inspection, and 2 met me on the road; they had all received grants, but had given them up. One was able to earn his living by cobbling; 2 others were squatting on some ground belonging to other parties, and with the produce of it and their pensions were able barely to subsist; the fourth had been deserted by his family, and appeared insane.

Ten Chelsea pensioners also appeared, of whom 1 was living on his grant, but could not raise sufficient to feed his family; 2 were boarding with their friends: 1 rented a farm of 120 acres for 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and could sell sufficient produce to maintain his family; 2 others had purchased farms, and could live comfortably on them; the remainder were unable to work, but received part of the produce of their farms from their children. On the whole, these Chelsea pensioners appeared in rather better circumstances than at Frampton, though, with the exception of one, who was aged 60, they were from 60 to 87 years of age.

I next proceeded to Inverness, a small hamlet 15 miles to the west of Leeds, containing little more than a dozen houses. The road to it was almost impassable for a carriage, and I had to walk the greater part of the way. 10 commuted and 4 Chelsea pensioners appeared for inspection; the former had all received grants, but none were able to obtain from them sufficient to feed their families; all were in the same miserable condition as those I have described at Frampton, deserted by their children, unable to work, and apparently in the greatest state of destitution. Three of the Chelsea pensioners had also accepted grants, but had been unable for the last four years to obtain sufficient to support their families from them; one had given up his grant, and purchased 100 acres of better land for 25*l.* and from the produce could support his family; the fourth had taken no grant, but had purchased land, and could also support his family thereon. With two exceptions, all the commuted men are about 70, and the Chelsea ones from 70 to 75 years of age.

At St. Giles' there are 4 pensioners, but not having time to proceed there, I had them inspected in the usual way by questions, and from their answers, there is no encouragement for others to go there. At Three Rivers, on the left bank of the St. Lawrence, 90 miles east from Montreal, 3 men appeared before me belonging to this district: one was a gardener, who could only earn 3*s.* 6*d.* a-week; another a tailor, who complained that he could get no employment; and the third was a labourer, who made the same statement.

Before putting upon record the assertions of the pensioners at Frampton, Leeds, and Inverness, relative to the difficulties they had to contend with in respect of soil and climate, I at considerable inconvenience visited two of their farms. On the first, some trouble had obviously been taken, in planting Indian corn, potatoes, and buck-wheat; the first was already destroyed by frost, and a large patch of the potatoes was blackened apparently from the same cause. This was no later than the 8th of September. On expressing my surprise at his suffering so early in the year from frost, he remarked that he had lost his crop from the same cause upon one occasion in August. The other man whom I visited had not, even in that severe climate, either a stove or bedding in his house, nor, with the exception of about a dozen square yards, had any attempt been made to raise produce on his ground that year; all that had been done was the work of some charitable friends; he was unable even to cut firewood for himself. He informed me that when he had strength to work, he lost his crops so often that he considered it useless to cultivate his ground any longer.

So wretched did some of the men at these out-stations appear, and so unfit to encounter the severity of a Canadian winter, that I was apprehensive of some attempt to deceive me, and mentioned my suspicions on that head to the Commissary-General at Montreal, who, in corroboration of their statement, furnished me with the following extracts from a report made to him by the Senior Commissariat Officer at Quebec about two years ago, when sent to inquire into the condition of these men, in consequence of their having petitioned the Government for assistance :

Narrative of Commissariat Officer on condition of pensioners at out-stations of this district.

"The petitioner, Michael Ferrall, is an exceedingly infirm old man and quite idiotic; he resides upon some land which was granted to him by the Government, of which there may be about four acres cleared, but this clearance, with the exception of a quarter of an acre, is entirely overrun with weeds; his wife, who is also decrepit and old, had formerly a son who cultivated the land and enabled them to live, but he has now left them, and it is hard to describe the state of destitution in which I found them: the house had no roof, was totally destitute of bed or bedding, and their food consisted of a few potatoes in a decaying state; the entire establishment presents such a miserable aspect, that I should have conceived it was an attempt to deceive me had it not been that there is a small garden in the rear of the building which they have endeavoured to cultivate. The land is of a fair quality."

"The petitioner, Robert Boyle, resides on the same land which he received from Government; there may be about 11 acres cleared, but it is so exceedingly rocky as to be quite unfit for cultivation. He and his wife, however, have been able to make a scanty living until within the two last years, since which they have been almost wholly dependent upon their neighbours for food. Even this resource last spring failed them when his wife ran away, leaving two children, 9 and 12 years old. Boyle himself is 66 years old, and at the time I visited their dwelling they had been three days without food; from debility and age he is quite unable to labour, whilst the squalid appearance of the children who are all but destitute of clothing, affords sufficient proof that their state of destitution has for some time been extreme."

"The petitioner, Henry Hamberton, is a very decrepit old man, 70 years of age, he resides on the farm granted him by Government, which is nothing better than a rock,—with the assistance of his children, however, they manage to cultivate a few patches of potatoes, and keep one or two cows, but the failure of the crops (potatoes) for the last two years, compelled his children to go into the States, as the land no longer afforded them any subsistence; his wife is also a very old woman, and evidently labouring under great difficulty from want and hardship. Hamberton himself is nearly blind, which, with his other infirmities, renders him quite unable to labour."

"The petitioner, Joseph Mathews, resides on the Government grant in the township of Cranbourne; his farm is situate 5 miles off the main road, and he has cleared about seven acres. The entire grant and a great deal more in the neighbourhood is one continued swamp, so much so that he has no nearer neighbour than the preceding petitioner, Hamberton, who resides 5 miles from him. With the assistance of his wife, until the last two years, they managed to obtain a living from the farm, but her death, which took place last January, has reduced him to the greatest state of destitution. He is a feeble old man, and moreover burdened with a son who is deaf and dumb. In common with the whole district, he has suffered severely from the failure of the potato crop, upon which he mainly depended for food. A neighbouring farmer, Mr. Courtney (7 miles off), supplied him gratuitously with seed for the present season; but unless he is able to employ some labour in addition to his own, this act of charity will avail him but little, as he is totally unable to cultivate the ground; his son is only 9 years old."

"The petitioner, John McNeale, has never received his grant of public land, but has earned his livelihood by the trade of shoemaking; his present residence was formerly a cow-shed belonging to a farmer by the name of Wilson, who allows him to reside in it gratuitously. Neither he nor his wife appear

so infirm from age as from want and hardship; their place of residence must necessarily afford them but a miserable protection against the severity of the winter, whilst McNeal's sight is growing too weak to be able to continue his trade. Mr. Wilson assured me that during the whole of last winter they were dependent upon him for food, as both the pensioner and wife were unable to procure employment at his trade or any other kind of work,—their destitution at present is very great, and must necessarily increase as Mc. Neal's blindness becomes worse."

"The petitioner, Edward Breman, states that he did not apply for the commuted pension until the present time, because he was in fair circumstances, and was able to earn his living by labour. He is still an able-bodied man, but is unfortunately so afflicted with a frightful cancer in the lower lip, that he is unable to stoop from pain; but in addition to this, I was informed in the neighbourhood, that he is, through this misfortune, unable to obtain any kind of employment. What little property he had has been sold from time to time to purchase food for the support of his wife and five young children, but that being all gone, he is now dependent upon his father-in-law for subsistence. He is certainly a most deplorable-looking object, and I can readily imagine would find much difficulty in obtaining employment, even if he could work, but this, there is every reason to believe he is unable to do, from the fact of his having so long abstained from applying for the commuted pension, and which he would not now apply for if he could work for himself, or make a livelihood in any manner whatever."

"The petitioner, John Dunlevy, resides upon the Government grant,—it is situate about 7 miles off the main road in the township of Cranbourne; since the time of his location he has cleared about 15 acres, but the entire lot is such a swamp that it is all but impossible to cultivate it. Of the 15 acres cleared 12 yield nothing but rushes, and have long since been uncultivated; the remaining three have been planted with potatoes; but all his children having now left him, from the want of subsistence, his wife and himself are reduced to the greatest state of destitution.

"The failure of the potato crop throughout the entire district, among a class of people who have no means of cultivating any description of grain, has been a source of severe suffering, and no one appears to have undergone greater privations than the present petitioner. His wife and himself are totally unable to labour, from debility brought on by want."

"The petitioner, Cornelius McAuliffe, resides on his Government grant, which is a mere swamp, 3 miles from John Dunlevy's; both himself and wife are more than 65 years of age, and exceedingly infirm. They have hitherto obtained subsistence from the farm, with the aid of their son's labour; but he has now left them for the United States, as he was reduced like themselves, during the last winter, nearly to a state of starvation. The farm is now totally uncultivated, except a small patch of potatoes, as they have no seed, and are totally unable to labour; their destitution is extreme.

"The petitioner, John Haskett, resides on his Government grant, situate about 3 miles off the Gosford road, in the township of Inverness. It is a remarkable fact, that the road leading to this man's farm, about 3 miles in length, is a very good one, and all the land in the neighbourhood is thickly settled, but the only bad spot in the vicinity seems to have been selected for this poor man; his farm is literally nothing but a series of rock and swamp alternately; on first settling, he cleared 20 acres, but it has never since been cultivated, as he and his son earned their livelihood by lumbering. Unfortunately, in April last, his son, by an over-exertion in raising a log, suddenly dropped down dead. The petitioner himself is, from age and infirmity, totally unable to continue the business, and is now reduced to the greatest poverty. His dwelling I found destitute of bedding, as he has parted with it, from time to time, during the summer, to buy provisions for himself, wife, and three young children, who are all but in a state of nudity, whilst the old man is sorely afflicted with an ulcer in the back."

"The petitioner, William Garvin, resides on his Government grant, in the

township of Cranbourne. The farm is exceedingly rocky, but he continued until the last year to make a living, with the assistance of his two sons; both have, however, now left him for the United States, as the failure of the potato crop, their only food, had reduced the whole family to the greatest want. William Garvin himself had contributed to the subsistence of the family by tailoring, but that source, from blindness, has now failed him, and his wife is also very infirm. He is now in the greatest destitution, and from his blindness and infirm state, will never be able to make a livelihood by cultivating the farm.

"As a general remark, which is applicable to the whole of the foregoing cases, I would beg to observe, as the result of my inquiry, that the land granted to these pensioners by the Colonial Government is of the very worst description, and such as it was found could not be sold to settlers for money. The fact is too general to have been the effect of accident, and so far it cannot but be admitted that the terms upon which they commuted their pensions have not, by any means, been satisfactorily carried out, as it was doubtless the intention of the Home Government that they should receive at least 100 acres of land that could be cultivated, and not the refuse of the most distant townships. To this circumstance may be wholly attributed the total state of destitution in which these people find themselves; for in many cases, when they had foresight to abandon their Government grant, and purchase other lands of a good quality, they are comparatively well provided for, and make as good farmers as other settlers. The people located in Cranbourne have been in this respect singularly unfortunate; for, in addition to the worthlessness of the soil, many of them are now, even after sixteen years' residence, more than 20 miles from any road over which a wheeled vehicle can travel with a load; it is not, therefore, at all surprising that they should be in a state of destitution closely bordering upon starvation."

Evidence of Mayor
of Inverness to
same effect.

As an instance of the cruel and heartless manner in which the interests of these old soldiers were sacrificed to consideration connected with local politics, it may perhaps not be amiss to advert to the following information in a letter to me from the Mayor of the Municipality of Inverness:

"I came to this country during the administration of the Earl of Dalhousie, and obtained a grant of 1200 acres of wild land in the county of Megantic. I was shortly after appointed Location Agent, with power to locate in free grant all persons applying for actual settlement and with sufficient means to make improvements thereon. This continued until the year 1820, the best land being always taken first. This system was changed when Mr. ——— was appointed Crown Land Agent, and Mr. ——— Emigrant Agent for Quebec. About this time the Duke of Hamilton obtained a large grant for a great number of his tenantry, who came out and selected all the lands that were of any value. The Legislature then passed a law for taking the census of the province in order to increase the number of representatives, and Mr. ——— feeling desirous of being in Parliament, but uncertain whether Megantic was sufficiently populous to return a member, recommended the pensioners, who were then coming out in great numbers, to take their commutation lands in that county, although all the vacant lands were very unfit for cultivation. They were thus sent into the back-woods and swampy bad lands, where the most experienced and industrious farmers with moderate means could not have obtained an existence; the consequence was that many perished from starvation, several lost themselves in the woods, some left their locations to beg in the cities, and the few remaining have ever since suffered the extreme of misery."

The worthless character of the soil generally in this part of the country, and the utter hopelessness of any military settlement ever succeeding on it is sufficiently established by the simple fact recorded in the Megantic Registrar's Report, that plenty of land can be had merely on the condition of paying one-tenth of its value to the Seigneur on each sale.

The unfavourable character of the climate of this and other parts of Lower Canada is sufficiently evident from the fact, that the statistical returns of the province show a vast falling off in the cultivation of grain of late years. It will be no longer a matter of surprise, therefore, that military pensioners should not have succeeded in settlements under such adverse circumstances; the wonder is that

they have not long ago fallen victims to the hardship, they have had to struggle with, and this must certainly have been the case but for the charitable assistance rendered to them by persons in better circumstances who are resident in the vicinity.

So far as regards efficiency for local service, nothing of course can be expected from such men, for of 50 belonging to these out-stations, 6 only were fit to serve as enrolled pensioners.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Though the progress of the pensioners in Lower Canada, as shown by these results, has proved far from encouraging, it would be very erroneous to conclude that, as a class, they are unfit for colonization. The causes I have enumerated appear quite sufficient to account for want of success there, without attributing any considerable share of blame to the men themselves; and the result of my inquiries in those parts of Upper Canada where the climate and soil are more favourable to their exertions, showed that with fair advantages in these respects they are just as likely to do well as any other class of the community, provided they are selected with reference to their ages and capacity to earn a livelihood by hard labour.

With the view of obtaining some data to warrant my conclusions on this head, I took great pains to ascertain whether the average quantity of land brought under cultivation by pensioners was much below the usual proportion among the same number of persons who had never served. To afford the necessary information, I questioned every pensioner in Upper Canada as to the quantity of land in his possession, whether obtained by grant or purchase, and how much he had cultivated. The whole of the particulars will be found in No. 4 of Appendix, and the result gives an average of 20 acres cultivated by each pensioner, whereas the gross quantity of land brought under cultivation by the heads of families in each of the districts in Upper Canada in 1848, is shown by a statistical return in the same number of the Appendix to have been as under.

Quantity of land cultivated by pensioners and civilians.

Total Heads of Families engaged in Agriculture.	Acres brought under Cultivation.	Average quantity to each, in acres.
104,322	2,546,920	24½

So that the pensioners engaged in agriculture have been nearly as successful as the civil population, though they are not likely to have had the same advantages in respect of capital, age, and intelligence.

This fact ought of itself to be a sufficient refutation of any general charge as to the unfitness of military settlers for agricultural pursuits. I have given many individual instances of their success in each of the districts, as I narrated my progress, and if any further evidence were wanting of their capacity in a fair proportion of cases, to raise themselves by their exertions and industry, it might be found in the following abstract of the numbers holding appointments as magistrates and officers of militia in the colony:

Magistrates.	Field Officers of Militia.	Captains of Militia.	Subalterns of Militia.
6	5	16	15

A list of the names of each of these pensioners, and of the districts to which they belong, is given in No. 5 of Appendix, where it will be seen that, with one exception, all belong to the Upper Province; a sufficient indication in

itself, how much better fitted it is for the settlement of old soldiers than Lower Canada.

Before concluding my observations in regard to the Canada pensioners, I may perhaps be allowed to make a few remarks applicable in a great measure both to the civil and military settlers in that colony.

Wages generally
over estimated in
Canada.

The erroneous ideas which appear to have gone abroad relative to the rate of wages, have probably arisen from due regard not being paid to the difference in value between currency and sterling money, the former being about one-fifth less in value, though of the same denomination as the latter; a still further reduction takes place owing to the very general practice of paying wages, not in cash, but by orders on a store, where every article is charged at one-third more than its value: the Truck system, in fact, of the manufacturing districts in the United Kingdom. I found, for instance, several Irish labourers employed this summer making sugar from the maple; this they sold to a store-keeper at 2½d. per pound, who paid them partly in salt pork at 7d. a pound, which cost only 4d., and in coarse flour at \$7½ per barrel which could be purchased at the nearest large town for \$4½ per barrel. In autumn I found these same men employed burning wood for pearl-ash, and receiving in part payment the same sugar at 5d. per pound which in the previous spring they had made and sold at 2½d. In this way it may be doubtful whether their nominal wages of 2s. were really equal to 1s. paid in cash.

Effect of Truck sys-
tem on wages.

Owing to the want of any capital among the labourers to lay in stores for themselves, they are much exposed to this kind of imposition, as in a thinly populated country there is often no means of supplying themselves except by going to a distance, which would involve greater loss of time than the amount saved would compensate. Even where an employer does not keep a store he generally pays his labourers by orders on some adjacent one, the owner of which gives a consideration for so doing, or at least allows credit for all advances made by his orders till the crop is got in, part of which is then taken in re-payment. The difficulty of obtaining money wages is so great, that during harvest, when labour is in demand, and a portion of it must be paid for in cash, farmers will often lose many pounds by their corn shedding from over ripeness rather than expend a few shillings in the hire of labour to save it.

Low, however, as wages are, they would, owing to the continued influx of emigrants, be still more so, but for the circumstance that any one who is strong enough for the task of settling in the bush can generally find some person ready to lease to him a few acres of uncleared land at a merely nominal rent, on condition of receiving his labour for a week or two in seed-time and harvest; others will be equally willing to let him have the use of a yoke of oxen in spring for double the same number of days of his own labour, so that if he has only strength to cut down a few trees, plant some potatoes, and a few bushels of oats, his subsistence is provided for. By this facility of settling, thousands become annually absorbed among the small farms in remote parts of the country, leaving the field clear for their successors, who otherwise would soon swamp the labour markets. This description of life in the bush, however, is not well suited to the pensioner who is generally too far advanced in years for the rough work of settling on wild land. On this account he is likely to do much better on a small quantity already cleared and in a situation where he has no difficulty in converting his spare produce into cash than if he became the proprietor of a larger property which would only be a source of constant toil and expense to him.

Evils of having too
much land.

It appeared to me that one of the greatest obstacles to the prosperity of the settlers of all classes and to the improvement of the country, is the tendency to take too much land, and at too great a distance from the markets. The same labour and capital applied to a fourth part of what is nominally under cultivation, would raise an equal quantity of produce without putting the settler to the expense of clearing and fencing more than he could use, a practice particularly objectionable in a country where vegetation springs up so rapidly on any portion that is left waste; whatever exertions a man may make in such a spot he must, unless in possession of more capital than usually falls to the lot of an old soldier, be always residing in the midst of a wilderness, and though nominally he may have 40 to 50 acres cleared, it will generally be found that not more than a tithe of that quantity is under crop, and that the rest is so overgrown with fresh vegetation, that, as regards agricultural purposes, it might just as well be covered with its original forest.

A large quantity of land too is of less value in remote parts, because the very circumstance of its extent renders it impossible, except at great expense, to make available roads through it; the produce, consequently, in such places, will not pay the expense of carriage to market, and the man who, perhaps, has energy to work himself and capital to employ others, is deterred from the use of either, by knowing that to raise produce for a distant market would not under these circumstances remunerate him. Therefore, out of 100 acres, he only cultivates as much as will feed himself and his family, which he could do just as well on 3 or 4 acres in the vicinity of a town and with all the comforts of civilization about him.*

I have ventured on these remarks, perhaps, in some measure, foreign to the object to my mission, for the purpose of drawing the deduction that, under no circumstances, is it advisable to give pensioners those large grants of land which have hitherto been bestowed, and that from 3 to 4 acres, if in the immediate vicinity of a town where there is a ready sale for garden produce, or from 25 to 30 acres in a country district favourable for farming operations, is the very utmost he should ever settle on. Though the former quantity of land is considered very small in Canada for the support of one family, yet I have noticed so many instances of men not only feeding their families from the produce but paying a considerable rent, and having a small surplus, while those who had twenty times the quantity in more remote localities could show no such satisfactory result, that I trust I may be excused for recommending that in the future settlement of soldiers they should not be embarrassed with too much land, which they are always anxious to obtain, without knowing the evils it entails.

But if it is thus necessary to be particular in the quantity, it is still more important that the quality of the land given to the old soldier should be carefully attended to; and here I regret to state, that for want of superintendence and a proper regard to his interests, great injustice has been done in many of the settlements formed in Canada. At Inverness, for instance, the land given to the commuted pensioners had been rejected by the pauper emigrants sent out from England. At Carillon, the old soldier has had that given to him as a boon which could find no purchaser, except at a price so low as to be scarcely worthy of consideration. Where officers and men have been located together as was the case on the termination of the last war, it appears also to have been the practice to give out a large block of land to all belonging to a particular regiment who chose to settle. The officers were not bound to take their grants in continuous lots, in which case good and bad land must have gone together, but were permitted to select one portion here, and another there, as they considered the land or situation most valuable; many of the non-commissioned officers were permitted to do the same, so that the worst only was left for the men. The officers generally were non-residents, and did little or nothing to improve their grant, trusting to its increasing in value in the course of time by the labours of others, so that on the first settlers devolved all the expense of making roads and communications of which the property thus left waste subsequently enjoyed the benefit. Under the present regulations nothing of this kind is likely to occur and I mention it merely to show, against what difficulties these military settlers had from the first to contend.

The miserable condition of the military settlers at Cranbourne referred to in the quotation from the Report of the Deputy Commissary-General at Quebec, will show how little attention has in some instances been paid to placing them on good land, and the prosperity of those in the Bytown District shows how different has been the result when the quality of the soil favoured their exertions. It must always be kept in view that the great expense of land in Canada is, not so much its original purchase, as the subsequent operations, particularly fencing and cutting roads and communications. This must be done at equal cost and labour, whether the land be good or bad. To give, therefore, to a poor man land of bad or indifferent quality, is worse than if he were left without any grant at all, as it requires some resolution to abandon it after much labour, even though he find himself wasting his energies on that which is never likely to yield him a profitable return.

* I find a strong corroboration of these opinions in the Transactions of the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland for March last, page 337, in which the evil consequences of settlers in America having too much land are forcibly pointed out and commented on.

Pensioners should have a very limited quantity of land, but of good quality.

Contrast of state of pensioners at Cranbourne with those at Bytown.

I have already pointed out several places in the course of my inspection, where the only pensioners I found prospering were those who had the good sense to abandon the land given them for nothing, and to obtain either by purchase or squatting, a small quantity of better soil, that would repay their exertions.

Difficulties of settling the pensioners in Canada if large quantities of land were necessary.

Had large quantities of land been required for the pensioners, it would probably have been impracticable to carry into effect any general system for their settlement and organization in Canada, because, in a military point of view, they could be of little use if dispersed over remote parts of the country, where alone extensive lots can now be obtained at a moderate price. In the vicinity of large towns or places enjoying good water-communication, or any means by which men could be readily assembled on any emergency, the purchase even of 20 acres each would amount to more than the whole worth of their pensions, as may be supposed by the following summary of tenders made to me at Toronto for ground required for this purpose:

Prices asked for land at Toronto.

No. of acres offered for sale.	Where situated.	No. of acres cleared.	Rent per annum for the whole.	Price for sale of the whole.
400	14 miles east of Toronto	83	£ 250	£ 3,000
400	16 miles from ditto	300	300	5,000
200	19 ditto, east	130	125	3,000
800	6 " "	350	1,000	20,000
240	20 miles; the proprietors, reserving right to a passage through the ground, and to cut wood thereon	100	75	2,000

These sums are no doubt vastly above the ordinary market prices, as is usually the case in Canada when any land is offered for Government purposes, but even at the selling prices of the day, the cost would be sufficiently high to prove a serious obstacle to the settlement of the men in localities, where alone they would be useful.

Military reserves available.

Fortunately, however, there exist near most of the large towns, and at all the important defensive positions, large tracts of land termed Military Reserves, which appear specially intended for the settlement of old soldiers, though not hitherto applied to that purpose.

At Kingston, Bytown, Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara, Chippewa, Fort Erie, London, Chatham, Sarnia, Amherstburg, Windsor, and several other important stations more particularly specified in abstract No. 6 of Appendix, are reserves of this description, extending in some cases to upwards of 1000 acres, for the most part clear of wood, with good soil, in the immediate vicinity of towns, and possessing every requisite for the settlement of pensioners on small allotments. At present they are a great obstacle to local improvements, being left quite waste, and if not speedily made use of, are likely all to pass into the possession of squatters or other lawless occupiers, who have already seized upon portions of them, of which they will not be easily dispossessed.

The only reason so far as I could learn, why these reserves have not been made use of, is the probability of the Government requiring some portion of them for the erection of barracks, forts, and other buildings of a military nature; but as the day has passed away when there is likely to be any great expenditure for works of that description, in the colony, there seems little use in keeping ground unoccupied in the anticipation of an event which may never occur, more especially as pensioners would gladly take the use of the land in the meantime, reserving to the Government the right of resumption at any period when wanted for military purposes, on payment of a moderate amount for improvements.

Having already gone fully into detail on this subject in my communication of November last, it appears unnecessary to do more at present than refer thus generally to the importance of obtaining these reserves, and to state the plan I propose for settling the pensioners thereon.

In the vicinity of large towns, such as Kingston and Toronto, where the reserves are well adapted for the raising of garden produce, and can be brought into a high state of cultivation by the facility of obtaining manure, I would propose to give each pensioner an allotment of 2 acres, provided the soil be good; where it is indifferent, the quantity to be increased to 3 or 4, but never to exceed the latter extent in these suburban allotments. Corporals to have one and serjeants two acres additional.

Proposed arrangements for settlement of pensioners in Canada.

The men to be selected from pensioners in this country, of good character, accustomed to agricultural pursuits, not exceeding 45 years of age, and with a pension of not less than 10*d.* a day, who shall receive a free passage to Upper Canada for themselves and their families, on condition of serving in a local company to be formed in these towns. To these might with advantage be added a few of the youngest pensioners, who cannot find employment in the Lower Province, as also any good men about to be discharged to pension from regiments in Canada, who have acquired a sufficient knowledge of that country to be useful in assisting the others.

The reserves both at Toronto and Kingston are sufficiently large to admit of one good company being thus located at each, to which if those now resident and employed in these towns be added, 2 companies would be completed at Kingston, and 3 at Toronto.

At London, the reserve would only admit of the location of a small number not exceeding 25, but plenty of land could be had within a few miles of that town, at a moderate rate, for the remainder of a company; and some of the other reserves which are most remote, and least likely to be required either for the settlement of pensioners or any military purpose, might be sold or given in exchange for the price.

This company, with the numbers already available at London, would form 3 companies, making in all a battalion of 8 companies between Kingston, Toronto, and London, at each of which places I would propose to appoint one staff officer of pensioners; and that as regards payment of pension the whole of the Upper Province from Kingston should be divided between them into districts, so as to relieve the Commissariat of that duty, the pensioners in the Lower Province, where circumstances are not so favourable for a military organisation, remaining as at present, or being placed under one officer merely for superintendence and payment.

Strength of local force to be organized.

To avoid embarrassment by undertaking too much at once, I would propose for the first year at least, to do nothing in regard to the other reserves beyond locating therein a non-commissioned officer, and two or three privates with instructions to preserve the boundaries and warn off all trespassers, till arrangements are completed for dividing them among the proposed force.

To enable pensioners located on reserves to build houses for themselves I would propose that the staff-officer be authorized to advance each man one year's pension, to be repaid by instalments in four years. The houses will be good security for repayment, and the officer can be instructed to see that the money is laid out in no other way.

There can be no difficulty in making such repayments when the men have in addition to their pension and the produce of their land, a free house sufficiently near a town to admit of obtaining occasional employment for themselves and families, and all the necessaries of life at half the usual cost in this kingdom.

In consideration of their receiving free grants of land, I would propose to give the pensioners no annual enrolment money, so that every allotment of this reserve would save Government the 1*l.* per annum usually granted to each enrolled pensioner.

Provision in case of decease of pensioner.

It would remain a matter for future adjustment whether in the event of death the land and cottage should devolve on the pensioner's family, or should be given up to the successor in the local company on his paying to the heirs of the deceased one year's pension, to be stopped from him by instalments extending over four years in the same way as the original advance.

If the settlements of the pensioners at these three towns proved successful, one officer might be sent in the following year to Amherstburg, another to Niagara, and a third to Bytown, all on second-class allowances, to occupy the reserves at and in the vicinity of these places, taking with them at least one company each, of well-selected pensioners, to whom additional numbers might be

added in subsequent years in the same way till a battalion of 6 companies was completed in each of the three great divisions originally formed at London, Toronto, and Kingston. This, I have no doubt, could easily be done, and the force kept up from the number of soldiers discharged in the colony.

The Canadian Rifles alone must soon discharge from 150 to 200 annually, their time of service being complete, and an equal number at least may be expected from other corps serving in the country. If some system of organization of this kind be not attempted, the whole of the military services of these men after discharge will be lost, and whilst our pensioners in Canada will have no means of obtaining land within a moderate distance of the large towns, the reserve which might now be made available for them will gradually become the property of the squattars and adjacent proprietors who are encroaching thereon.

Adverting also to the circumstance that in the course of a few years the operation of the limited enlistment bill will set free many hundreds of men annually in that country after completing their ten years' service, it appears a wise measure to have in operation such a system as that now proposed, under which they will probably be induced to settle down in one of these districts with their former comrades, instead of being tempted, as otherwise they might no doubt be, to cross to the United States, and add to the military power of another and rival nation, instead of increasing our own.

But another and an equally important reason for placing the pensioners in Canada under the superintendence of staff officers, as in this country, is to be found in the number of pensioners unaccounted for at the termination of the inspection, as shown in the following summary :—

	Chelsea Pensioners.	Commuted Pensioners.
Number reported to me by War Office as in receipt of pensions in Canada when I went out	1,949	690
Number who appeared for inspection	1,721	585
Number who failed to appear	228	105

Of the number who failed to appear, the following have been thus accounted for :—		
Reported dead or supposed dead	140	55
Pension expired	5	
Transferred to Canada, but died before receiving payment there	25	
Transferred to England	6	
Erroneously entered in list of men in Canada	5	
Remaining unaccounted for	47	50
Total as above	228	105

These results will not be found to correspond exactly with those in the earlier part of this Report, because, in order to reduce the numbers absent and unaccounted for within the narrowest limits, I have entered, as having appeared for inspection, all who, since my departure, presented themselves before the Commissariat officers in Canada, and satisfactorily explained the cause of their absence at the proper period. Yet, exclusive of these, 47 Chelsea and 50 Commuted pensioners are still absent after a lapse of twelve months.

The following summary shows the districts to which these absentees belonged:—

	Chelsea Pensioners.		Commuted Pensioners.		Total Absent and unaccounted for.
	Inspected.	Absent and unaccounted for.	Inspected.	Absent and unaccounted for.	
Toronto	486	14	168	14	28
Montreal	220	23	89	16	39
Quebec	137	2	81	5	7
Kingston	156	2	38	4	6
Bytown	192	1	15	1	2
Prescott	55	..	21	..	..
St. John's	61	1	24	6	7
London	224	1	40	1	2
Amherstburg	53	3	6	1	4
William Henry	33	..	6	..	..
Niagara	66	..	24	2	2
Penetanguishene	38	..	53	..	..
	1,721	47	585	50	97

Of these absentees it will be seen that there are from Toronto and Montreal alone,

Of Chelsea Pensioners, 37 out of 706, or 1 in 19.

Of Commuted „ 30 „ 277, or 1 in 9.

While throughout all the rest of the districts the proportion is,

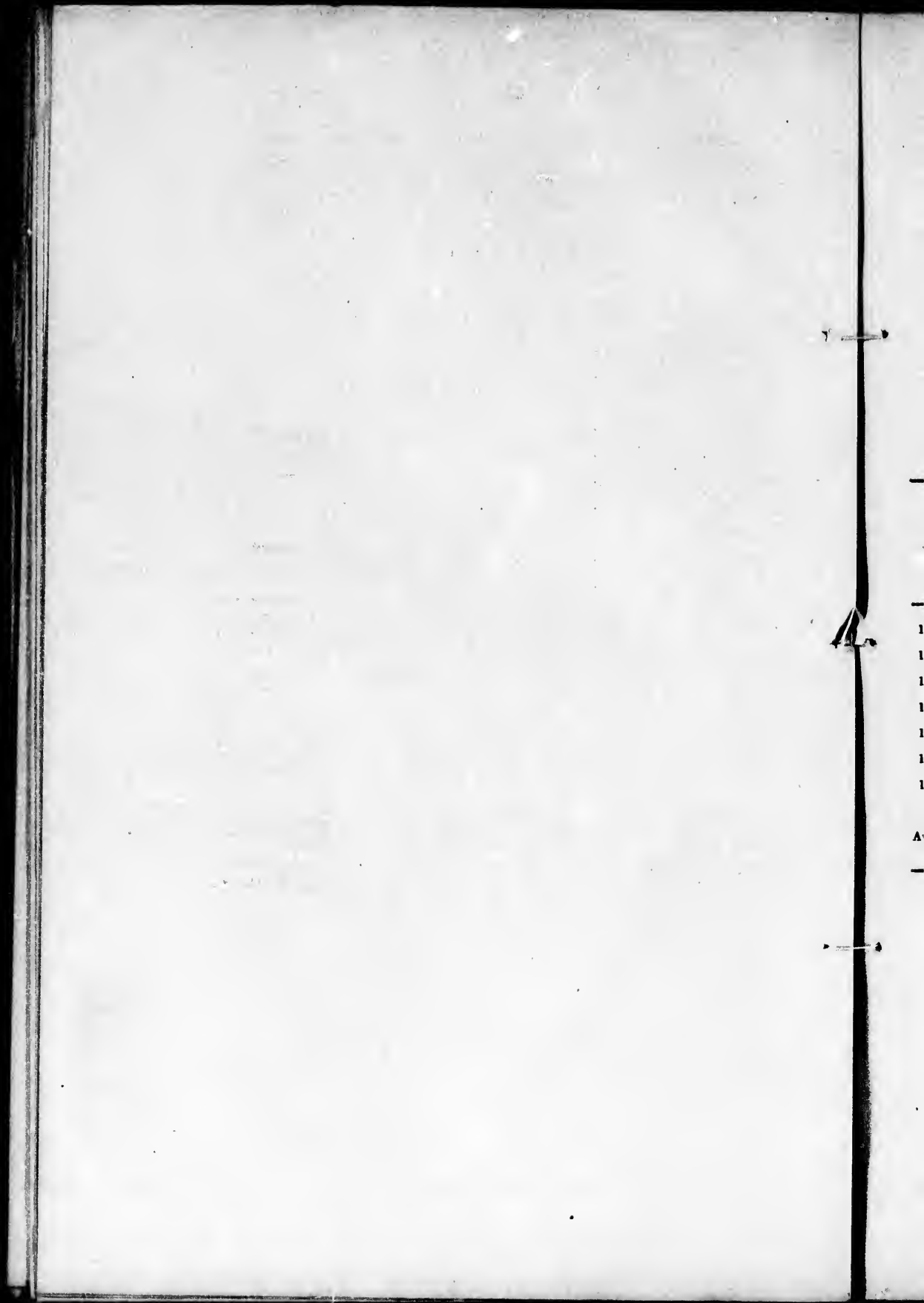
Of Chelsea Pensioners, 10 out of 1,015, or 1 in 101.

Of Commuted „ 20 out of 304, or 1 in 15.

No person could give me any explanation why there should have been so many absentees, particularly from these two stations; most of them had been paid by the Commissariat officers for several quarters, and in some instances for several years. Every possible inquiry was made by me through that Department, as well as among the pensioners and others who were likely to have been acquainted with them, but without success, and they have never appeared to claim pension since I left the country. A sufficient number has already been reported dead, or supposed dead, to make the mortality, even without including these absentees, quite as high as is likely to have occurred, so that I feel at a loss to offer any conjectures regarding their disappearance; I can only state the fact as evidence of the necessity for a more strict system of superintendence in future, and suggest that no further issue of pension should be made in the names of these men till the claimants furnish satisfactory evidence that they are really the individuals to whom the pension was originally granted, and with a view to the necessary communications being made to this effect I annex a list of the pensioners, with their regiments and rates, in No. 7 of Appendix.

(Signed)

J. D. G. TULLOCH,
Captain and Staff Officer of Pensioners.



APPENDIX.

No. 1.

Showing the Comparative Sickness caused by Fever, and all other Diseases, among the Troops at
Amberstburg, Canada West, in seven years; viz., from July 1842, to June 1849.

Year.	Average strength.	Admission from Fever.			Cases of Fever per cent. of strength.	Deaths from Fever.	Invalided from effects of Fever.	Admissions from all other Diseases.	Deaths from all other Diseases.	Remarks.
		Intermittent and Remittent.	Continued Fever.	Total.						
1842-3	342	5	3	8	2.3	1*	..	117	8	* Admitted for ague, but died of <i>delirium tremens</i> .
1843-4	269	2	..	2	0.7	..	..	108	4	
1844-5	271	26	7	33	12.1	..	..	75	6	A large proportion of the cases of Intermittent Fever were not indigenous; i.e. the men had had the disease before in the West Indies, or in other parts of the province.
1845-6	267	11	3	14	5.2	..	..	118	3	
1846-7	272	9	11	20	7.3	..	..	207	7	
1847-8	159	10	7	17	10.6	..	..	168	6	
1848-9	115	7	..	7	6.0	..	1	109	1	
Average.	242	10	4.4	14.4	5.9	0.14	0.14	131	5	The <i>Continued Fevers</i> were mostly the effects of drunkenness.

(Signed)

P. MACLAGAN, M.D.

No. 2.

Showing the Daily Wages of Laborers at Quebec, as Extracted from the Books of Messrs. Gilman and Co.

1847.														Average in money.		1848.														Average in money.	
		1	1	4	1	4	1	8					Average in money.		1848.						Average in money.										
January	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 3d. 1a. 10d.	1	1	4	1	4	1	8					1 9d.	1 8d.	January	1a. 8d. 1a. 6d.	1	6	24	10	1	1				1 3d.	1 0d.				
February	1 1 4 14 2 1 1	1	1	4	14	2	1	1					1 8d.	1 4d.	February	1a. 8d. 1a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 3d.	1	9	9	19	1						1 0d.				
	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 2a. 6d. 10d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 2a. 6d. 10d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 2a. 6d. 10d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 2a. 6d. 10d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 2a. 6d. 10d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 2a. 6d. 10d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 2a. 6d. 10d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 2a. 6d. 10d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 2a. 6d. 10d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 2a. 6d. 10d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 2a. 6d. 10d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 2a. 6d. 10d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 2a. 6d. 10d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 2a. 6d. 10d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 2a. 6d. 10d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 2a. 6d. 10d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 2a. 6d. 10d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 2a. 6d. 10d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 2a. 6d. 10d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 2a. 6d. 10d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 2a. 6d. 10d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 2a. 6d. 10d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 2a. 6d. 10d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 2a. 6d. 10d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 2a. 6d. 10d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 2a. 6d. 10d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 2a. 6d. 10d.				
March	1 1 4 15 7 1 1	1	1	4	15	7	1	1					1 9d.	1 5d.	March	1a. 8d. 1a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 3d.	1	3	17	1	20	9	21	1	5						
	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 10d. 1a. 9d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 10d. 1a. 9d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 10d. 1a. 9d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 10d. 1a. 9d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 10d. 1a. 9d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 10d. 1a. 9d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 10d. 1a. 9d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 10d. 1a. 9d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 10d. 1a. 9d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 10d. 1a. 9d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 10d. 1a. 9d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 10d. 1a. 9d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 10d. 1a. 9d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 10d. 1a. 9d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 10d. 1a. 9d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 10d. 1a. 9d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 10d. 1a. 9d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 10d. 1a. 9d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 10d. 1a. 9d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 10d. 1a. 9d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 10d. 1a. 9d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 10d. 1a. 9d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 10d. 1a. 9d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 10d. 1a. 9d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 10d. 1a. 9d.	2a. 9d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 10d. 1a. 9d.					
April	1 4 7 1 2 1	1	4	7	1	2	1						1 6d.	1 3d.	April	1a. 8d. 1a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 3d.	2	1	21	2	27	1	11	4	8	1	1	2	2	1	
	2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 9d. 1a. 0d.	2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 9d. 1a. 0d.	2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 9d. 1a. 0d.	2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 9d. 1a. 0d.	2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 9d. 1a. 0d.	2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 9d. 1a. 0d.	2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 9d. 1a. 0d.	2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 9d. 1a. 0d.	2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 9d. 1a. 0d.	2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 9d. 1a. 0d.	2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 9d. 1a. 0d.	2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 9d. 1a. 0d.	2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 9d. 1a. 0d.	2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 9d. 1a. 0d.	2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 9d. 1a. 0d.	2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 9d. 1a. 0d.	2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 9d. 1a. 0d.	2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 9d. 1a. 0d.	2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 9d. 1a. 0d.	2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 9d. 1a. 0d.	2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 9d. 1a. 0d.	2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 9d. 1a. 0d.	2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 9d. 1a. 0d.	2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 9d. 1a. 0d.	2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 9d. 1a. 0d.	2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 10d. 9d. 1a. 0d.					
May	3 5 2 2 5 2 1	3	5	2	2	5	2	1	2	4	5	2	1	1	May	1a. 8d. 1a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 3d.	2	20	3	2	1	12	4	3	1	5	1	1	2		
	2a. 9d. 3d. 6d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 10d. 1a. 3d. 9d.	2a. 9d. 3d. 6d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 10d. 1a. 3d. 9d.	2a. 9d. 3d. 6d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 10d. 1a. 3d. 9d.	2a. 9d. 3d. 6d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 10d. 1a. 3d. 9d.	2a. 9d. 3d. 6d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 10d. 1a. 3d. 9d.	2a. 9d. 3d. 6d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 10d. 1a. 3d. 9d.	2a. 9d. 3d. 6d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 10d. 1a. 3d. 9d.	2a. 9d. 3d. 6d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 10d. 1a. 3d. 9d.	2a. 9d. 3d. 6d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 10d. 1a. 3d. 9d.	2a. 9d. 3d. 6d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 10d. 1a. 3d. 9d.	2a. 9d. 3d. 6d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 10d. 1a. 3d. 9d.	2a. 9d. 3d. 6d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 10d. 1a. 3d. 9d.	2a. 9d. 3d. 6d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 10d. 1a. 3d. 9d.	2a. 9d. 3d. 6d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 10d. 1a. 3d. 9d.	2a. 9d. 3d. 6d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 10d. 1a. 3d. 9d.	2a. 9d. 3d. 6d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 10d. 1a. 3d. 9d.	2a. 9d. 3d. 6d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 10d. 1a. 3d. 9d.	2a. 9d. 3d. 6d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 10d. 1a. 3d. 9d.	2a. 9d. 3d. 6d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 10d. 1a. 3d. 9d.	2a. 9d. 3d. 6d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 10d. 1a. 3d. 9d.	2a. 9d. 3d. 6d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 10d. 1a. 3d. 9d.	2a. 9d. 3d. 6d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 10d. 1a. 3d. 9d.	2a. 9d. 3d. 6d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 10d. 1a. 3d. 9d.	2a. 9d. 3d. 6d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 10d. 1a. 3d. 9d.	2a. 9d. 3d. 6d. 2a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 10d. 1a. 3d. 9d.						
June	8 3 14 2 2 3 6 2	8	3	14	2	2	3	6	2				2 6d.	2 0d.	June	1a. 8d. 1a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 3d.	8	13	5	1	1										
	3a. 0d. 3a. 3d. 2a. 9d. 2a. 6d. 3a. 6d. 3a. 9d. 1a. 3d. 10d. 1a. 0d.	3a. 0d. 3a. 3d. 2a. 9d. 2a. 6d. 3a. 6d. 3a. 9d. 1a. 3d. 10d. 1a. 0d.	3a. 0d. 3a. 3d. 2a. 9d. 2a. 6d. 3a. 6d. 3a. 9d. 1a. 3d. 10d. 1a. 0d.	3a. 0d. 3a. 3d. 2a. 9d. 2a. 6d. 3a. 6d. 3a. 9d. 1a. 3d. 10d. 1a. 0d.	3a. 0d. 3a. 3d. 2a. 9d. 2a. 6d. 3a. 6d. 3a. 9d. 1a. 3d. 10d. 1a. 0d.	3a. 0d. 3a. 3d. 2a. 9d. 2a. 6d. 3a. 6d. 3a. 9d. 1a. 3d. 10d. 1a. 0d.	3a. 0d. 3a. 3d. 2a. 9d. 2a. 6d. 3a. 6d. 3a. 9d. 1a. 3d. 10d. 1a. 0d.	3a. 0d. 3a. 3d. 2a. 9d. 2a. 6d. 3a. 6d. 3a. 9d. 1a. 3d. 10d. 1a. 0d.	3a. 0d. 3a. 3d. 2a. 9d. 2a. 6d. 3a. 6d. 3a. 9d. 1a. 3d. 10d. 1a. 0d.	3a. 0d. 3a. 3d. 2a. 9d. 2a. 6d. 3a. 6d. 3a. 9d. 1a. 3d. 10d. 1a. 0d.	3a. 0d. 3a. 3d. 2a. 9d. 2a. 6d. 3a. 6d. 3a. 9d. 1a. 3d. 10d. 1a. 0d.	3a. 0d. 3a. 3d. 2a. 9d. 2a. 6d. 3a. 6d. 3a. 9d. 1a. 3d. 10d. 1a. 0d.	3a. 0d. 3a. 3d. 2a. 9d. 2a. 6d. 3a. 6d. 3a. 9d. 1a. 3d. 10d. 1a. 0d.	3a. 0d. 3a. 3d. 2a. 9d. 2a. 6d. 3a. 6d. 3a. 9d. 1a. 3d. 10d. 1a. 0d.	3a. 0d. 3a. 3d. 2a. 9d. 2a. 6d. 3a. 6d. 3a. 9d. 1a. 3d. 10d. 1a. 0d.	3a. 0d. 3a. 3d. 2a. 9d. 2a. 6d. 3a. 6d. 3a. 9d. 1a. 3d. 10d. 1a. 0d.	3a. 0d. 3a. 3d. 2a. 9d. 2a. 6d. 3a. 6d. 3a. 9d. 1a. 3d. 10d. 1a. 0d.	3a. 0d. 3a. 3d. 2a. 9d. 2a. 6d. 3a. 6d. 3a. 9d. 1a. 3d. 10d. 1a. 0d.	3a. 0d. 3a. 3d. 2a. 9d. 2a. 6d. 3a. 6d. 3a. 9d. 1a. 3d. 10d. 1a. 0d.	3a. 0d. 3a. 3d. 2a. 9d. 2a. 6d. 3a. 6d. 3a. 9d. 1a. 3d. 10d. 1a. 0d.	3a. 0d. 3a. 3d. 2a. 9d. 2a. 6d. 3a. 6d. 3a. 9d. 1a. 3d. 10d. 1a. 0d.	3a. 0d. 3a. 3d. 2a. 9d. 2a. 6d. 3a. 6d. 3a. 9d. 1a. 3d. 10d. 1a. 0d.	3a. 0d. 3a. 3d. 2a. 9d. 2a. 6d. 3a. 6d. 3a. 9d. 1a. 3d. 10d. 1a. 0d.	3a. 0d. 3a. 3d. 2a. 9d. 2a. 6d. 3a. 6d. 3a. 9d. 1a. 3d. 10d. 1a. 0d.	3a. 0d. 3a. 3d. 2a. 9d. 2a. 6d. 3a. 6d. 3a. 9d. 1a. 3d. 10d. 1a. 0d.						
July	9 2 4 20 2 1 1 2	9	2	4	20	2	1	1	2				2 1d.	2 4d.	July	1a. 8d. 1a. 3d. 2a. 6d. 1a. 8d. 1a. 3d.	2	8	2	2	1	1	1								
	3a. 0d. 1a. 6d. 3a. 3d. 2a. 9d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 3d. 6d. 3a. 9d.	3a. 0d. 1a. 6d. 3a. 3d. 2a. 9d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 3d. 6d. 3a. 9d.	3a. 0d. 1a. 6d. 3a. 3d. 2a. 9d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 3d. 6d. 3a. 9d.	3a. 0d. 1a. 6d. 3a. 3d. 2a. 9d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 3d. 6d. 3a. 9d.	3a. 0d. 1a. 6d. 3a. 3d. 2a. 9d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 3d. 6d. 3a. 9d.	3a. 0d. 1a. 6d. 3a. 3d. 2a. 9d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 3d. 6d. 3a. 9d.	3a. 0d. 1a. 6d. 3a. 3d. 2a. 9d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 3d. 6d. 3a. 9d.	3a. 0d. 1a. 6d. 3a. 3d. 2a. 9d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 3d. 6d. 3a. 9d.	3a. 0d. 1a. 6d. 3a. 3d. 2a. 9d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 3d. 6d. 3a. 9d.	3a. 0d. 1a. 6d. 3a. 3d. 2a. 9d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 3d. 6d. 3a. 9d.	3a. 0d. 1a. 6d. 3a. 3d. 2a. 9d. 2a. 6d. 2a. 6d. 2a																				

Nov.	13	1	2	3	6	1	10	12	3	1	48	1	14
	2a.	6d.	3a.	3d.	1a.	10d.	2a.	3d.	6d.	1a.	6d.	1a.	3d.
Dec.	1	3	1	24									
	1a.	6d.	1a.	6d.	1a.	3d.	10d.						

No. 3.

Showing the Contract Prices of Bread, Beef, and Wood at the several Stations in Canada for the last Three Years.

STATIONS.	1847		1848		1849*		REMARKS.			
	Bread per lb. sterling.	Beef per lb. sterling.	Bread per lb. sterling.	Beef per lb. sterling.	1849*					
					Bread per lb. sterling.	Wood per cord currency.				
Montreal ..	d. 1 08	d. 1 95	d. 1 28	d. 2 59	d. 1 40	d. 2 95	d. 19 11½	d. 13 0	d. 16 3½	At Quebec and Montreal the wood is contracted for by French measure, viz., 96 cubic feet. All other is 128 cubic feet.
Quebec ..	1 22	2 13	1 22	2 85	1 32	3 21	15 10½	13 0	16 3½	
William Henry ..	1 37	2 41	1 29	2 41	1 26	2 49	19 10½	16 3½	16 3½	
St. John ..							19 4 & 23 9	15 10 & 19 6½	15 10 & 19 6½	
Ile aux Noix ..	1 14	2	1 19	2 75	1 24	2 78	12 6 & 14	10 2½ & 11 5½	10 2½ & 11 5½	
Chambly ..							30	24 6½	24 6½	
Prescott ..	1 50	2	1	2	1	2	9 2	7 6	7 6	
Brockville ..							13 6	11 0½	11 0½	
Bytown ..	1	2	1 12	1 82	1 44	1 64	15 0	13 2½	13 2½	
Kingston ..	96	1 91	96	2 30	1 40	1 87	11 1½	9 9½	9 9½	
Toronto ..	1 50	1 75	1 25	1 75	1	1 66	17 6	14 4	14 4	
Niagara ..							11 3	9 2½	9 2½	
Port Robinson ..	1 25	2 25	1 4	2 25	1 17	2 50	6 6½	5 4½	5 4½	
Stone Bridge ..							9 4½	7 8	7 8	
Chippewa ..							10 0	8 2½	8 2½	
London ..	87	1 25	75	1 41	1 27	1 35	9 10½	8 1	8 1	
Amherstburg ..	75	1 50	75	1 50	75	1 50	8 2	5 8½	5 8½	
Penetanguishene ..	1 25	3 25	1 25	2 75	1 66	2 75	6 0	4 11	4 11	

* For Contract Price of Bread and Meat at five of the principal Stations in the United Kingdom during this same year, see page 64.

(Signed)

WILLIAM FILDER, C. G.

No. 4.

SHOWING the Agricultural Population of Upper Canada, and average quantity of Land brought under cultivation by each for the year 1848, compared with the quantity brought under cultivation by Pensioners.

Districts.	Population not resident in towns.	Heads of families.	Acres under cultivation.	Average.	Gross proportion of districts.	
Bathurst	29,448	4,573	107,067	23	29,448	
Brook	29,219	4,810	105,382	21½	29,219	a
Colbourn	19,473	3,334	81,360	24½	21,379	
Dalhousie	19,245	3,007	59,632	19½	26,520	a
Eastern	37,199	4,586	111,662	22½	38,653	
Gore	53,620	8,341	229,255	27½	67,671	
Home	83,492	14,335	364,814	25½	106,995	
Huron	20,450	3,877	61,894	15½	20,450	a
Johnstown	39,212	6,613	138,948	21	43,458	
London	41,953	5,753	178,569	31	46,547	
Midland	36,930	6,350	145,354	22½	45,299	
Newcastle	41,895	7,395	203,902	26	47,433	
Niagara	36,544	6,149	162,104	26	43,095	
Ottawa	10,364	1,580	26,207	16½	10,364	a
*Simcoe	23,050	3,905	75,869	19½	23,050	a
Talbot	19,274	3,312	92,843	28	19,274	
Victoria	20,194	2,425	82,360	34	23,132	
Wellington	36,865	7,219	131,345	18½	36,865	a
Western	27,40	4,318	83,816	19½	27,440	9
*Prince Edward	16,462	2,458	104,542	42	18,021	
	642,329	104,340	2,546,925	24½	723,292	

Rural population, as above 642,329

City 41,761

Incorporated towns 39,202

Actual population, total 723,292

Of the above 104,340, fully 20 per cent. are mechanics and others non-producers of grain, which will make the average about 30½ acres. N.B. In the district marked (a), whose towns are included, the average is small.

(Signed) W. C. CROFTON.

QUANTITY of Land brought under cultivation by Pensioners in Upper Canada, to be compared with the above.

	Number of pensioners inspected.	Of whom there are living in the towns and suburbs.	Remainder resident in the country, and mostly employed in agricultural pursuits.	Number of acres in possession of country Pensioners.	Number of acres under cultivation.	Average number of acres in possession.	Average number of acres cleared.
Toronto ..	481	212	269	15,624½	5,415	58,777	20,317
Penetanguishene	91	7	84	7,206½	1,288½	85½	15½
London ..	264	127	137	9,018	2,634	65,117	19,317
Amherstburg ..	59	26	33	1,627	401	49½	12½
Niagara ..	89	39	50	1,510	778	30½	15½
Kingston ..	103	99	94	2,473½	819½	26½	8½
Bytown ..	205	48	157	17,431½	5,916½	110½	37½
Total ..	1,382	558	824	54,891	17,252½	66½	20½

No. 5.

PERSONNEL in Canada holding the appointment of Magistrates, or Commissions in
the Militia Force.

Regiment.	Rate.	Name.	Rank.	District in which resident.
12th Veteran ..	s. d. 0 6	John Langworth ..	Magistrate, also colonel of militia (see below)	London
7th Foot ..	0 5	William Brook ..	Magistrate, also major of militia (see below)	Bytown
67th Foot ..	0 6	Peter Maher ..	Magistrate ..	Montreal
Drivers ..	0 5	Henry Airth ..	Magistrate and captain of militia	Bytown
5th Batt. Artillery	0 5	Duncan McKenzie ..	Ditto ..	London
7th Batt. Artillery	1 10	Henry Hanna ..	Ditto ..	Bytown
12th Veteran ..	0 6	John Langworth ..	Colonel of militia ..	London
69th Foot ..	2 0½	John Arthurs ..	Major of militia ..	London
Glengary Fencibles..	1 6	Alexander Matheson..	Ditto ..	Bytown
7th Foot ..	0 5	William Brook ..	Ditto ..	London
Sappers ..	1 0	William Mandell ..	Ditto ..	Kingston
12th Dragoons ..	0 6	Ephraim Harper ..	Captain of militia ..	Bytown
11th Foot ..	0 9	John McCall ..	Ditto ..	Toronto
1st Foot ..	0 6	David Thompson ..	Ditto ..	Niagara
8th Foot ..	1 10	John Donahoe ..	Ditto ..	Bytown
26th Foot ..	2 0	Richard Irwin ..	Ditto ..	London
91st Foot ..	2 3	David McPherson ..	Ditto ..	London
99th Foot ..	0 5	Garrett Fitzgerald ..	Ditto ..	Bytown
1st Batt. Artillery..	1 4	Donald McIntosh ..	Ditto ..	Bytown
5th Batt. Artillery..	0 5	Duncan McKenzie ..	Ditto ..	London
7th Batt. Artillery..	1 10	Henry Hanna ..	Ditto ..	Bytown
Drivers ..	0 5	William Moore ..	Ditto ..	Bytown
Sappers ..	1 9	Joseph Coombs ..	Ditto ..	Bytown
7th Veteran Batt..	0 6	Anthony Wiseman ..	Ditto ..	Bytown
Fencibles ..	0 9	William Matheson ..	Ditto ..	Perth
Drivers ..	0 5	Henry Airth ..	Ditto ..	Bytown
56th Foot ..	2 0	George Ross ..	Ditto ..	Toronto
15th Foot ..	2 2	Daniel Callaghan ..	Lieutenant & Adjutant	Kingston
32nd Foot ..	1 8	Thomas Reeks ..	Ditto ..	London
36th Foot ..	0 9	William Kiernan ..	Ditto ..	Bytown
54th Foot ..	1 10½	Thomas Stubbins ..	Ditto ..	London
66th Foot ..	2 0½	Thomas Brownley ..	Ditto ..	Kingston
76th Foot ..	1 8	Richard Hescott ..	Ditto ..	Niagara
91st Foot ..	2 3	John Walker ..	Ditto ..	London
23rd Foot ..	2 0½	James Lince ..	Ditto ..	Toronto
11th Foot ..	0 9	William McCollough..	Ditto ..	Toronto
93rd Foot ..	1 0	George Ross ..	Lieutenant ..	Bytown
99th Foot ..	0 5	Andrew Spearman ..	Ditto ..	Bytown
99th Foot ..	1 0	William Vaughan ..	Lieut. & Quarter-master	Bytown
103rd Foot ..	0 9	William Watson ..	Ditto ..	Bytown
Sappers and Miners..	1 10½	John Johnstone ..	Ditto ..	Bytown
13th Foot ..	..	Joseph Cormack ..	Ditto ..	Niagara

No. 6.

Showing the Military Reserves in Canada West, with the Extent of each, as far as can be ascertained in the absence of actual Survey.

Situation.	Extent.	Remarks.
	Acres rods poles.	
Amherstburg	311 2 0½	
Bois Blanc Island	212 0 0	
Chatham	11 3 8	
Windsor	4 0 0	
Point Edward Sarnia.. ..	641 0 0	
Rond Eau	300 0 0	
Charlottville (Turkey Point) ..	Not known.	
London	73 2 13	
Toronto	344 3 32	
Penetanguishene	1,824 1 3	
Hamilton	178 0 0	
Niagara	479 0 0	
Queenstown.. ..	175 0 0	
Chippewa	15 0 0	
Lyons Creek	3 0 0	
Fort Erie	1,900 0 0	
Kingston	584 0 0	
Cedar Island	32 3 24	
Cataragui	139 0 20·99	
Snake Island	1 2 16	
Kingston Mills	100 0 0	
Grant's Island	1 0 0	
Prescott	75 0 0	
Bytown	65 0 0	
Nottawasaga	66 0 0	

(Signed)

J. ELLIOTT, O. S.

No. 7.

Showing the Chelsea and Commuted Pensioners absent from the Inspections in Canada in 1849, and who have not applied for Pension to this date.

Chelsea Pensioners.			Commuted Pensioners.	
Regiment.	Rate.	Name.	Regiment.	Name.
<i>Montreal.</i>			<i>Montreal.</i>	
2nd Dragoon Guards	s. d.	William Winter	69th Foot ..	William Allen
3rd " ..	7	Thomas Kifford	12th Dragoons ..	Patrick Bruen
7th " ..	8	Michael Dunn	30th Foot ..	Peter Cox
11th Foot ..	6	Martin Foy	9th Dragoons ..	John Fitzpatrick
13th " ..	6	Martin Donohoe	7th Dragoon Guards	John Grey
18th " ..	1 0	George McLernon	1st Veterans ..	Thomas Harrington
24th " ..	10	John Monaghan	16th Dragoons ..	Francis Kearney
35th " ..	1 0	William West	44th Foot ..	Arthur Kissen
40th " ..	1 9½	John McDonald	68th " ..	James Kilday
41st " ..	1 11	John Bell	68th " ..	Patrick Lineahan
43rd " ..	1 2	Thomas Pettit	36th " ..	Timothy McCue
51st " ..	6	John Haverly	89th " ..	John McGarry
61st " ..	1 0	John Hogan	46th " ..	Owen Murray
67th " ..	1 6	Patrick Ryan	85rd " ..	Morto Moriarity
70th " ..	10	Bernard Llania	Rifle Brigade ..	Edward Shiels
76th " ..	10	James Keeley	43rd Foot ..	Michael Tierney
81st " ..	1 0	James Boyd		
87th " ..	1 3	Michael Hanley		
90th " ..	6	William Knight		
91st " ..	1 10½	Archibald Siewwright		
2nd Garrison Batt. .	9	Arthur Woods		
4th Batt. Artillery. .	10	John Hallam		
7th " ..	9	John Morris		
<i>Toronto.</i>			<i>Toronto.</i>	
32nd Foot ..	1 0	Bernard Murray	9th Dragoons ..	John Dunn
43rd " ..	6	Samuel McLean	2nd Veterans ..	John Grindle
81st " ..	6	Thomas Irwin	44th Foot ..	Steven Hogg
86th " ..	1 1½	Thomas Ruddy	49th " ..	Patrick Hartigan
88th " ..	1 3	George Reynolds	100th " ..	William Lang
88th " ..	1 0	James Young	23rd " ..	Henry Mooney
69th " ..	1 0	David Sealer	68th " ..	Michael McCue
95th " ..	1 0	James Ryan	77th " ..	John Merry
99th " ..	6	Edward Moran	5th Dragoon Guards	Thomas O'Neal
Rifle Brigade ..	9	John Stevenson	88th Foot ..	Patrick Phelan
1st Foreign Veteran .	6	Gilles Schaw	81st " ..	James Range
South Mayo Militia	10	Thomas Weldon	21st " ..	Samuel Smythe
Drivers ..	6	Edward Bracken	52nd " ..	James Smith
German Legion ..	1 0	Charles Hartye	68th " ..	Michael Shea
<i>Quebec.</i>			<i>Quebec.</i>	
94th Foot ..	1 0	Keron Honon	1st Foot ..	David Connell
5th Batt. Artillery. .	1 2	Robert Whally	61st " ..	Patrick Girvan
			8th Dragoons ..	Morgan Nowlan
			34th Foot ..	James Oddy
			79th " ..	Alexander Sutherland
<i>Kingston.</i>			<i>Kingston.</i>	
23rd Foot ..	1 0	Lawrence Scanlon	46th Foot ..	John Jackson
37th " ..	1 2	Michael Sweeney	99th " ..	John Murphy, 2nd
			Sappers and Miners	Daniel Norton
			66th Foot ..	Richard White
<i>Bytown.</i>			<i>Bytown.</i>	
99th Foot ..	5	John Falike	1st Foot ..	George Hosey

No. 7.—(Continued.)

Chelsea Pensioners.			Commuted Pensioners.	
Regiment.	Rate.	Name.	Regiment.	Name.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>St. John's.</i>		<i>St. John's.</i>
Invalid Batt. Artillery	1 6	Moses Yarnold	20th Foot . .	John Bouldon
			27th " . .	Isaac Cook
			12th, or Veterans .	Hugh Clarey
			84th Foot..	John Dyas
			88th " . .	James Goff
			75th " . .	Robert Johnston
		<i>London.</i>		<i>London.</i>
1st East Kent Militia	0	Jessie Kenward	4th Veterans . .	Thomas Smith
		<i>Amherstburg.</i>		<i>Amherstburg.</i>
61st Foot . .	8	David Russell	44th Foot..	Michael Lynch.
Canadian Rifles . .	1 0	Thomas Powell		
King's German Legion	6	George Steingraundt		
			<i>Niagara.</i>	<i>Niagara.</i>
			64th Foot..	Patrick Rogers
			22nd " . .	William Saunders

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE comparatively small number of pensioners in New Brunswick, and the vast extent of country over which they are scattered, as well as the difficulty of communication, renders it impossible, under existing arrangements, to subdivide them either for payment or inspection into districts and out-stations as in Canada. In illustration of this it may be stated that, of 122 Chelsea pensioners paid in the province, 76 reside in the principal towns or within five miles of them; the remainder, amounting only to 46, are scattered over a country nearly equal to Ireland in extent, and intersected in every direction by numerous streams and rivers, extensive lakes, morasses and woods, which in summer cannot be traversed even on foot, without considerable difficulty, and in winter not without danger.

Limited number of pensioners in this province compared with its extent.

The lumbering trade, which at one time afforded great facilities for employment in this province, led many of the pensioners to a considerable distance from the towns, and when that failed, and they had to betake themselves to agriculture, they generally did so in the remote parts with which they had become acquainted, where land could be procured with facility at a comparatively trifling cost. Their dispersion in this way throughout the province, has necessarily given rise to certain peculiarities in the mode of payment which it is necessary to notice before entering on the usual details.

The principal pay stations are Fredericton the capital, and St. John's, at each of which there is a Commissariat officer, who pays in sterling money all the pensioners that appear before him. At St. Andrew's, where there is no Commissariat officer, a serjeant is employed for the purpose, who receives the necessary funds from the Deputy Treasurer of the province, and forwards to him the declarations and receipts of the pensioners; but as the issue is generally made to this serjeant in a mixed currency of provincial notes and French coins, a loss of nearly 5 per cent. is sustained by them when paid in that medium. Barrack-Serjeant John Coyle, from 21st Foot, informed me, as an instance, that his quarter's pension of 9*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, if drawn by him at St. John's in sterling money, was equivalent to 11*l.* 5*s.* 2½*d.* currency at St. Andrew's; whereas if paid at the latter town, where he resided, in the mixed currency usually issued to the pensioners, he would receive only 10*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*

Pay-stations and modes of payment.

The difference of 9*s.* on one payment is a sufficient inducement to many who have no employment, to come to Fredericton and St. John's for the purpose of drawing their pensions, though residing much nearer St. Andrew's; and being thus sometimes paid at one station, sometimes at another, according as they have leisure or inclination to travel such a distance, it is difficult to decide to which of the places they may be considered as really belonging, or to arrange the particulars respecting their

efficiency, employment, earnings, &c., with the same minuteness as in the Canada report.

Mode of negotiating pension-bills.

The distance at which many of the pensioners reside from the pay-stations has led also to another system of payment in this province similar to what at one time existed in Ireland. The men sell their pension-receipts, accompanied by declarations, to the nearest country storekeeper, who uses them as a mode of remittance to their agents in St. John's or Fredericton, where they are paid by the Commissariat officers on being presented. This, though convenient, as saving some men the trouble of coming from a distance, leaves them very much at the mercy of the storekeeper, who allows them to anticipate their pensions by getting into debt, with the view of obtaining these receipts on his own terms. The more prudent pensioners, who have ready money to maintain themselves till they get a fair price for these remittances, assured me that they thus receive nearly 25 per cent. more for their pensions than the improvident.

Nor was it the storekeepers only who took advantage of the pensioners, for even the local magistrates by whom their pension-papers had to be attested, not unfrequently charged 10 or 15 per cent. for getting them cashed. I found that some of the pensioners also made most improvident bargains, by which their pensions were virtually conveyed away for a considerable part of their lives. One named Mc Gregor, who had purchased some land, gave pension-receipts in advance for the price, extending over several years, which were forwarded for payment, along with the magistrate's signature to his declaration as they became due. Other instances, equally irregular, might be adduced if necessary; and I have no doubt that the small advance made towards independence by most of these pensioners, is in some measure owing to the facility which this system of payment has afforded for anticipating the pension long before it became due.

Details of inspection.

I commenced my duties in this province on the 25th September, and within a week or two personally inspected all the pensioners usually paid at St. John's, St. Andrew's, and Fredericton; but as, owing to the irregularity in the mode of payment before described, it was uncertain to which station some of the pensioners belonged, I found it necessary to include all the results regarding them under one head. This, however, appears of less importance, as there was little difference, so far as I could observe, in their condition and prospects at any of these stations.

The following summary relates to those in agricultural employment only:—

- 2 can feed their families from produce of their land, and sell from 5l. to 10l. a-year.
- 4 can feed families and keep a cow, but sell nothing.
- 8 can only support their families on produce for six months a-year.
- 3 " " " " for four months a-year.
- 5 cannot state, having lost their potatoes by rot, and their grain by blight for several years past.

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This does not afford much encouragement for agricultural settlers in the province. Those who accepted grants have been particularly unsuccessful: Some, having arrived late in the season, made their selection when the ground was covered with snow, and on its clearing away in the summer, found their grant to consist of little else than a mass of rock; in other cases the grants being fifteen miles from any neighbour, and twelve miles from any road, their children, when grown up, would not remain with them, but went to seek employment in the United States. This led to the grants being abandoned, and is one reason why the proportion of pensioners in agricultural employment is so small in this province. In several instances, after selling their grants, they rented small allotments near some of the towns, on which, with the assistance of their children, they managed to keep a cow and a few sheep, and to raise as much produce as supported their families; but none of them are making any progress towards independence.

The following is a statement of the occupation and earnings of those who do not follow agricultural pursuits; they appear not to have been much more prosperous than the others:—

- 9 are in Government employ, at from 1s. to 2s. 6d. a-day.
- 1 is a ship's steward, at 22l. a-year and diet.
- 1 a store clerk, at 15s. a-week.
- 1 a clerk of court, at 70l. a-year.
- 1 a cook, at 24l. a-year.
- 1 a musician, earning 20l. a-year.
- 1 a tailor, earning 20l. a-year.
- 1 a carpenter, earning 20l. a-year.
- 1 a schoolmaster, earning 14l. a-year.
- 5 grocers, earning 5l. to 20l. a-year each.
- 1 weaver, earning 5l. a-year.
- 1 harness-maker, earning 15l. a-year.
- 3 hawkers, earning 5l. a-year each.
- 1 servant, at 12s. 8d. a-month and board.
- 1 groom, at 12l. a-year.
- 6 labourers, at 20l. a-year.
- 5 " at 10l. to 15l. a-year.
- 3 " at 6l. a-year.
- 4 employed only three months a-year at from 2s. to 3s. a-day.
- 2 give labour for board.
- 23 cannot find regular employment.
- 10 unable to work.
-
- 80 total.

It will be observed that in some cases the wages above stated are, during a part of the year, from 2s. to 3s. sterling a-day, which appears more than in Canada. These rates, however, are not paid in money, but in store goods, charged considerably above the market price, so that a deduction must be made on that account in any comparison with the rates of wages where no such system prevails.

The above summary is sufficient to show that for those who have no other resource but day-labour, the prospects are very unpromising indeed, as of 43 able to work only 11 earn above 10l. a-year, 9 earn considerably under that rate, and 23 can find no employment whatever. Indeed, this class of pensioners have difficulties equally great to contend with in obtaining employment as at home, especially as they are not well adapted for the heavy work most in demand at St. John's and St. Andrew's, such as loading and unloading vessels, which requires a younger and more active class. At Fredericton there is very little for day-labourers to do, except during seed-time and harvest.

Want of employment.

There are two out-stations, Woodstock and Grandfalls, situated on the St. John's, the former 70 and the latter nearly 140 miles above Fredericton. Though the access is easy by water, I found that time would not admit of my visiting them, and completing my other duties, before the season for travelling was over. I was therefore under the necessity of devolving the inspection on Captain Hayne, late of the Royal Staff Corps, who visited each of the stations, and identified the men by the information with which I furnished him, and, from his report, I learn that he found them generally in a more prosperous condition than those I had inspected in other parts of the province, as will be seen from the following summary:—

Woodstock and Grandfalls.

- 1 a miller, earned 4s. a-day.
- 3 labourers, earned 8s. to 12s. a-week.
- 1 carpenter, earned 9s. a-week.
- 1 shoemaker, earned 9s. a-week.
- 8 farmed grants from Government of 100 acres each.
- 3 had sold their grants and rented land.
- 3 no information received.

The earnings of those employed in agriculture were not given by him, but he stated generally that they were doing well;—that two of them were officers of militia;—that the farms of two or three others were in very good order, and that they were much respected in the country.

I understand that the soil at these stations is good, and that the proximity of the river affords considerable facilities for disposing of produce, which has no doubt materially contributed to the success of the pensioners settled there. The timber in that vicinity is also said to have been valuable, and a source of considerable profit to those who cleared it.

Difficulties settlers have to contend with.

With the exception of those two out-stations, my information as to which was not founded on personal observation, there is nothing that I have seen in this province which would induce me to suppose it a favourable place for the settlement of old soldiers. They all complain of the severity of the climate, of the long winter which interferes with their obtaining regular employment, and of the vicissitudes in the crops, which, particularly of late years, has prevented their reckoning with any degree of certainty on a proper return for their labour and expenditure. There appears no object to be gained by exposing them to these difficulties, when other localities can be found equally well adapted for their settlement, and where they will have no such obstacles to encounter in earning a livelihood. Even the price of provisions in the province holds out no inducement to settle there; for, when I left New Brunswick, the contract price of meat averaged from 2½d. to 2¾d. per pound, and of bread, from 1½d. to 1¾d., being, in the aggregate, higher than at some of the stations in Ireland at the time of my return to this country.

It would appear almost impossible, too, owing to the distance at which the pensioners reside from each other, to make them available for any military organization; and the following summary of their ages shows that the number fit for such a purpose, even if they could all be assembled, is very limited indeed:

Ages.	Under 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	Above 60	Ages not stated	Total Ages
	2	24	10	8	13	62	3	122

Thus more than one-half are above 60 years of age, and the greater proportion of these are verging on 70. When allowance is made for the number unfit to bear arms again, in consequence of wounds and infirmities, there are found to be in the whole province only—

34 fit for service in local companies.
26 fit for reserve. And
62 are totally unfit.

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The following abstract shows that comparatively few of the pensioners have been unaccounted for, notwithstanding the remoteness of the localities in which they reside, and the difficulty of access to them in this province:

Result of inspection.

The total number borne on the War Office books, as in receipt of pension, was	151
Of whom there appeared for inspection	122
Reported dead, or supposed dead	9
Inspected in other districts to which they had removed	9
Erroneously entered in War Office list	3
Identified since completion of Report	2
Unaccounted for	6—151

Committed pensioners.

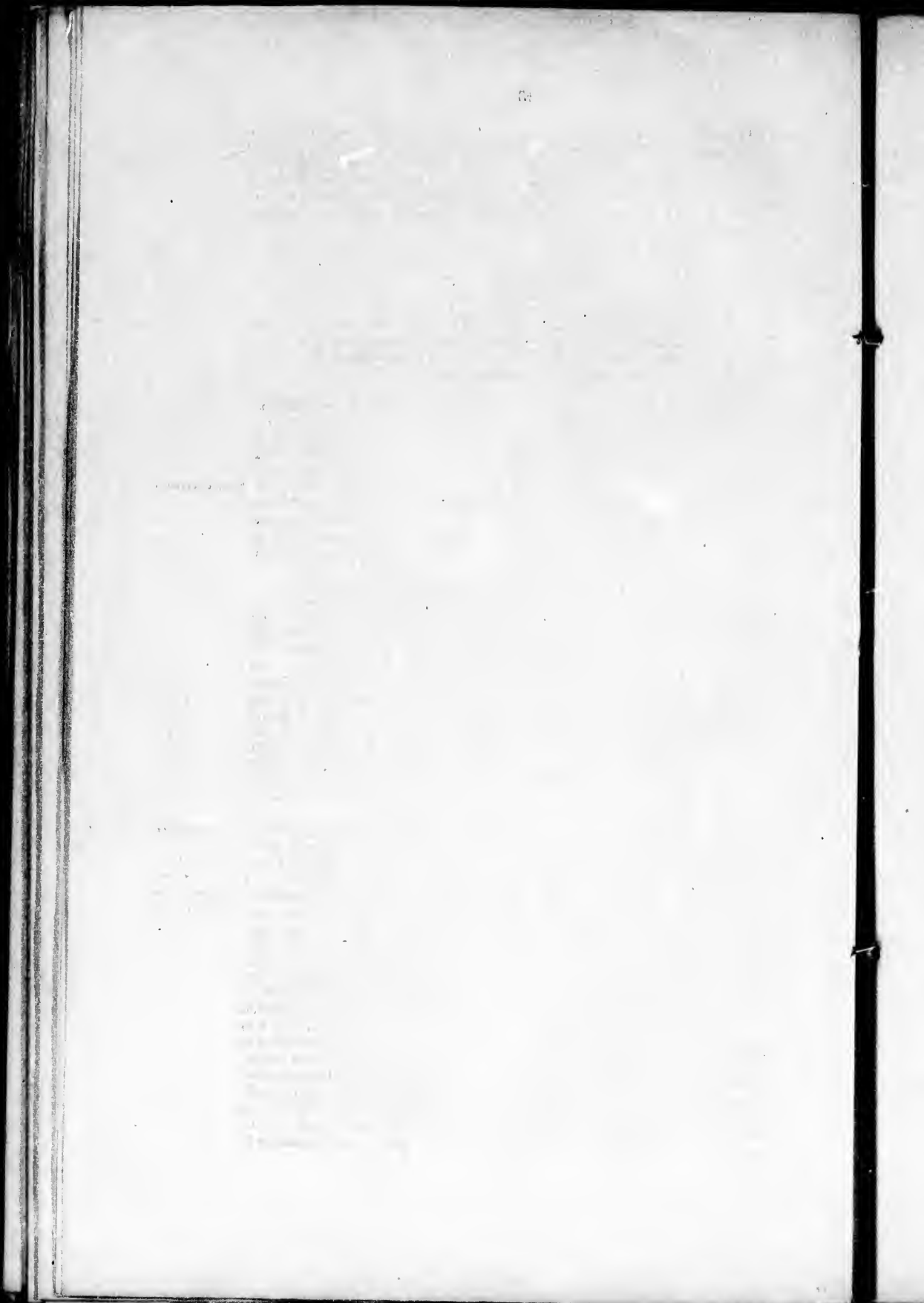
Of committed pensioners, 29 appeared for inspection throughout the whole province. One of them was a cook; another a baker, each earning barely sufficient, with their pension, to provide for their subsistence. One was employed in a clothing store at 15s. a-week; two made from 5l. to 10l. a-year each as hawkers of goods: one was a schoolmaster, at 14l. a-year;

and four were labourers in partial employment, averaging from 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ a-year each; another earned a like amount as a harness-maker; nearly all the rest had obtained grants of land, on which they appeared to be doing better than those of the same class in Lower Canada, principally, I believe, because they were younger men, and more capable of exertion; but in no case could they entirely support themselves and their families. Their ages are as follows:

45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	Above 60	Total
1	4	9	15	29

Of these, one only was fit for local company's service, and but nine could be reckoned on for reserve.

The commuted pensioners absent from the inspection and unaccounted for cannot be stated for this province separately, because the War Office Return included together all of that class in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island, as hereafter referred to.



NOVA SCOTIA.

IN this province it has been the practice to pay personally, at Halifax, all pensioners who choose to appear before the Commissariat officer there, without reference to the distance at which they may be residing from that capital. Those in remote stations, to whom this arrangement would be inconvenient, are settled with, as in New Brunswick, through the medium of the merchants or shopkeepers in their vicinity, who give cash for their pension-receipts and transmit them to Halifax, where they are paid by the Commissariat. This practice is subject to the same disadvantages as were before adverted to in the New Brunswick Report; but it affords a facility for assembling the men for inspection, which in the present instance proved very useful.

Mode of payment.

No intimation having been sent from England of my intended inspection in this province, I found on my arrival, that nothing had been done towards assembling the pensioners, and as many of them were residing in very remote parts, and their precise address unknown to the Commissariat officers, there was no likelihood of notices reaching them, if forwarded in the ordinary way. Having learnt, however, that most of them were indebted to the shopkeepers who cashed their receipts, and that the latter looked to the next quarter's pension for repayment, I caused notice to be given, that unless the pensioners appeared at certain places where I would attend for the purpose of inspecting them, their pensions would be withheld. The shopkeepers, for their own interest, used every exertion to bring up at the proper time the pensioners, in whose appearance they were thus interested; and a greater degree of regularity was observed in their attendance on this occasion, than had ever before been attained when assembled by notices in the ordinary way.

Leaving the pensioners in the town of Halifax and its vicinity to be identified after my return, I proceeded, in the first instance, by a good road to Chester, about forty-five miles west of Halifax. At that town, and on the way to it, I inspected 37 pensioners, most of whom had settled, about thirty years ago, in the adjacent townships of Dalhousie and Sherbrooke. At the time when these were formed it was the intention of Government to make a main road from Halifax to Annapolis, through Chester, and a considerable number of old soldiers, discharged in the colony, were accordingly settled on both sides of the proposed line, which at the time was considered a promising locality, but the opening of the road being ultimately abandoned, they were left in the midst of a wilderness without the means of communication, which alone could render their grants of any value. The soil in some cases was admitted to be good, but the majority complained that the ground was too rocky to be of any use; and that, owing to the want of proper roads, even when they did succeed in raising grain, it scarcely paid the expense of conveyance to market. They, however, had managed to obtain sufficient for the subsistence of themselves and their families, till of late years when the wheat suffered so much from blight, early frost and insects, and the potatoes from the rot, that most of them gave up all attempts to

Out-stations.

Chester.

Dalhousie, and
Sherbrooke.

Difficulty of keeping stock in winter.

raise grain, and supported themselves by keeping a cow and a few sheep; even this resource failed them in the summer previous to my inspection, as hay became so scarce that their cattle and sheep could not be supported, except at an enormous expense; and in some cases which came under my own observation, half of the stock had been given as a recompense for supporting the other half throughout the winter.

Such a succession of adverse circumstances of course materially affected the condition of all classes, but particularly of those old soldiers who had little capital to carry them through a period of distress; and it must therefore be borne in mind, that the occasion on which I made my inspection was a very unfavourable one for obtaining any evidence of their success.

The following is a summary of the condition of those whom I inspected at Chester, belonging to that station, Dalhousie and Sherbrooke:

1 makes about 15*l.* a-year by farming.

1 " " 10*l.* " "

1 " " 5*l.* " "

4 can support their family but make nothing in addition.

6 cannot get from their ground as much as will completely support their families.

1 gets as much as will support his family for nine months in each year.

6 as much as will support them for six months.

4 as much as will support them for three months.

2 give pension for board.

4 are squatting on land, and can find no employment.

4 are unable to work.

1 is a schoolmaster 20*l.* a-year.

2 are making shingles and labouring, and earn from 10*l.* to 15*l.* a-year.

Most of these men assured me that till the misfortunes before alluded to, they had been able to support their families on their grants, and to save a few pounds annually; but the last five or six years appear to have been particularly adverse to all farming operations in this vicinity; and though the crop throughout the country at the time of my visit was likely to be plentiful, few of the pensioners would profit by it, as a great part of their land was left unsown, in consequence of their repeated failures in former years.

The appearance of these pensioners, with the exception of four or five very old men who were unable to work, was not, however, indicative of very great privation; nor had they, notwithstanding their losses, suffered to such an extent as those in Lower Canada. Under more favourable circumstances there is every reason to believe that they might at least have earned a fair subsistence for themselves and families.

It was my intention to have proceeded from Chester, through the Sherbrooke and Dalhousie settlements, to Annapolis, which in a direct line is only a distance of about forty miles; but finding this route impracticable for a wheeled conveyance, I had to return to Halifax and proceed by way of Windsor, Horton, Kentville, and Bridgetown, occasioning a détour of nearly 200 miles.

Windsor.

The land about Windsor, though forty-five miles from Halifax, is exceedingly valuable. Owing to its situation on the banks of the Avon, it is fertilized by the influence of the tide, which leaves such a deposit of mud on the low grounds as to admit of several rich crops of grass being raised in the course of the year. At the time of my visit some of this land was considered to have been sold cheap at 35*l.* an acre. Such a price is of course much beyond the means of pensioners, and has presented an obstacle to their settling as agriculturists, though the station has many advantages.

I found only 3 pensioners residing there, one a Barrack-Sergeant, another a groom earning 10*s.* a-week, a third, a labourer who found employment during half the year at 2*s.* a-day. Were it considered of any advantage to settle more pensioners, there is a small military reserve of twenty-eight acres near the town and at present let for 12*s.* an acre, which might be available in small allotments for that purpose, and owing to the highly cultivated state of the surrounding country, these men would probably find employment during a considerable portion of the year as day-labourers.

Horton.

At Horton, a village twelve miles to the west of Windsor, I found

only 3 pensioners, one was employed as a well-borer, another as a labourer, and a third had just rented some church land, but as yet could not say how he was likely to succeed on it.

At Kentville, another village thirteen miles to the south of Horton, 12 pensioners presented themselves for inspection; 3 of them had the advantage of starting with some capital, one having paid 400*l.*, another 200*l.*, and a third 100*l.* for his land. In former years these men had done very well, but of late had suffered much from the failure of their crops; still they managed with the produce of their land to feed their families, and one of them also sold from 5*l.* to 10*l.* worth in the course of the year; another rented a farm, and could pay his rent and support his family. One pensioner farmed on shares with his son, and could not say how much he realized. Another kept a tailor's shop, and earned about 10*l.* a-year; 4 were occasionally employed as day-labourers, and earned about a like amount; and 2 were unable to work.

Kentville.

Along the line of road from Windsor to Horton and Kentville, land sells at such high prices as to be almost beyond the reach of pensioners, which will account for the small number located there.

At the two villages of Lawrence Town and Bridgetown, distant respectively thirty-eight and forty-five miles from the last station, 9 pensioners appeared before me, 3 of these were engaged in farming operations, and raised as much produce as supported their families; 1 was a shopkeeper making 30*l.* a-year; 3 were day-labourers, who found employment for six months in the year; 2 were unable to work, and resided with their children.

Lawrence Town and Bridgetown.

At Annapolis, about fifteen miles further, which was the next station I visited, the land is much of the same description as around Windsor and Horton, and being valuable, rarely passes into the hands of pensioners, except in small allotments. Here and in the adjacent village of Digby 10 pensioners reside, 3 of them had been able to purchase from two to five acres each, which served to feed their cows and a few pigs, besides raising a little garden-produce; these men were doing very well, supporting their families respectably, and having a small surplus. Another pensioner, formerly the barrack-serjeant, had expended 700*l.* in purchasing a farm of 300 acres, from which he could feed his family and realize between 50*l.* and 100*l.* a-year. Another made 40*l.* by carpentering and farming; and one had paid 60*l.* for land, but as yet could not raise as much as would feed his family. One was a tailor, making about 10*l.* a-year; another, a wood-dealer, by which he realized 30*l.* a-year; and a third was unable to work. The barrack-master of the station was also a pensioner.

Annapolis.

Six pensioners also presented themselves from the Dalhousie station, who had omitted to come into Chester. Of those, 3 stated that with all their exertions they could only obtain as much from their grants as supported their families for six months in the year, and 3 had sold their grants, being unable to make anything of them, and were looking about for work.

At Annapolis there is an ordnance reserve, which might be made available for the settlement of a few pensioners. It is let at present at 15*s.* an acre, and appears very good land. There is also a small reserve at Digby. Judging from the condition of those who had purchased allotments, there is little doubt of pensioners doing well if they could be located here with two or three acres to each.

Ordnance reserve.

Considering the advanced ages of the men at the several out-stations recently described, and their distance from each other, I see no likelihood of their ever being available for any purpose of military organization. The whole number at the different out-stations, including Truro and Pictou hereafter referred to, did not exceed 99, of whom the ages were respectively as follows:—

45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 80	above 80	Ages.
1	1	7	32	28	24	6	

Thus it appears that of the whole, no more than two are under

fifty-five, being the maximum age for enrolment in local companies; and as comparatively few young pensioners now settle at these out-stations, and those who have done so would gladly remove on the first opportunity, their numbers will in all probability rapidly decrease. The only superintendence that appears to be wanted in regard to them is, that they should be visited occasionally by an officer, in order to establish their identity, and to prevent any abuses from becoming prevalent in the mode of payment. It would also be expedient, for the convenience of the men, to increase the pay-stations so as to prevent their having to travel such distances.

Halifax.

On my return from Annapolis, I inspected the pensioners in Halifax and its immediate vicinity, of whom I found several in very comfortable circumstances, but they were principally men who had been a long time in the country, and were fortunate in obtaining appointments on first settling there, when they were procured with greater facility than at present. Those who arrived within the last few years experience much difficulty in finding employment, and are discontented with their prospects; these too are generally the youngest and most efficient class.

Wages are rather higher than in Canada, as will be seen by the following summary of the earnings of those who came before me:—

- 26 were employed in Public Departments at from 2s. to 4s. 6d. sterling a-day.
- 14 as servants from 2l. to 3l. a-month and board.
- 4 shoemakers from 4s. to 14s. a-week.
- 2 tailors, one at 25l., another 45l. a-year.
- 2 tavern-keepers, one at 35l. a-year, the other uncertain.
- 1 carpenter employed seven months in the year at 3s. 6d. a-day.
- 1 mason six months a-year at 4s. a-day.
- 1 blacksmith 46l. a-year.
- 1 tinsmith 55l. a-year.
- 2 storekeepers, one 150l., the other 200l. a-year.
- 1 watchmaker 200l. a-year.
- 1 gunmaker 200l. a-year.
- 1 fish-curer 100l. a-year.
- 1 fisherman 18l. a-year.
- 2 schoolmasters, one at 40l., another 30l. a-year.
- 4 labourers employed at from 1s. 6d. to 2s. a-day, from three to five months a-year.
- 9 " " at 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. a-day, from six to seven months a-year.
- 2 " " all the year at 2s. 6d. a-day.
- 20 anxious for employment and cannot find it.
- 15 unable to work.

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Cost of provisions.

The price of provisions at Halifax is very nearly the same as in this country. The contract rate for meat when I arrived was 2-32d. per lb., and bread 1-51d. per lb., and of course all imported articles of manufacture and clothing were expensive; house-rent and fuel too were higher than in England; so that even with a slight increase in wages, it is doubtful whether any pensioner emigrating there would materially improve his condition, unless he could secure permanent employment, which is difficult, particularly during the winter months.

Of pensioners following agricultural pursuits, there are very few in the vicinity of Halifax; the land available for that purpose is limited in extent, and can only be obtained at a very high price, the surface is also in most places so rocky, that it would be of little or no use even if obtained as a free grant. Pensioners accustomed to earn their livelihood by field-labour are not likely, therefore, to find much encouragement in such a place; those who appeared before me, made the following statements on that head:—

- 1 by farming and cattle can sell 100l. a-year and feed his family.
- 1 " " 50l. " "
- 1 " " 7l. " "
- 11 raise sufficient to feed family from four to six months a-year.
- 4 cannot state.
- 3 are labourers, two made last year about 12l. each, the third only 3l.
- 4 cannot find employment.

25

The ages of the pensioners whom I inspected in and around Halifax, are shown in the following summary:—

40 to 45	46 to 50	51 to 55	56 to 60	Above 60.	Total.	Ages.
45	17	9	14	50	135	
Of these there were fit for Local Company Service					69	
" " fit for Reserve only					28	
" " totally unfit					38	
					135	

From the above results it would, at first sight, appear that nearly as many are fit as would form a local company of the usual strength; but of these a large proportion are in public employ in the Barrack, Ordnance, Commissariat, and Customs Departments, from which they could not be withdrawn, even occasionally, without the risk of losing their situations; and considering that several of the others are in private service, it may be very doubtful whether the numbers available, after all the necessary exemptions are granted, would be sufficient to warrant the expense that must attend their organization.

I next proceeded to inspect the pensioners along the line of road to Pictou, 100 miles north-west of Halifax; the road was good; but, with the exception of some cultivated spots on the banks of the Shubenacadie River, the whole country, especially the first thirty or forty miles out of Halifax, is one of the most unpromising for agriculture I ever travelled, being either rocky or covered with surface-stone, the removal of which would cost even more than the clearing of the wood, which shoots up in every part where there is soil to support it.

Sixty miles from Halifax lies the town of Truro, where 5 pensioners presented themselves for inspection, all advanced in years, and quite unfit for any military purpose. One was above seventy, totally unable to work, and with no other means of support but his pension; 2 nearly as old were incapable of any hard labour, but managed with difficulty to keep a cow and raise sufficient potatoes and vegetables for their own use; a fourth had paid 215*l.* for a farm, on which he supported his family, and sold about 50*l.* a-year from the produce; and the fifth had purchased a house and one acre of land for 12*l.*, on which he raised sufficient vegetables and potatoes for himself and wife.

From Truro to Pictou the country appears better fitted for agriculture, the soil is generally good, and free from surface-stone; but all the settlers along the line of road carry on their agricultural operations in a very rough manner. At Pictou, and on the way between it and Truro, I inspected 14 pensioners, the majority from seventy to ninety years of age. Four of them were unable to work, and lived solely on their pensions; 1 merely received his food in return for his labour; 6 of the others were able to raise sufficient from their land to feed their families, and in two instances to realize from 5*l.* to 10*l.* a-year in addition; one man could not do more than this though he had paid 100*l.* for his land. The only person who appeared to have done well was one who rented twenty acres of good land, from which he realized about 50*l.* a-year, affording another instance of the advantage of pensioners having moderate-sized farms, even though they pay rent for them, in preference to extensive grants, for which they have neither labour nor capital.

Along this line of road the pensioners have been very seldom visited or inspected; some of them stated that they had not seen a Commissariat officer for eight years. Abuses had in consequence arisen in the mode of payment; for instance, I found that the shopkeepers were in the habit of charging them 1*s.* 6*d.* for filling up their pension-papers, and a like amount for cashing their receipts, and this even on a commuted pension of 4*½d.* per day, being almost one penny on every shilling received by them.

The only man along this part of the route who came recently from England, had formerly been a gamekeeper, and now raises vegetables for the market at Pictou, on an acre of land rented by him, and from which he clears about 5*l.* a-year; this, with a like amount from the sale of game, is the utmost he has ever been able to realize since his

arrival; he finds his condition much deteriorated by emigration, and regrets having come to the country.

There are only 3 commuted pensioners settled on this part of the route, 2 are living in miserable huts on land where they have squatted, and grow a few potatoes and oats; the third collects herbs, and makes makes about 10l. a-year by the sale of them.

Commuted pensioners.

I found 16 other commuted pensioners scattered throughout the province, who are not included in the preceding summary, as it relates to Chelsea pensioners only. They were all far advanced in years, and, as elsewhere, in destitute circumstances. Those resident in and about Halifax were permitted, if they wished, to take refuge in the poor-house during the winter, when the price of fuel is usually so high that the whole amount of the commuted pension would scarcely provide warmth sufficient to keep them from starvation. At that period too they have no chance of meeting with employment, and they can obtain very little at other seasons. Most of them would be well pleased to give such labour as they were fit for throughout the year, in return for their board, but it is rarely that they can find employment even on these terms.

The number of men absent from the inspection in Nova Scotia, and who could not be accounted for, were comparatively few; the following is a summary of them:—

Number of Chelsea pensioners in War Office Return	-	-	281
Number who appeared for inspection	-	-	234
			<hr/>
Number who failed to appear	-	-	47

Of the number who failed to appear the following have been thus accounted for:—

Reported dead, or supposed dead	-	-	18
Erroneously entered in list of men in Nova Scotia	-	-	2
Moved to other districts to look for work, where they were inspected	-	-	23
Remaining unaccounted for	-	-	5
			<hr/>
Total as above	-	-	47

As formerly stated, the commuted pensioners of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, were included together in the War Office Return, and therefore no separate statement can be made up to show the precise number unaccounted for in each of these provinces.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

AFTER completing my inspections in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, I proceeded to Prince Edward's Island by way of Pictou, from which there is a conveyance by steam twice a-week to Charlotte Town, the capital, distant about sixty miles. Though the island is of considerable extent, being upwards of 125 miles in length and from ten to twenty-five in breadth, it is so intersected by the sea in every direction that no part is more than eight or nine miles from water-conveyance; consequently the pensioners, even in the remotest settlements, have no great difficulty in assembling at Charlotte Town, where they are paid in British currency by the Commissariat officer.

Land can be acquired on very moderate terms, even within a few miles of Charlotte Town, and there is consequently little inducement to that dispersion which renders the inspection and payment of the pensioners so difficult at other stations. They assembled readily at a short notice, and I found them in much better circumstances than at any of the other places I had visited, except the western parts of Upper Canada. Most of the country pensioners are settled in the vicinity of Charlotte Town and George Town, which appears the best part of the island; the distance between the two places is about twenty-one miles, and there is a good road all the way. On the western side of the island there are no pensioners; it is, in many places, sandy and barren, and presents comparatively few inducements for settlers. All whom I inspected were well dressed, and none appeared to suffer want; though they had, like other classes, been exposed to great loss during the previous two years by successive failures of the potato crop, which, with oats, forms the principal produce of the island.

With the exception of wheat, for which neither the soil nor climate appear well adapted, every kind of food is in great abundance, so that independently of labour, no one, even on the lowest rate of pension, need have any difficulty in supporting himself. At the time of my visit the contract price of meat was only $1\frac{3}{4}d.$ per pound; and fish were so plentiful all along the coast, that the labour of one man accustomed to fishing would, in a few hours, provide sufficient for a dozen families, while lobsters and shell-fish were in such quantities as to be scarcely of any value. Sugar can also, at a certain period of the year, be readily obtained from the maple tree; and, owing to the facility of water-communication, tea, coffee, and all imported articles are at a comparatively low price. Bread cost $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ per pound, while in the adjacent provinces it was selling at $1\frac{1}{4}d.$, but it is not much used by the pensioners; they, as well as all the labouring classes, live chiefly on oats and potatoes, which are usually of a very superior quality in this island.

Fuel, so essential a requisite throughout North America, is also very cheap. Wood was, at the time of my visit, selling at $6s. 4d.$ per cord, being little more than one-third of the price at Halifax, and coal could be had at a very low rate from the adjacent mines of Cape Breton.

Facilities for pensioners assembling.

Cheapness of provisions.

Pensioners conceive that they have also another advantage by the English shilling, in which they are paid, passing for 1s. 6d. currency, instead of 1s. 3d. as at Halifax; but as prices are regulated accordingly, the advantage is more nominal than real, though I found it had operated as an inducement in many instances to bring pensioners to the island from the adjacent province.

The total number of pensioners resident in the island, according to the War Office Return, was 67, including the commuted pensioners. Of these, 61 appeared before me for examination; I found one-half of them employed in agriculture, and 5 or 6 had small farms of their own not exceeding fifty acres, of which twenty or thirty were cleared and cultivated; the rest rented land of about an equal extent.

The following is a summary of the earnings of this class:—

- 3 can feed their families and sell from 15% to 20% a-year.
- 1 ditto, and sell about 10% a-year.
- 1 can feed his own and son's family.
- 15 can feed their families and pay their rent.
- 8 can pay rent and feed their families for six or nine months a-year.
- 2 have just commenced farming.
- 3 cannot state their earnings.

Moderate terms for land.

A much larger proportion of the pensioners rent land in this island than in other part of British America, because it can be had on easy terms, and in lots sufficiently small for their limited capital. As an instance, I was offered by one of the most extensive proprietors in the island, any quantity for them on perpetual lease, without rent for the first five years, and thereafter subject only to 1s. per acre annually, with liberty to the tenant to purchase at any time on payment of 1l. per acre. This land was good, and only about sixteen miles from Charlotte Town, with ready means of communication, either by land or water; the quantity to each family was not to exceed fifty acres.

Ordnance reserve.

There is an Ordnance reserve, called the Warren Farm, of about 500 acres, adjacent to Fort Amherst, which commands the entrance to the harbour. Being within four miles of Charlotte Town, by water, it might easily be made available for the settlement of pensioners. It is nearly clear of timber, is under cultivation, and let on lease to a tenant, who pays only 1s. per acre annually, with liberty to hold it at that rent till wanted for Government purposes. As he has been in occupation now for a great number of years, unless the right of the Ordnance to resume it be asserted speedily, it will probably pass away from the Crown. There are also about 6000 acres of other land belonging to the Crown in the island, one-half of which is said to be good, and available for settlers.

Soil.

The pensioners, with one exception, stated the soil to be tolerably productive, and that it had none of that rocky character which created such obstacles to cultivation in the adjacent provinces. Considering its advantages in this respect, and the facility of transit, it may be matter of surprise that they had not made greater advances in prosperity; but the loss of their potato crop for the last two years reduced their means considerably; and, as little wheat is grown in the island, and oats will scarcely pay the expense of freight, the export trade by which money can be accumulated is very trifling; none, however, appeared to suffer from the privations which attended the more unfortunate of the pensioners in Lower Canada; all possessed in abundance the common necessities of life, and they did not seem disposed to seek for more.

State of employment.

So far as I could learn, there is little inducement for mechanics to settle in the island; money is so scarce that the inhabitants cannot afford to pay high wages, and as the number of each trade in the towns is scarcely sufficient to insure competition, exorbitant charges are frequently made which induces most of the inhabitants to obtain their supplies of manufactured articles from the United States. Day-labourers appear to be better paid and more in demand than in Canada, but their remuneration is much limited by the practice of engaging them only for the summer months; regular employment can seldom be obtained during winter, and as there is comparatively little capital in the island, were any

considerable influx of labourers to take place, the market would soon be overstocked. Small allotments would therefore be necessary in case of any extensive immigration, so as to furnish occupation at all seasons.

The following is a summary of the earnings and wages of the pensioners who are not employed in agriculture:

- 1 blacksmith earns about 50*l.* a-year.
- 1 carpenter 25*l.* a-year.
- 1 shoemaker and tavern-keeper, 36*l.*
- 1 jailor, 20*l.*
- 1 lunatic asylum keeper, 40*l.*
- 5 labourers, 18*l.* a-year each.
- 1 ditto about three months, at 2*s.* a-day.
- 1 commissariat issuer at 1*s.* a-day.
- 2 servants get diet for labour.
- 4 work on their parents' farms, remuneration uncertain.
- 4 unable to work, one of them insane.
- 3 cannot get work.
- 1 does not wish for work, lives on pension.
- 1 lives on interest of his money, about 20*l.* a-year.

Of the 61 pensioners in the island I found 26 fit for local company duty, and the greater proportion of these could be assembled at a very short notice; their ages are as follows:—

Under 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	Above 60
5	12	5	8	8	23

Among the men above sixty are 6 commuted pensioners, being the only men of that class in the island. Of these—

- 2 rent farms and raise sufficient to feed their families; their pension pays the rent.
- 2 are jobbing as shoemakers and carpenters, and make 20*l.* a-year.
- 1 owns a farm, and can feed his family with the produce.
- 1 is unable to work, and is boarded for his pension.

So that this class appears to have been much more fortunate than in Canada, owing, no doubt, to the low price of all the necessaries of life, which makes even their small pensions nearly adequate for their support.

There is no place in British America that I have visited where a local force of pensioners could be settled with greater facility or with more certain prospect of advantage to themselves and the public than in this island; indeed, its proximity to Great Britain, by which the long and dangerous navigation of the St. Lawrence is avoided, the low price of provisions and fuel, the abundance of fish, the facility of obtaining good land at a moderate rent, and the ready conveyance to every part, all combine to show that there can be no risk whatever in making such an experiment even with men on low rates of pension. Those from the agricultural districts of Ireland and Scotland in particular would find their condition much improved by the change, and they would have very few of the difficulties to contend with which settlers in a new country usually encounter.

Advantage of this island for military settlers.

Many of the younger class of pensioners, too, in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick would gladly leave these provinces, where they have a difficulty at present in supporting themselves, for the purpose of settling in Prince Edward's Island, if they had a free conveyance, and any encouragement in the shape of a small allotment of land; but, even if that were not available, there would be no difficulty in obtaining land for them on very easy terms from the adjacent proprietors.

Prince Edward's Island is a station which, of all others, requires a force of this kind, particularly if arrangements could be made for keeping some of the pensioners on permanent pay to perform the few duties at present required of regular troops, as, owing to the facilities for, and temptations to, desertion, one-third of the company of the Line at Charlotte Town has sometimes been lost to the service in the course of a year. Since 1843 the desertions have averaged one-fifth of the whole force annually, and I believe the Governor has recently intimated, that should this crime

Necessity for a pensioner force in the island.

not be speedily checked, he will be obliged to discontinue having regular troops in the island.

Proposed mode of raising this force.

This station would also be particularly well adapted for the settlement of old soldiers of the Newfoundland Veteran Battalion, when near the period at which they are likely to be discharged. Though I did not visit that colony, owing to its remoteness, and the advanced period of the year, which called for my speedy return to England, I had complete returns forwarded to me of the occupation and employment of every pensioner there, and from which I learnt that the climate of Newfoundland is so unfavourable for agricultural pursuits, and the work connected with the fisheries so unsuitable for old soldiers, that instead of ultimately settling there, most of them come home when pensioned. As an illustration, I may mention that of 300 men who have been discharged from the Newfoundland Veteran Battalion, since its formation, only 24 have settled in that island, of whom 9 are in public employ, as barrack-serjeants, policemen, and tidewaiters; 14 are employed or seeking employment as labourers and mechanics, and but 1 follows the occupation of farming; a sufficient evidence that the colony is by no means well adapted for the settlement of old soldiers.

By forming a company for service in Prince Edward's Island from the men belonging to that corps who had completed twenty years' service and were likely to be discharged in a year or two, there would be no risk of desertion; they would have time to become acquainted with the best means of earning a livelihood there, before they were thrown on their own resources, the expense of bringing them home would be saved, and they would have at least the advantage in such a colony of being secured against want after their discharge, which would not in many instances be the case, if pensioned on their return to this country.

Proposed arrangements as to superintendence.

If a Staff Officer of Pensioners were ultimately settled in Prince Edward's Island, to superintend these pensioners and as many more as were disposed to come from the adjacent provinces, or from this country, he would have no difficulty in inspecting also the pensioners in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, at least once every year, and he could make arrangements by means of the Commissariat officers at large stations, and non-commissioned officers at the small ones, for the men being paid with greater regularity, and more safety against personation than under the present system. This part of his duty would gradually become very light, for if facilities such as are now proposed were held out to the rest of the pensioners to settle in Prince Edward's Island, none would remain in the adjacent provinces but the older class, and the ordinary course of mortality must in a few years materially reduce their numbers.

Neither the circumstances nor position of the pensioners in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick would appear to warrant any further expense being incurred on their account than this, but I feel confident that the advantage of having such a force in Prince Edward's Island, where they could be located within distances sufficient to admit of being readily assembled on any emergency, would amply repay the cost, besides conferring an important boon on those who might be disposed to avail themselves of the privilege of settling there.

Of the 67 Chelsea and Commuted pensioners borne on the War Office books at the time of my leaving England—

There appeared at inspection	-	-	-	61
Reported dead	-	-	-	3
Gone to England	-	-	-	1
Erroneously entered on list	-	-	-	1
Identified since inspection	-	-	-	1
Total as above	-	-	-	67

Cape Breton.

At Cape Breton there are 14 pensioners, but as the season was too far advanced for my proceeding there, I was obliged to leave that part of my duty unperformed. About one-half of these men have been discharged within the last few years, and are understood to be employed in the coal-

mines; the others were disbanded shortly after the war, and must now be beyond the age when they are likely to be of any use in a military capacity.

The total number of Commuted pensioners borne on the War Office Return as resident in this island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, was 77, of whom 51 appeared for inspection, 22 had died or been transferred to other districts, and only 4 were entirely unaccounted for. The names of these men, as well as of the Chelsea pensioners who did not appear, are given in the annexed list, to which I have added a comparative statement of contract prices of bread and meat in North America and the United Kingdom, for the purpose of illustrating my observations on that head.

Commuted pensioners unaccounted for.

(Signed) J. D. G. TULLOCH,
Captain and Staff Officer of Pensioners.

LIST of Pensioners absent from the Inspection in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, in 1849; and who have not applied for pension to this date.

Regiment.	Rate.	Chelsea Pensioners.	
		Names.	
4th Foot	s. d. 0 6	Michael Campbell	St. John's, New Brunswick.
66th	1 9	Patrick C. Mulvey	" "
69th	0 7	Godfrey Barr	" "
42nd	0 6	Donald Hosack	Fredericton, "
52nd	0 10	Lauchlin Ems	" "
Drivers	0 5	Joseph Pearson	" "
6th Battalion, Artillery ..	1 0	John Monro	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Newfoundland Fencibles ..	0 5	Denis Bryan	" "
Ditto	0 5	Thomas Harley	" "
Nova Scotia Fencibles ..	0 5	William Lorrimore	" "
Ditto	0 9	John Higgs	" "

Commuted Pensioners.

62nd Foot	0 4½	George Hull	Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.
18th	0 4½	Peter Kane	
Artillery	0 4½	John Kilpatrick	
1st Foot	0 4½	Charles Langhrey	

COMPARATIVE statement of the Contract Prices of Bread and Meat, at the under-mentioned Stations, from November 1, 1849, to October 31, 1850.

STATIONS.	Bread per lb.	Meat per lb.	STATIONS.	Bread per lb.	Meat per lb.
Halifax	d. 1·51	d. 2·32	Dublin	d. 1·06	d. 3·75
St. John's, New Brunswick	1·5	2·21	Cork	1·18	2·62
Fredericton	1·47	2·27	Edinburgh	·96	3·21
Montreal	1·40	2·95	Kent	·97	3·75
Quebec	1·22	3·21	Middlesex	1	3·71
Average prices in America ..	1·42	2·59	Average prices in Great Britain and Ireland ..	1·03	3·40

Daily issues to a Soldier in America.

Bread .. 1 lb.
Meat .. 1 lb.

Daily issues to a Soldier in Great Britain and Ireland.

Bread .. 1 lb.
Meat .. ¾ lb.

Thus the contract price of a lb. of Bread and a lb. of Meat, on the average of five of the largest stations in Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, is d. 4·01

While the average price at five of the chief towns and counties in the United Kingdom for the same period, is d. 4·43
being an excess of only $\frac{4}{10}$ of a penny on the cost of both in this country, where the meat is superior in quality.

It will be observed that the price of bread is greater by $\frac{3}{10}$ of a penny at these American stations than in the United Kingdom.

